15-1943

Afro-America, Baltimore, Md

D.C. Soldiers Shot in Dixie Not Intoxicated

MAY 15 1943

WASHINGTON

Results of a complete investigation by Truman Gibson, acting civilian aide to the Secretary of War, refute charges of drunkenness on the part of two Washington soldiers who were shot by a white civilian in a Mississippi camp.

The investigation was urged by the AFRO-AMERICAN after soldiers at the camp wrote the editor pleading for a probe of conditions.

In a statement to the AFRO this week, Mr. Gibson declared:

Quotes Gibson Statement

"Recently, the AFRO-AMERICAN published portions of a preliminary report which purported to give the facts surrounding the shooting of Pvts. George W. Dumsey and Charles W. Duffie at Brooklyn, Miss.

"A more complete report which I have just received indicates that neither of the soldiers had been drinking and that the white civilian who shot them was drunk and has been arrested and bound over to the Forrest County grand jury.

"The early report quoted the only eyewitness to the affair, a white man, who indicated that the soldiers had been drinking. The complete investigation, however, does not bear out these statements."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Four Young Negro Shoplifters Rounded Up By 2 Detectives

JAN. 17 1943

Four young negro boys—the kind who prowl through stores and steal small objects they can put their hands on unobserved—were arrested by Mike Chisholm and Lewis Miller of the detective department, just on a hunch.

The story began when a small negro boy strolled up to a white man and asked if he wanted to buy some packages of cigarets. The man, feeling that the boy couldn't have acquired the cigarets in an honest way, called a policeman. After sizing the situation up, he called the wagon and the boys were shipped to headquarters.

JAN. 18 1943

There they told their story about going into local stores and swiping what they could. They even produced from their pockets socks, candy, cigarets, cigars, etc. There was just one hitch to their story. They said that they had two accomplices and one of them was the ring leader. So back to the scout car went the boys and to a cafe they were carried where they thought the ring leader might be. Arriving, the two accomplices were spotted and, via the patrol car, they were carried to headquarters.

Arriving there and with the boys placed in the detective room, the detectives' work seemed to be over. The ring leader of the gang, who had the money, took the floor and told each to tell the detectives what he had stolen. They were backward about this, so the leader took off his belt and told the boys to talk. They did. After they had finished talking, the ring leader replied, "I'se advise y all not to ever try to keep anything from them there two detectives."

Upon making a full confession, and giving up numerous stolen articles, the quartet was placed in Juvenile Court's custody.

Jaywalking Not Joke, Negro Finds

JAN 22 1943

The city's jaywalking ordinance yesterday resulted in the capture of a man wanted in North Carolina on a murder charge. The man, Willie Smith alias Elie Seson, Negro, 48, was arrested by Officer B. D. Pate on a simple charge of jaywalking. He was taken to police headquarters and then sent to Southside Jail after police found 25 watches and 30 rings on his person.

Part of the jewelry was taken from his pockets, part from his overcoat, which he gave to another Negro at the time of his arrest, and the rest from a garbage can at headquarters, where he had tried to dispose of it, police said.

The jewelry taken from the Negro was identified by police as part of the $2500 lost from the Gunter Jewelry Co., robbery at Decatur early this week.

Further investigation by police revealed that the accused man was wanted for murder in North Carolina and it was suggested that he might be guilty of draft evasion since he had a Selective Service registration card, despite giving his age as 48.

JAN 22 1943

He told police his home was at 607 23rd-st, s. He was charged at the jail with murder, burglary and grand larceny, as well as jaywalking.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Seeks Freedom For Negro Who Fled Chaingang

JAN 10 1943

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7—(Special.)—Lively Lewis (alias Rudy Jones, who reportedly escaped from a chain-gang in Alabama sometime ago, after being sentenced to a term of 99 years on a charge of robbery, was picked up by the Milwaukee detectives a few days ago at a tavern in the community.

Attorney James W. Dorsey, local prominent attorney and head of the NAACP, was called in to act as defense for the defendant and Mr. Dorsey wired the attorney-general at Madison, the state capital, asking that extradition papers not be signed by the governor, for the defendant's return to Alabama.

Dorsey advises the writer that the jury which recommended the 99-year sentence did not include any Negroes and, therefore, could not give a fair decision in this case.

JAN 10 1943

An effort is being made for a writ of habeas corpus and the NAACP will make a thorough investigation of the case, to see that justice is meted out.

Lewis was convicted of burglary in the night time and committed to prison for 99 years January 15, 1942. He escaped from an honor camp August 25, and was arrested here December 18 at N. 10th and W. Somers streets by Det. Vance Chamberlain and charged with vagrancy. A fingerprint check at Washington, D. C., revealed he was a fugitive. B. W. Ulmer, Alabama prison agent, came to Milwaukee on the case and Gov. Heil granted extradition.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Parole Denied British Negro; Hull Notified

APR 1 - 1943

Tells Governor It Won't Help War Effort To Free Profane Seaman

The State Pardon-Parole Board notified Gov. Sparks Wednesday of its refusal to parole Cleveland Wiltshire, West Indian negro seaman and British subject, serving a hard labor sentence imposed at Mobile for using obscene language in the presence of women.

The case had been the subject of inquiry from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who wrote Gov. Sparks about it after the matter had been called to his attention by the British embassy. The board's action was certified to Secretary Hull by Gov. Sparks's secretary, George Bliss Jones, yesterday.

APR 1943

In announcing its decision, the Pardon-Parole Board submitted copy of report of W. T. Kemp, probation officer who investigated the case, setting forth that Wiltshire had applied obscene epithets to Miss Pearl Smith, attendant in charge of a laundry substation at Mobile, when he called for a bundle of laundry and was told that it was not ready.

APR 1 - 1943

"Investigation discloses this was an aggravated misdemeanor offense, in which the trial court—properly we think—saw fit to impose a sentence of eight months ten days," the Pardon-Parole Board wrote Gov. Sparks, in letter signed by Robert M. Hill, associate member.

Best For The War

"The board has concluded it would be to the best interest of the war effort, the man himself, and society generally, that this inmate not be paroled and that he serve the sentence imposed, which will expire Sept. 12, 1943.

"You may assure Secretary Hull that the board made an independent, impartial investigation before acting, and that we have exerted every effort since the war began to make suitable men available for the armed forces.

"We enclose copy of our parole officer's report, which contains no confidential information, and which we suggest that you use in answering Secretary Hull, if you desire."

APR 1 - 1943

Probation Officer Kemp's report went into some detail on the unprintable epithets which, it stated, were applied by Wiltshire to the young white woman in charge of the Mobile laundry substation, when he called and was told that his laundry was not ready.

APR 1 - 1943

"There were several negro men in the building at the time and they tried to get subject to leave, stating that it was not Miss Smith's fault that he could not get his laundry and that he should be ashamed of himself for using such language in the presence of ladies," the report read.

Arresting officers were quoted as saying that "subject used most violent language after they arrived, and it was necessary for them to handcuff him and force him to enter the police car." Officers were further quoted as saying that Wiltshire was not under the influence of liquor.

Unruly In Court

"This case was tried Jan. 4, by the recorder, Judge Norvelle R. Leigh, III, who stated that in his long experience as a police judge this was the most aggravated case he had ever had to come before him; that the subject's conduct and attitude in the courtroom were "very bad," the report added.

APR 1943

At Gov. Sparks's direction, Secretary George Bliss Jones wrote Secretary Hull, enclosing copy of the Pardon-Parole Board letter and attached report, and advising that under the Constitution of Alabama the power to pardon or parole "rests exclusively with the Pardon and Parole Board."

Secretary of State Hull, in his letter to Gov. Sparks, received last week, said that according to information received by him "Wiltshire was guilty of highly reprehensible conduct." He added "At the same time, I am conscious of the need of utilizing effectively all available seamen in furtherance of the war effort. I should accordingly be grateful if you would let me know whether there is any prospect of Wiltshire being paroled prior to the expiration of his sentence to enable him to return to his duties at sea." He enclosed copy of letter to him from a member of the staff of the British embassy bringing the case to his attention.

APR 1 - 1943

Gov. Sparks referred the inquiry to the Pardon-Parole Board which announced its decision yesterday following investigation.

Wiltshire had arrived at Mobile as a member of the crew of a Canadian ship.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

State Patrolmen Shoot Four Negroes In Battle

MAR 28 1943

MOBILE, Ala.—(AP)—Corp C. C. Huckabee, of the State Highway Patrol, said that four Mississippi Negroes were wounded near here Saturday in a gun battle with highway patrolmen.

MAR 28

The Negroes, he said, ranging in age from 15 to 19 years, were trapped by the patrolmen in a woodcal section near Wilmer, Ala. Hattiesburg, Miss., authorities had notified the Alabama officers that the boys were wanted for auto thefts at Hattiesburg and New Augusta, Miss.

MAR 28

Huckabee said the Negroes opened fire with .22 rifles as soon as they were spotted in the woods and that all of them were wounded around the head and face by buckshot fired by the patrolmen.

The officer listed the Negroes as Navel Nelson, 15; Robert Spears, 17, and Celo Peterson, 19, all of Hattiesburg, and David Holliman, 17, of New Augusta.

Peterson's wounds, Huckabee said, were serious enough to warrant his confinement at the hospital here, but the others were treated at City Hospital and removed to the County Jail.

One highway patrolman, W. H. Faile, was shot in the finger, the officer said.

MAR 28 1943

Negro Doctor Faces $5,000 Damage Suit

A $5,000 damage suit against M. L. Newsome, Negro physician, was on file in Houston circuit today as the sequel to a traffic incident Tuesday afternoon that led to an attack on B. G. Hagerty by

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

PAROLE IS GRANTED RAIL CAR WRECKER

JUL 9 1943

MONTGOMERY, July 15—(AP)—Clarence Harris, Negro youth convicted in Jefferson county of Homicide and sentenced to life; James C. Boyer, Jefferson county, 20 years; Ernest Wade, Jefferson, robbery, 20 years; Floyd Yeamon, Russell, burglary, 10 years.

Given a five-year sentence in Escambia Circuit Court in October, 1941, on a charge of assault with intent to murder. Among other convicts paroled Thursday was:

Will Irvin Dees, convicted in Jefferson county that two men were injured, neither seriously, in the derailment. An investigator reported the youth was just and "apparently time and to see the car jump and derailing a motor car, was

Newsome pleaded guilty to charges of assault and battery before Judge S. P. Poyner and drew a fine of $500. He filed notice of appeal of the fine, and is at liberty under $500 bond.

Hagerty claimed that Newsome blocked his automobile during traffic congestion, then forced him to the curb and attacked him.

HOUSING PROJECT OF NEGROES RAIDED

Alcohol Agents in Huntsville Destroy Home-Brew Stock

Special to The Chattanooga Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 25—Binford Court, a new housing project for Negro war workers, was in the spotlight here today because of alleged home-brew activities disclosed by agents of the Alabama alcoholic beverage control board.

Three arrests were made in a raid Saturday and 40-odd gallons of home-made beer was poured out. Negroes under arrest gave their names as Mattie Burks, with 20 gallons; Boe Kimbrough, with six gallons, and Harvey Elliott, with 15 gallons.

Raiders reported finding evidence of even larger amounts of beer having been poured out hastily as the first raids were being made, and that the odor of home-brew literally covered the entire area.

During the sugar shortage, which still exists, there has been a notable reduction in the making of home-brew and almost an entire disappearance of moonshine liquor.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 26, 1943

Negro Trusty Blocks Two Convicts' Escape, Wins Steak Dinner

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— A two-pound steak dinner was the reward for a Negro trusty who borrowed a shotgun and apprehended two of four escaped Kilby Prison inmates.

Warden Pitt Williams said the trusty, Richard Shack, armed with a gun borrowed from a nearby farm dwelling, halted the two fugitives shortly after the quartet fled late Thursday from a prison farm where they had been baling hay.

The other two prisoners are still at large, Williams said.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Masked Negro On Prowl; Police Trail

Police officers combed a section of the city around Morgan and Stone Streets last night searching for another mysterious negro man reported wearing a mask and firing a pistol shot at the two white men who were trailing him.

According to the police report the masked negro was seen walking down Morgan towards West Jeff Davis by Earl P. Tuttle, 57 Morgan Avenue, and a companion. They trailed him to the corner of Stone and Morgan when the negro turned and fired one shot at the feet of his followers and ran down Stone Street.

Police scoured the neighborhood for several hours but failed to find him.

Police do not believe that the negro is the much talked of "Black Phantom," negro terrorist, who was known by negroes as "the Skirt Man" or "Hugging Molly" who some weeks ago went about the city breaking into homes and slapping women or hugging them on dark sections of city streets.

Ask Ouster Of Storekeeper

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 12—(ANP) —A petition signed by more than 300 Smithfield housing project tenants, addressed to the City Commission, asked Wednesday that L. K. Harris, white owner of the Harris Super market, be made to move "from this community among colored citizens" because of charges that he "harbored colored girls behind locked doors."

It is alleged that the white grocer had a 16-year-old girl "behind closed dors" for illicit relationships between the hours of 8:30 and 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

Angry Smithfielders are said to have gone to the store, fastened the door so that the grocer and the girl could not get out, and called police who forced the door open to find the man and girl together inside.

Petition leaders said that the document would be delivered to the city fathers Monday. The petition concluded with the statement that "We are quite sure that you will condemn such practices between the races."

Smithfield leaders said that police picked up the girl, carried them away in the car, but shortly afterward, the two were seen at liberty. No arrest record was found at police headquarters.

White Motorman Assaults Negro Woman

Weekly Review

Passenger

Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. (ANP) —A warrant charging assault and battery was sworn out Wednesday in Warrant Clerk Brook's office by Mrs. Willie Mae Monroe, 31, against Thomas V. Weaver, white, street car conductor here. Mrs. Monroe said that the conductor got off the car, slipped up behind her and knocked her down with his fist, struck her on the themple with the butt of his gun and then pressed the barrel of the weapon against her stomach. The motorman, she said, came to her rescue, pulling the conductor away and begging him not to shoot.

She said the trouble began as she was riding to work early on Tuesday. She contended that though she had rung the bell, the trolley carried her two blocks beyond her stop. As she was getting off, the bruised woman said she reminded the conductor that the car had carried her beyond ehr stop.

The conductor, she said, cursed her and said that she should have rung the bell and moved to the door. "I told him that I did ring the bell, but I couldn't get any closer to the door because the car was so crowded," she said.

When she got off, Mrs. Monroe said the conductor signalled with the bell for the car to continue, but suddenly changed his mind and signalled for it to stop. Getting off, the conductor, she said muttered, "I don't allow nigger to talk to me that way," and then struck her from behind with his fist. She admitted that she fought him with an umbrella.

The victim, domestic worker, exhibited a bandage around her head. She said that the injuries required medical attention and absence from work.

Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Mobile Rioter Gets Two Years

MOBILE, Ala. —(ANP)— Charged with assault with intent to murder in connection with the racial disturbance at the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding company May 25, James Melvin Jackson, 20, white pleaded guilty and was sentenced Tuesday to two years in the state penitentiary by Circuit Judge David H. Edington.

No testimony was heard, but several witnesses at a preliminary hearing in interior criminal court testified they had seen Jackson strike Zenith Dock, Negro shipyard worker, on the head with a hammer.

Jackson admitted the charge, but said he hit Dock after seeing Dock slash a white man with a knife.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Scottsboro Boy Free On Parole

Appreciation of the "long and hard fight" which has resulted in his freedom from Alabama prison, was expressed in a letter received last week by the International Labor Defense from Charlie Weems, one of the Scottsboro boys.

Weems was released on November 18, after being imprisoned since April 25, 1931, on the infamous Scottsboro "rape" frame-up. He had been sentenced to 75 years imprisonment. He is now paroled and working in Atlanta, Ga., under the parole terms.

Four others of the Scottsboro Boys, Haywood Patterson, Clarence Norris, Andy Wright and Ozie Powell, are still imprisoned on terms ranging from twenty years to life. Four others were released unconditionally in 1937.

Return Alabama Parole Violator

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—I. B. Berry, extradited from New York on a parole violation charge, was returned to Kilby State Prison, Alabama, Tuesday.

Berry was brought back by Transfer Agent B. W. Ulmer, who also brought another man, Thomas Jefferson, from Pittsburgh, and returned him to Alabama's custody.

Berry, after having served 20 years on a life term for the slaying of a white youth in Gadsden, was paroled to work for Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis at Columbiana, but fled to New York, prison records show.

NOTIFIED DRAFT BOARD

Berry notified selective service of his whereabouts and Alabama authorities began extradition proceedings, which were resisted for several weeks by Berry and his attorney.

Thomas Jefferson was convicted in Mobile on a robbery charge in 1939 and sentenced to 15 years. He escaped October 21, 1940, and was arrested in Pennsylvania, where he has just completed a prison term.

White Men On Rampage In Alabama And Miss.

BIRMINGHAM.—(ANP) —Police Tuesday were searching for clues leading to the identity of an armed gang of white hoodlums who shot 15-year-old Jimmy Hardy as he sat in a tree witnessing a football game in Legion field Monday night. A band of youths riding in an automobile saw him seated on a limb and promptly picked him off with bullets from their pistols. Hardy fell to the ground a slug in his foot.

In Jackson, Mississippi, Henry Berry, a prominent Rankin county farmer, widely known and son of Ike Berry, pioneer Mississippi political and farm leader, was slain and his brother, Luther Berry, painfully wounded during an encounter Saturday with two unidentified white men.

On City's Thoroughfare

Henry Berry, his jugular vein severed, bled to death while lying on the sidewalk on the city's main thoroughfare while Luther Berry, whose flight probably saved his life, was treated at a local hospital for deep slashes about the neck and face.

Houston, Texas

According to witnesses the two brothers came to town for their usual Saturday shopping and while walking in the downtown section attempted to make their way through a crowd of white men. Two of the men, without warning, and apparently no provocation, started cutting at them with large knives. Seeing his brother fall mortally wounded, Luther Berry was able to escape the scene with only minor wounds.

Although the slaying occurred in daylight on a crowded street corner, police disclosed that the identity of the killers was shrouded in mystery.

The dead man is survived by his father, Ike Berry his widow, Mrs. Samantha Berry, a daughter, Miss Margaret Berry, and a son, Ike Berry, who is now in the army.

Mobile Painter Beaten Up By White, Then Fined $100

Defender Chicago, Ill

By JOHN LeFLORE

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 30 — Boelie Albert Clemons, painter, who had always painstakingly striven to avoid the ire of "the white folks," finally learned that all of his years of effort have been in vain.

Albert is regularly employed at the Brookley Field army air depot here, not as a painter because there are no Negroes employed in that capacity there, but as a classified laborer. After regular working hours he does private jobs of painting.

J. R. Quinlivan, white, of the Quinlivan Specialty company, gave Albert a job painting the interior of his store. On the second day of work Albert wanted to knock off at 5:45 p.m., but Quinlivan wanted him to work until 6 o'clock. When Albert would not agree to work until 6 o'clock, Quinlivan, in a rage, ordered him off the premises and told him never to come back there again.

Albert left the building post-haste, but after getting on the outside, called into the building and asked Quinlivan for his money. The white man took the money out to the front where the Negro was standing, and while giving the money to the painter with one hand, knocked him out cold with the other.

Quinlivan then had his stenographer call the police. When they arrived about ten minutes later, Clemons was still dazed. He was put in a scout car and taken to the city jail where he was docketed on a disorderly conduct charge.

Clemons was denied the use of a telephone at police headquarters and had to remain in jail overnight. The next morning his case was called before Acting Judge William Bekurs. Quinlivan unhesitatingly admitted striking Clemons, and knocking him down to "preserve white supremacy." Judge Bekurs gave his approval of Quinlivan's actions by fining Clemons $100 and casts. In addition to the fine, Clemons has a black eye and other bruises on the face to show for his warped viewpoint on race relations.

15-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Dropping Of Attack Case Is Protested

Little Rock, Ark. Citizens Aroused

At Turn of Events

JAN 4 - 1943

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP) —Negro citizens of Little Rock are chagrined at the attitude taken by the prosecuting attorney in the matter of the two former city policemen, L. S. Mullenax and C. N Edie, indicted by a grand jury on a charge of attacking a 19-year-old colored girl while they were police officers in uniform, the prosecution of which ended in a mistrial last July 28.

It was charged that on the night of July 7 the two policemen, who were subsequently discharged, attacked the girl after forcing her to go with them in their car to an out-of-the-way place for that purpose. The charge of sexual contact was not denied. However, the defense contended that it was not without the girl's consent.

CASE ABLY PRESENTED

The case was ably presented by the prosecuting attorney, and that the jury could not agree was a surprise to a large number of citizens of both races. Upon the mistrial, the case was put up to August 21. The date passed. The new trial was not held. The prosecuting attorney now comes forward with the opinion that the case will probably be dropped, or else the charge modified so that the death penalty cannot be invoked.

JAN 4 - 1943

The trial justice congratulated the moral courage of the grand jury in bringing in the indictment of white men on a charge of attack on a Negro girl. The office of the prosecutor received the approbation of colored citizens on his fair and able prosecution of the case in the court. The fact that the jury could not agree indicates the strength of his prosecution.

Now the prosecuting attorney changes his point of view. He announces that the case may be dropped or the charge modified. Citizens ask what has happened to the case he so ably prepared and presented? The same allegations hold, they point out, saying it seems more than inconsistent for the prosecuting attorney to be willing to modify the charge, much less to drop the case altogether. The administration of the law and justice is not promoted by such an attitude or such a decision, they assert.

LEADER MAKES POINT

"If the evidence warranted an indictment, the weight of that evidence has not been weakened," a local leader observed. "If the case prepared and prosecuted by the prosecuting attorney was warranted by the evidence then, that evidence has not changed.

"The trial justice and the prosecutor made very plain that it was not a question of white men having attacked a colored girl, but that the offense charged was a capital crime in the state of Arkansas, regardless of the race of the parties involved.

JAN 4 1943

"Charges of rape have been tried before courts of competent jurisdiction are not dropped out of hand because of mistrials. Rape is a felony of the highest order ranking with murder and kidnapping. It carries the death penalty. It appears to be playing with law enforcement and plain justice to permit a person so charged to be liberated because of a mistrial, or to modify the charge of an indictment by a grand jury. The very fact that the trial ended in a mistrial indicates quite plainly that there are the same grounds as there were before. A jury unable to arrive at a verdict in a trial of white men charged with an offense against a Negro girl is a significant fact.

JAN 4 1943

The Negroes of Little Rock are demanding that the defendants be tried again on the charge of attack as appears in the indictment. Any other procedure will be a serious tampering with the administration of law, they point out.

Gets Human Hand To Get Good Luck

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark.—(SNS)—Charles Edwards, 22, had heard that "a human hand carried around in his lefthip pocket would bring good luck," so he set out to get one.

FEB 26 1943

He lured 11-year-old Joe Bloomfield, Jr., into the woods Thursday afternoon, knocked the boy unconscious and cut off Bloomfield's left hand just above the wrist. He then left the boy unconscious while he returned to wash the hand and put it in his pocket.

Saturday, Edwards was in Marion, Ark., jail, charged with assault with intent to kill and Bloomfield was in a Memphis hospital in serious condition.

According to City Marshal Bud Holland, Edwards cut off the boy's hand with a pocket knife.

ARKANSAS

Arkansan's Head Is Crushed With Tire Tool

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DEC 26 1942

DEC 17 1942

By STAFF WRITER

LITTLE ROCK.—(S N S)—Mrs. Gertrude Jackson, 38, of 623 West Eighth Street, died last Friday night at University hospital several hours after she was brutally beaten over the head with an iron tire tool by Odell Massey.

The atrocious crime was committed at about 9:30 p. m., on Ninth and Gaines Sts. only a few yards from the Arkansas World office, and this reporter with two other members of the World Staff, arrived on the scene a few minutes before the hapless victim was placed in a Dubisson Company ambulance.

Reporters are hardened to horror scenes, but the sight of the helpless woman as she lay face downward in a pool of blood, her skull crushed by repeated savage blows, was a tremendous shock even to newspaper men. Her only sign of life was a faint moan as ambulance attendants, Sam Anthony and P. J. Lewis, gently lifted her into the ambulance. She was rushed to University hospital where she received treatment, but never regained consciousness.

DEC 26 1942

The identity of Mrs. Jackson's inhuman murderer would never have been revealed, but for the prompt action of two Military Police, John Gauff and James Chapple, who witnessed the crime and notified Policemen MacFarland, Hudson, Matthews and Burgess. The M. P.'s told the officers that the killer had fled toward Arch Street. They immediately surrounded the neighborhood and after a short chase, cornered Massey in an alley at Arch Street Courts. He confessed at once, expressing satisfaction over his foul deed.

At police headquarters, Massey stated that he has been a suitor of Mrs. Jackson, and had caught her "trifling" on him. He said that he decided to kill her, obtained the tire tool earlier that evening and walked the streets with the murder weapon wrapped in newspaper for hours before he accosted the woman.

DEC 26 1942

When Mrs. Jackson appeared, Massey said that he hit her several stout blows with the piece of heavy iron.

"Yes, I did it," he kept repeating, "I did it!"

DEC 17 1942

Up to date, he has not shown any remorse over the cold blooded crime he committed.

Judge Frees Youth, Then Apologizes For White Race

Chicago Ill. Defender

APR 7 1943

JUN 12 1943

— It 'Runs Away'

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Earl T. Nelson, well known 18-year-old resident here, had the novel experience Thursday of not only being exonerated on charges of stabbing a white youth, but also of hearing Municipal Judge Martin DeVries offer him an apoloy for the prejudiced actions of some members of the white race.

Young Nelson was before the court for a preliminary hearing on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The evidence showed that Thomas A. Klein, (white) 18, and three companions, all from the state of Missouri, were seated Wednesday noon in a car parked at a curb near Ocean Boulevard.

As the colored youth passed, one of the whites called a vile name reflecting on his race. The evidence showed that the epithet was repeated by young Klein, that a fight ensued, in which Klein hit Nelson with the pop bottle, after which Nelson slashed Klein with a pocket knife.

When the state had rested its case, Judge DeVries made this unprecedented statement to the crowded courtroom:

"I can't help but feel, gentlemen, that the behavior of these young white men, as indicated by the testimony in this court, is the behavior of men who lack good breeding and cuture, and it is so contrary to American ideals and the American way of life that they invited the assault with which this defendant is charged.

"And I can't help believe if these young men had attended to their own business that the defendant would not be in court today. I am just tempted, Mr. Nelson, to apologize to you for my race for some of its members to accost and curse you as recited in this court today. I apologize because I am mindful of the fact that such persons as Booker T. Washington, Marian Anderson and Dr. George Carver, of your race, have done so much for mine. I am going to dismiss the case."

APR 7 1943

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Crime's Amuck In Los Angeles

White Citizens Hold Mass Meeting On Crime

(Negro Press Bureau)

LOS ANGELES — While mass meetings were being held here by a portion of the white citizenry protesting alleged overzealousness on the part of police in making arrest, and the lack of justice believed meted out in another case in another state, criminals on the loose here were slugging other citizens and harrassing the police bent on apprehending them no end.

(This article does not pretend to register all the crimes reported happening in the Newton division this week. It merely calls the attention of the public to some of the harmful events occuring in their midst for the purpose of arousing public indignation.)

Mrs. Sue Harris, 1231 E. 27th St., early Sunday morning reported she was the victim of an assault committed upon her by James Boswell of 1028 E. 22nd St. She said the man beat her with one of her own shoes during a fight. The woman related that the man had struck her with his fist and later beat her with the shoe she had removed to defend herself with.

Oliver Gilmore Jr., of 1151 E. Adams and Herman Johnson, 1451 E. Washington, were lodged in jail early Sunday morning by Officers Davis and Harris, as robbery suspects after the officers had apprehended them busy giving Frederick Burke, a soldier, the works in an alley near Central and Santa Barbara Avenues. Burke said the pair had promised to get him a girl. They took him in the alley and beat and robbed him instead.

Ralph E. Hammick, 5317 Ascot, reported to police he was beaten and robbed Friday night by a man who asked him for a match in front of 1230 East 53rd Street.

Arthur Thurman, 1147 E. 33rd, reported having been beaten and suffering the loss of his wallet containing $30. by footpads as he walked in vicinity of his home.

Roberta E. Holloway, 1177 E. 49th st., reported to police Saturday that she had been slashed on the left arm by Major Green of that address following a quarrel.

Louisa H. Branch, 963½ E. 33rd reported she had been repeatedly stabbed about the body last Saturday by Sampson Jobe of that address. She said the man had locked her in a bathroom and committed the assaults.

Leland Roberts, 653 E. 24th st., told police Saturday that he had been the victim of a butcher knife attack inflicted by Emmett Trotter, who assaulted him without provocation.

Police Saturday sought a pair of "muggers" who beat and robbed Frank Fisher, of 2051 Sheridan Ave. The men are said to have promised to take their victim to "see a girl," but instead had him drive to a spot where they assaulted him and left with his wristwatch, purse etc. valued at $53.

Mrs. Lonnie Walker, 4165 Dorsey suffered painfully cuts about the head Sunday, and police carted Oliver Walker of the same address off to jail after it was learned he had whaled the woman over the head with a board. Mrs. Walker said the man had been drinking.

ETHEL WATERS IS THE VICTIM OF $23,400.00 THEFT IN HOLLYWOOD

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

AUG 27 1943

Finds Money And Jewels Gone

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Aug. 24—Ethel Waters, musical comedy and film star, filed charges against her secretary Monday, accusing him of stealing $10,000 and $13,400 worth of jewelry from a trunk.

The secretary, Archie Savage, 29, was booked in county jail on suspicion of burglary.

Miss Waters told police she discovered the money and jewels missing from her wardrobe trunk several days after her return from an engagemnt in San Francisco.

Asked why she kept so much money in trunk, Miss Waters explained most of it was her earnings in a [illegible] and "just tossed it in the trunk to store it."

The missing jewelery included a $6,500 pin, a $900 watch and two rings valued at $3,500 each.

Savage denied the charge.

MAIL THEFT OF $35,000 JAILS EMPLOYE

Bee Magazine Section

SEP 26 1943

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23. (ANP)—Robert H. Turner, 46, a postal employe, was arrested Friday for the theft of $35,000. The suspect, a [illegible] veteran truck driver and who for many years had enjoyed the confidence of his superiors, was confined in the county jail to await trial before federal count with a long federal penitentiary sentence facing him upon almost sure conviction.

SEP 26 1943

The huge amount which Turner is charged with deliberately stealing, was in the shape of a sack full of registered mail, consisting of cash, jewelry, and negotiable securities, and his securing of it look like "the perfect crime," except for a little slip-up. He neglected to destroy the empty mail sack, which was found hidden in his home after he had been questioned by baffled FBI men four different times. He had succeeded so far by one of the cleverest, yet simplest tactics in local crime annuals. It occurred at the loading dock of the [illegible] terminal annex where the majority of the ingoing and outgoing mail is handled.

Chicago, Ill

In making his deliveries on the night-shift, Turner was checked in piece by piece by the clerk in charge, each check releasing him from further responsibility for that particular item. As the clerk turned back to his desk to list that particular sack after Turner had deposited it, the scheming driver quickly threw it back into the truck without being noticed and continued turning over the rest of the mail to be checked. His load signed in, he departed on other runs and it was not until near the end of the eight-hour shift that the sack was discovered missing.

Postal inspectors from a districts hurried to the scene and questioned many of the employes of all races on duty, including Turner. His alibi was perfect until the condemning pouch was found in his home later.

There are many colored employes, both men and women, in the postoffice, the annex and all the branches, but although through the years there have been minor acts of robbery, the percentage has been lower than among any other group. Previous thefts have been only for a few dollars contained in unregistered letters, but all were eventually disclosed by the highly-trained postal inspectors setting the right kind of traps. Apprehension of these culprits has been conducted so quietly that the public as a whole seldom learned of them.

15-1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

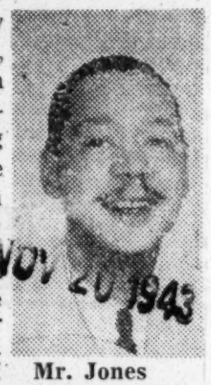
Connecticut

Sues Inkspot for $50,000

NOV 20 1943

Special to AFRO-AMERICAN

HARTFORD, Conn. — Papers were served here this week on Orville (Hoppy) Jones, 41, senior member of the Ink Spots, by Rocco Guerriero, white, in which damages of $50,000 are being sought for the alleged sedition of his wife by Jones. The case has been continued by Judge Walter J. Sidor to December 20. The law firm of Cole and Cole represent Guerriero, while Attorney George Hyman represents Jones and Mrs. Josephine Guerriero, 35, of Hartford.



NOV 20 1943

Mr. Jones

The charges grew out of the arrest of Jones and Mrs. Guerriero by the vice squad on October 9, while the Ink Spots were playing the State Theatre here.

Jones sings bass and plays the bull fiddle for the quartet. He is the father of nine children, including three sets of twins. His home address is listed as 2936 Erickson Street, East Elmwood, Long Island, N.Y.

15-1943

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Catoe Dies Today In Electric Chair; No Stay in Sight

JAN 15 1943

Jarvis Theodore Roosevelt Catoe, 38-year-old Negro, confessed slayer of six women, will die in the electric chair at the District Jail at 10 a. m. today.

Specifically, he will pay the supreme penalty for the rape-strangulation of Mrs. Rose Abramowitz, 23-year-old bride. She was choked to death, March 8, 1941, in her apartment at 1901 Sixteenth Street Northwest.

Catoe admitted the murder after his arrest here, August 28, 1941, by local police and two New York City detectives. The latter traced him here while investigating the strangulation of Evelyn D. Anderson, 26, of New York, on August 4 of the same year.

In addition to the Abramowitz and Anderson crimes, Catoe also confessed killing Jessie Elizabeth Strieff, 23, War Department secretary; Ada G. Puller, 21, Negro; Mattie Stewart, 48, Negro, and Lucy Kidwell, 56, Negro.

JAN 15 1943

At his trial in the Abramowitz death, the Negro cab driver who was once a police informer, repudiated his confessions and claimed police forced him to sign the admissions.

Little hope was held last night for a stay of execution. An appeal to the President was denied two weeks ago after Court of Appeals refused him a new trial.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C

Eleven Women In Vice Raid Freed on Bond

MAR 9 - 1943

Furcoated and smartly dressed, the 11 women arrested Sunday charged with conspiracy to violate the White Slave Act in connection with the operation of the "most motorious call house in the East" appeared yesterday before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage. He set bonds for them ranging from $500 to $5000; all except one immediately provided

MAR 9 - 1943

bonds.

At the request of Assistant United States Attorney John L. Ingoldsby, the preliminary hearing was postponed until March 22, because two of the principal Government witnesses and one of the defendants are in New York.

The raid on the swank "Hopkins Institute," 2701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, advertised as a physioterapy and massage establishment, was conducted by the FBI with the cooperation of Detective Sergt. Roy Blick of the local police.

At the same time, George Francis Whitehead was arrested in New York by the FBI, which claims he was the actual operator of the establishment, and charged with violating the White Slave Act.

The 11 women arrested, five of whom told Commissioner Turnage they were married, were: Mildred Powell Carter, 33, and Rose Anderson, 32, both Negroes, of 533 Twenty-first Street Northeast, who allegedly assisted in the operation of the place, were placed under $3000 and $5000 bonds, respectively; Irene Vinson, 30, of 2434 Sixteenth Street Northwest.

The rest, who were placed under $500 bonds, were: Katherine Richards, 26, 1173 Abbey Place Northeast; Katherine Parker, 26; Mildred Stevens, 24, and Katherine Hensley, 28, all of 1647 Lamnot Street Northwest; Wonder Posley, 21, 1329 Belmont Street Northwest; Florence Dement, 32, 2410 Twentieth Street Northwest; Helen Sanders, 32, 2800 block Ontario Road Northwest, and Anita Dies, 25, 2100 N Street Northwest.

MAR 9 - 1943

Drives Through Soldiers, Given Fine Of $500

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

15 Men And Captain Hurt By Motorist

AUG 19 1943

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — with his conviction and finding, finis was written in the case involving a white autoist who recklessly drove his automobile through a column of Negro soldiers who were engaged in execution of maneuvers near Fort Meade on July 5, injuring 15 of them, some seriously, including the commanding officer, Capt. Frank G. Hubbard, white.

The men were on night maneuvers, but their column was plainly marked by lahterns in front and in the rear. David W. Bussey, 22, of Severn, Md., according to testimony of Maryland State Police, Sgt. B. J. Noland, had struck the rear of the marching column in Patapsco State park, north of Ellicott City, and the driver then put the car into low gear and plowed through the rest of the column before speeding off.

Trial Magistrate David D. Dunker, of Ferndale, Md., who heard the case, fined the youth $500 on charges of driving through the troops and injuring the men and an additional $10 for reckless driving.

Indignation ran high at the time of the occurrence and only fast work on the part of state police saved Bussey from bodily harm. Citizens as well as military witnesses were thoroughly aroused and Bussey had to be taken away to safety under armed guard.

Army To Conduct Special Investigation Of Conviction Of 2 Negro Soldiers For Rape

New York Age New York, N. Y.

NOV 20 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A special inquiry into the conviction of Privates Frank Fisher Jr. and Edward R. Lowry will be conducted by the office of the Adjutant General, it was announced this week. The two men were convicted of "rape" in New Caledonia, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, intervened with the War Department in their behalf after an examination of the records in the case convinced him that the conviction was a frame-up in which evidence was suppressed and third-degree methods used. Congressman Marcantonio will appear before a special tribunal to present the defense case.

The full records of the case showed Mr. Marcantonio said, that the "rape" was in fact a transaction with a prostitute, who received money from the two men and from a third, unidentified soldier. The army captain charge of the original investigation recommended that the charges be dropped. They were pursued, however, and a general court martial ordered after intervention by prejudiced white officers. Both men are Negroes. At the trial itself the alleged "victim" of the rape was a reluctant witness, and stated clearly that the three men had paid her.

NOV 20 1943

A white officer who testified against the men contradicted himself in his testimony, first saying they had threatened him with a pistol, then admitting he had seen no pistol. [illegible] testified he had told the girl to get out of a jeep where she was sitting with him, and go with the three soldiers.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Man Killed by Police Bullets And Not From Fall Off Roof

Charles Divers, of Roanoke, Va., was not killed by a fall from a ledge while trying to evade police responding to a burglar alarm in the Eli Rubin Jewelry Co., but was killed by police bullets fired from the pistols of police who responded to the call, it was brought out at an inquest held at the District Morgue this week.

The three policemen involved were released by the coroner's jury.

NOV 27 1943

Captain Robert Pearce, of the First Precinct, reported at first that the man met his death due to a fall when he tried to escape police. Police had reported that when Divers saw them he ran along a second-story ledge to Marvin's Department Store, and then tried to climb on a roof. He lost his hold and fell, bringing instant death, they reported.

However, at the inquest, the coroner's report showed that the man died from two bullet wounds inflicted by police who fired when he allegedly tried to escape.

The three policemen released were Vincent Antonelli, Glen E. Anderson and Ralph G. McGuffin, all white and of the First Precinct.

NOV 27 1943

The officers testified that they first saw Divers emerging from a second floor window of the jewelry store located at 718 Seventh Street, Northwest, as they drove up to the place in response to a burglar alarm. Ignoring their order to halt, they said Divers ran along a ledge over an intervening 5-and-10-cent store and dodged into the window of the Marvin store.

McGuffin pursued the man across the ledge into the store they said, while the other two officers ran to the rear of the building, where they called the second time for surrender. Instead, Divers is said to have attempted to climb to the roof and the policemen opened fire. Divers fell, mortally wounded.

At first unidentified, the man was later found through FBI fingerprints to be Charles Divers, of Roanoke, Va.

15-1943

News
Birmingham, Ala

State Prison Fugitive Freed By Wisconsin Held On U. S. Charge

APR 25 1943

Alleged Failure To Notify Draft Board Of Changed Address

APR 25 1943

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—(AP)—An escaped Negro convict, whose extradition to Alabama has been refused by Gov. Walter S. Goodland, of Wisconsin, was arrested Saturday on charges he failed to notify his Birmingham, Ala., Draft Board of a change of address when he fled from a prison camp in August, 1942.

APR 25 1943

District Judge Harvey L. Neelen dismissed a fugitive warrant against Lively Lewis, 34, but a deputy U. S. marshal immediately served a warrant on him on the draft board charge.

APR 25 1943

At Madison, Gov. Goodland declined comment on a telegram from Gov. Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, charging Goodland's act in refusing to honor the extradition warrant constituted "slander against the state of Alabama."

The Wisconsin state executive had informed Alabama authorities that he was denying extradition on grounds that the Negro would be denied equal protection of law and a fair and impartial trial if returned to Alabama. He added he believed Lewis was innocent of the crime for which he had been convicted.

Prison records at Montgomery showed Lewis was convicted of first degree burglary in Jefferson County in January, 1941, and sentenced to 99 years in prison. First degree burglary is a capital offense in Alabama.

APR 25 1943

Gov. Sparks' telegram to Goodland said "It is regretted very much that your actions suggest prejudice, bias and animosity toward the state of Alabama. . . .

"I take it to be presumptious to determine at this late date the guilt or innocence of the defendant and it is certainly slander against the state of Alabama to state . . . Lewis would be denied equal protection of the law and a fair and impartial trial."

APR 25 1943

Records showed the extradition warrant was approved by a former Wisconsin governor but approval was withdrawn by Gov. Goodland.

Governors Row Over Negro's Extradition

APR 28 1943

MILWAUKEE — (AP) — The attorney general's office, a federal prosecutor revealed Wednesday, is looking into the case of Lively Lewis, a Negro who found haven in Wisconsin after he escaped from an Alabama chain gang and brought about a controversy between the governors of the two states.

Lewis, who admitted he escaped from the chain gang while he was serving a 99-year-sentence for burglary, was arrested in Milwaukee.

When Gov. Walter S. Goodland refused to honor an extradition order signed by Gov. Chauncey M. Sparks, of Alabama, federal agents arrested him on a charge of failing to keep his local draft board informed of his change of address.

At a hearing Wednesday on this charge before Court Commissioner Floyd Jenkins, U. S. Dist. Atty. E. J. Koelzer reported that the Department of Justice had ordered that Lewis not be removed until it had an opportunity to consider and review the facts. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

APR 28 1943

When Goodland refused to extradite Lewis, Gov. Sparks said in a telegram that the action suggested "prejudice, bias and animosity toward the State of Alabama." Goodland replied that he was convinced there was a "miscarriage of justice."

APR 28 1943

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

SAILORS 'MUG' ROTC OFFICER AT U. OF WISC.

MAY 16 1943

MADISON, Wis., May 13—(AN P)—University community circles are shocked over the recent "mugging" of a Negro student by two southern white sailors stationed here.

The wanton attack brought to an ugly head the tense race relationship that has been existing here since the arrival of southern sailors and their traditions.

According to Comm. Pollard, naval officials have investigated the case, but have been unable to identify the two sailors involved. It is reported by 2nd (R.O.T.C.) Lieut. John Brown, the assaulted student, was held down on the ground by one sailor while the other battered him about the head with a bottle. Brown is about to enter the United States army after graduation.

Addressing a letter to naval authorities, the Daily Cardinal, university student newspaper, recalled:

MAY 16 1943

"A week or so ago a Negro university student was attacked and beaten on Langston street by two southern sailors—not the first time such an incident has occured since the establishment of the naval training schools here.

"The Cardinal printed no story about the attack at the time in the knowledge that your efforts would be more valuable than ours in handling the case—and your interest and action during the past week has met our highest expectations and increased the navy's reputation here for justice of this kind on campus.

MAY 16 1943

"This is not the first incident of its kind, and unfortunately it will probably not be the last. But in your swift and immediate attempts to stamp out discrimination you have set an example which others on campus might do well to follow."

MAY 18 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Wisconsin Governor Refuses Extradition

APR 22 1943

MADISON, WIS., April 21. —(AP)—Gov. Walter S. Goodland today refused to return Lively Lewis, negro, to Alabama on an extradition warrant.

Lewis, who was sentenced to 99 years for burglary, escaped from a prison camp Aug. 25, 1942, and was captured in Milwaukee Dec. 18.

APR 22 1943

Governor Goodland, who ordered the Milwaukee County sheriff to release the negro, said Lewis would be denied equal protection of the law and a fair and impartial trial. He also held that Lewis was innocent.

Ga. Holds Out For Fugitive

OCT 9 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)—Extradition proceedings against Sam Buckhannon, Negro, will continue, according to Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, who refused to consider the request of prominent leaders to stop the proceedings.

Buckhannon, a convicted burglar who escaped from prison four times, is now held in Mercer county, New Jersey.

Gov. Arnall said he felt that Buckhannon should be returned to Georgia and serve his time. "We are putting in a model prison system and will take good care of him," he said.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Convict Shielded In Wisconsin Is Arrested For Draft Evasion

APR 25 1943

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 24. —(AP)—An escaped negro convict, whose extradition to Alabama has been refused by Gov. Walter S. Goodland of Wisconsin, was arrested today on charges he failed to notify his Birmingham, Ala., draft board of a change of address when he fled from a prison camp in August, 1942.

District Judge Harvey L. Neelen dismissed a fugitive warrant against Lively Lewis, 34, but a deputy U. S. marshal immediately served a warrant on him on the draft board charge.

At Madison, Gov. Goodland declined comment on a telegram from Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama charging Goodland's act in refusing to honor the extradition warrant constituted "slander against the State of Alabama."

The Wisconsin State Executive had informed Alabama authorities that he was denying extradition on grounds that the negro would be denied equal protection of law and a fair and impartial trial if returned to Alabama. He added that he believed Lewis was innocent of the crime for which he had been convicted.

Prison records at Montgomery, Ala., showed Lewis was convicted of first degree burglary in Jefferson (Birmingham) County in January, 1941, and sentenced to 99 years in prison. First degree burglary is a capital offense in Alabama.

APR 25 1943

Gov. Sparks's telegram to Goodland said "it is regretted very much that your actions suggest prejudice, bias and animosity toward the State of Alabama . . .

"I take it to be presumptious to determine at this late date the guilt or innocence of the defendant and it is certainly slander against the State of Alabama to state . . . Lewis would be denied equal protection of the law and a fair and impartial trial."

Records showed the extradition warrant was approved by a former Wisconsin governor but approval was withdrawn by Gov. Goodland.

APR 25 1943

WIS. GOVERNOR WON'T RETURN

ALA. CONVICT

MAY 1943

Finds 99-Year Sentence For Man Unfair; Gov. Sparks Protests

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Gov. Walter S. Goodland this week refused to honor a fugitive warrant issued by the state of Alabama against Lively Lewis charged with escaping from a road gang in that state where he was serving a 99-year-sentence for burglary.

MAY 1943

Friday Gov. Goodland received a telegram from Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama flaying the chief executive of Wisconsin for refusing to return Lewis to Birmingham and to the road gang. Alabama is slandered, says Gov. Sparks, and resents the inference that the defendant, if returned to the southern state, would be "denied equal protection of the law and a fair and impartial trial."

Prior to the formal denial of the extradition writ, however, Gov. Goodland, in line with a growing number of officials in northern states, satisfied himself as to the "impartially" of Lewis' first trial. He ordered a hearing and continued it from time to time to allow counsel to produce the transcript of the record of the case. With the court proceedings before him, Gov. Goodland said he was convinced that Lewis was not guilty and that if he were, the 99-year sentence was too much for the offense.

Lewis was convicted in Alabama in October, 1940. After serving part of the 99-year term he escaped to Milwaukee in August of 1942. In December of the same year he was arrested here and lodged in the county jail. A writ af habeas corpus put a spectacular end to an Alabama deputy sheriff's flight over the state line after the then Gov. Heil signed the extradition writ only to be held up by incoming Gov. Goodland on January 1. Lewis was discharged in district court Friday.

During the course of Gov. Goodland's hearing of the merits in Lewis case, the federal government issued a warrant for Lewis because he failed to notify his draft board in Birmingham of his new address. Cynics who have suggested that the governme t was cooperating with Alabama officials to have the defendant returned to

MAY 1943

enacted in Kelony court here Friday when a small, ragged Negro prisoner fell to his knees and tearfully begged Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio, not to allow him to be sent back to Gulfport, Miss., because he was afraid he would be lynched.

The prisoner was George A. Burrows, 38, a cook, who cried: "God, have mercy on me. Judge, have mercy. Don't send me back to Mississippi. They'll lynch me there."

—A pitiful scene was sissippi. They'll lynch me there."

Fears Lynch Mob, Pleads For Mercy

NEW YORK.—A pi

Defender

Burrows' eyes rolled with fright and perspiration ran down his face as R. C. Edwins, the Gulfport sheriff, stepped forward. The Negro was wanted for shooting two men, Mr. Edwins explained, in asking for a speedy release of the fugitive.

The quicker Burrows was turned over, the better off all sides concerned would be, drawled Edwins.

According to Sherriff Edwins, Burrows was employed in a Gulfport hotel as a cook, and last April made the mistake of offering a white girl $5 for a kiss. She screamed, Mr. Edwins said, and two white men came to her assistance.

The girl's rescuers took Burrows outside and remonstrated with him, the sheriff said. Burrows produced a revolver from a pocket and wounded the men, according to Mr. Edwins. The Negro fled and a posse went after him with bloodhounds.

Burrows swam a river and hid in a bayou country, living on berries for two weeks, Mr. Edwins said. Then Burrows hopped freight trains and made his way to New York after beating his way around the country. He was picked up by police here ten days ago for questioning in a robbery.

Arms outstretched, Burrows again appealed to Magistrate Aurelio. His defense counsel, Daniel Crichton, of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People, said: "This man hasn't got a chance if he goes back."

Magistrate Aurelio said he was powerless to aid Burrows and dismissed the fugitive charge so that final legal application for his removal could be made before Judge John J. Freschi, of General Sessions.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
October 15, 3

Alabama Asks New York To Give Up Felon

Negro Parole Violator's Attorney Says He's Punished Enough

Alabama will demand extradition of I. B. Berry, negro arrested in New York on a charge of violating his Alabama prison parole.

A. M. McDowell, legal adviser to Gov. Chauncey Sparks, yesterday wrote Berry's lawyer, Abraham Brody, that this State would insist on Berry's extradition.

Berry was committed to jail without bail in New York yesterday after his attorney asked that his hearing in felony court be continued until next week.

Brody said he wished to communicate with Gov. Sparks of Alabama to ask that extradition not be insisted since "he (Berry) has been fully punished."

Berry received a life term here in 1923 on a first degree murder charge. Records listed him as 16 at that time. He served 20 years, was paroled last May and fled the State in June, the State Parole Board said.

McDowell's reply to Atty. Brody said "Alabama will insist on returning the fugitive to this State for parole violation."

"This man has a bad prison record," McDowell told reporters. "He has escaped, attempted escape, stabbed other inmates, attacked guards and prisoners."

The Parole Board announced yesterday the granting of 11 paroles for the current week. Among parolees were:

James Stubberfield, convicted in Lauderdale County on a second degree burglary charge and sentenced to 77 years; Eddie Doyle, Houston, homicide, life; Mose Davis, Lauderdale, carnal knowledge, 25 years, and Buster Frazier, grand larceny, 9-10 years.

Alabama Asks New York To Give Up Felon

Advertiser—

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Montgomery, Ala.

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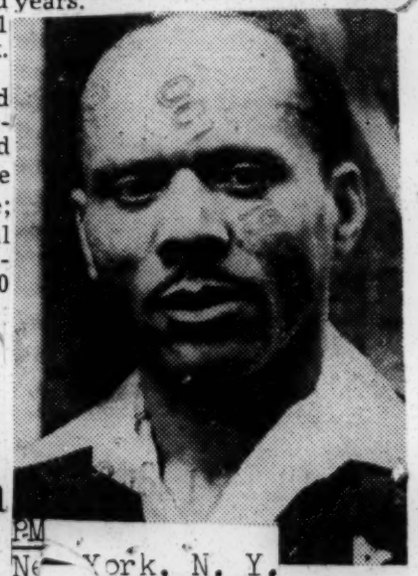


PM
New York, N. Y.

Judge Frank S. Katzenbach, 3d, of Trenton, N. J., has denied return of Sam Buckhannon to a George chain gang. Buckhannon (above) served 14 years for stealing a packet of cigarets, escaped in June, 1939.

Ray Of Hope Seen For Georgia Fugitive

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—A two-way plea for the freedom of 32-year-old Sam Buckhannon, who fled a Georgia chain gang after spending 14 years in prison for stealing a package of cigarettes, was made last week to two governors.

Taking the lead in the case, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, made pleas to governors of Georgia and New Jersey. Governor Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, was requested to withdraw the extradition proceedings now pending against Buckhannon, and Governor Charles Edison, of New Jersey, received a petition urging him not to send Buckhannon back to Georgia.

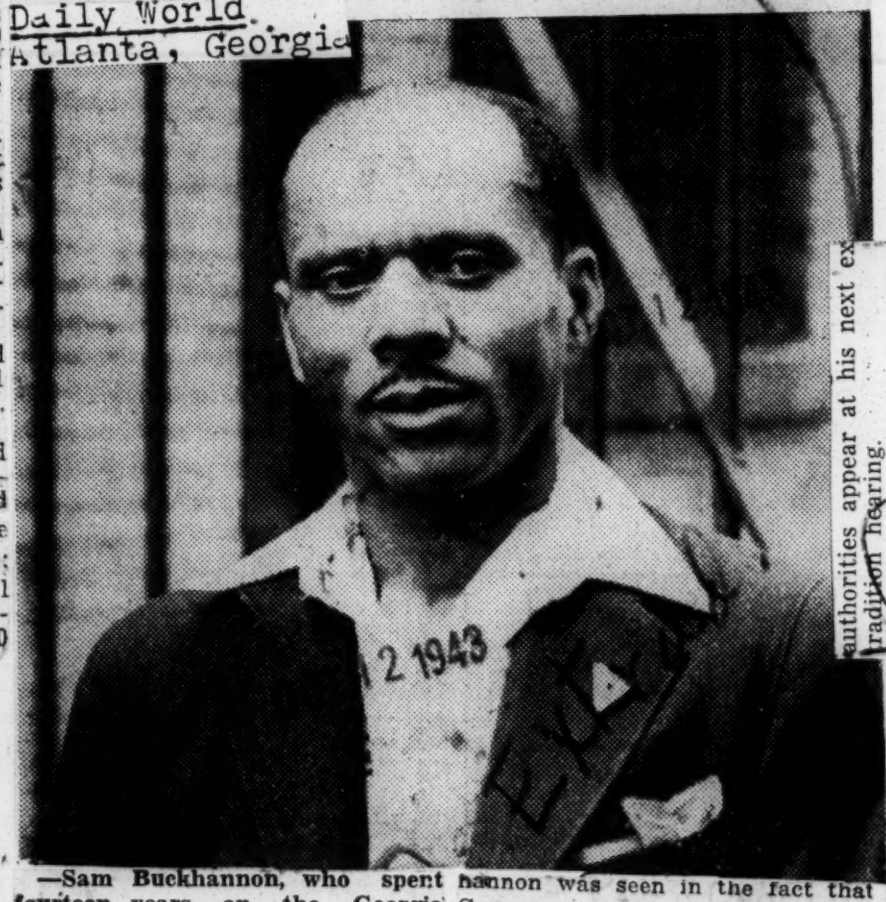
Another ray of hope for Buckhannon was seen in the fact that Governor Arnall has ordered an investigation into the whole Georgia state prison setup.

Georgia authorities have asked for the extradition of Buckhannon who escaped from the chain gang in 1939 after being left for dead following a severe beating. The extradition proceedings were begun before the Georgia governor ordered the prison investigation.

Another appeal to the two governors for Buckhannon's freedom was made by the United Christian Council for Democracy.

Freed From Prison Threat

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



—Sam Buckhannon, who spent fourteen years on the Georgia chain gang for the theft of a pack of cigarettes when he was fifteen- years-old, was granted freedom last week in extradition proceedings in Trenton, N. J., when Judge Frank S. Katzenbach, III denied Georgia's request for his return to the chain gang and discharged him for custody. Buckhannon was sent to a Georgia chain gang at hard labor at the age of fifteen for the theft of a package of cigarettes. After fourteen years on a chain gang he escaped when he was left for dead after a beating. In the hearing the state of Georgia asked for Buckhannon's return as a fugitive from justice. His defense was organized by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
November 11, 1943

Alabama Negro Fights Extradition In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—(AP)—A 34-year-old Montgomery, Ala., negro, who has served 20 years in chain gangs for the fatal stabbing of a 12-year-old white boy, was arraigned in General Sessions Court today on an extradition warrant signed by the governors of New York and Alabama.

Judge George L. Donnellan adjourned the case until Nov. 16 after counsel for the negro, I. B. Berry, requested time to swear out a writ to fight the proceedings.

Berry committed the crime while a boy and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Last May he was paroled in the custody of L. Handy Ellis, lieutenant governor of Alabama, to work on Ellis' farm at Columbiana, Ala., for nine years.

authorities appear at his next extradition hearing.

...an employee of the Sun Shipbuilding Company, Collins was arrested in June by local police and shortly acquitted but information that he allegedly had escaped from a chain gang leaked out.

At the preliminary hearing, Collins said he would "rather do 20 years here than go back to the chain gang." He is now free on ...

...before Judge Sweney on September ...

...Afro-American
...Baltimore, Maryland

...Hearing Set In Fugitive Case

...Fight Worker's Step Return To Ga.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 16—Bail for ... John J. Stetser, in fighting the extradition order, put up the bail from ... Ira Collins, 32-year-old colored ship... personal funds, it was announced. ... worker, who is fighting extradition ... Collins, 32, is to be decided Sept. 20 ... to a Georgia chain gang, was re... when Georgia State au... Collins will be given a final hearing ... bail.

15-1943
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Fights Return To Elbert for Trial

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 9.—(AP)—Counsel for a 17-year-old Negro boy asked the Pennsylvania superior court today to prevent his extradition to Georgia, contending he had been threatened with lynching.

Attorney Raymond P. Alexander, of Philadelphia, said his client, Thomas Mattox, of Elbert county, Georgia, would not be given protection if returned to face charges of assault with intent to kill.

Mattox was indicted on a charge of cutting Wilbur J. Cornell, a white man of Elbert county, after an altercation on a Georgia highway July 11, 1942.

Franklin E. Barr, assistant Philadelphia county district attorney, said no threats against Mattox had been made and that the lower court lacked the right to halt extradition.

"This man should be returned," Barr declared. "We should not decide here whether there is law and order in Georgia."

At a hearing in Philadelphia on the writ of habeas corpus, the Elbert county jailer testified that "there has never been a lynching in Elbert county." Affidavits were introduced from county officials contending "no threats were made against his (Mattox's) life."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Penna. Refuses to Extradite Negro

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, April 23.—Two North Carolina sheriffs were refused the custody of Eddie Marshall Burwell, a Wilkes-Barre Negro, by Judge Thomas F. Farrell, despite the extradition warrants of Govs Broughton and Martin of North Carolina and Pennsylvania respectively.

Burwell is wanted in North Carolina on charges of alleged first degree burglary.

Extradition

Negro Leaders Laud Pa. Court; Hit Dewey

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The refusal of the Pennsylvania Superior Court to extradite a young Negro to Georgia "offers additional evidence that Governor Thomas E. Dewey's action in returning George Burrows to Mississippi was without constitutional or moral basis," said Edward E. Strong, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress yesterday.

Strong hailed the action of the Pennsylvania Court which unanimously decided last Friday that 17-year-old Thomas Mattox, whom Georgia officials wanted extradited to their state for "trial," should NOT be extradited. The judgment denying the extradition request declared that Mattox would "not receive a fair and impartial trial" and would be "in grave danger of being lynched or abused by mob action" if the papers were honored and the boy compelled to return to Georgia.

DEWEY ACTION SPOTLIGHTED

Governor Dewey's action in extraditing George Burrows, Negro from Mississippi, who was facing a trumped up charge of attempted rape in that state after a quarrel with his employer, had aroused bitter resentment in Harlem. News of the Pennsylvania Court action tended to rekindle the flame of that resentment.

Rev. Thomas S. Harten, 443 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, indicated that Brooklyn's colored population felt the same as Harlem over the Dewey decision in the Burrows case. The Pennsylvania decision is "a great victory for democracy and fair play," he said.

"There ought to be something done to bring about the same attitude here in New York state," he added. "The same stand should have been taken here in the case of Burrows, instead of extraditing him."

Ben Davis, executive secretary of the Upper Harlem Section and chairman of the New York County Committee of the Communist Party, declared that the Pennsylvania Superior Court decision would "re-vitalize our faith in democracy."

"The people of New York should have done in the case of Burrows what the people of Pennsylvania did in the case of Mattox," he went on. "This decision proves again that Dewey went out of his way to appease the southern poll-taxers by sending Burrows to lynch-justice in Mississippi."

Mr. Davis said that the favorable Pennsylvania court action should "inspire us to fight harder to save George Burrows from a legal lynching." He called for a deluge of telegrams and resolutions from trade unions and churches to Governor Johnson, Jackson. Mississippi, demanding Burrows' immediate freedom.

"We must wipe the blot off the good name of New York placed there by Dewey when he sent Burrows back," Davis' statement concluded. "We can only do that by sending jim-crow in the state of New York and by seeing that Dewey account to the people for this shame upon the entire state."

Jackson, Miss. News
March 11, 1943

Johnson Assures New York Governor Negro Safe Here

ALBANY, N. Y. — (AP) — Governor Dewey Wednesday rejected pleas that plans for extradition of George Andrew Burrows, Mississippi negro wanted there as a fugitive, be cancelled but took extensive precautions to protect the defendant from the lynching Burrows fears.

Burrows, sought on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, was apprehended recently in New York City, he pleaded at his arraignment that he would be lynched, if returned to Mississippi.

Extradition of Burrows was asked by Governor Paul B. Johnson, of Mississippi, and the papers for removal of the prisoner were signed by Dewey a week ago.

Subsequently, the governor said, he has been asked to cancel the extradition by counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Civil Liberties Union.

"I have rejected the request," the governor said, "but in the meantime I telephoned Governor Johnson last night and asked him to wire me his personal assurance that the physical safety of the prisoner will be protected if he is returned."

Dewey said he asked Johnson specifically to guarantee that Burrows will be given a trial by law in Harrison county, Miss., where the defendant is wanted for shooting a white man, and that he be returned by train.

Plans had been made, the governor explained, to take Burrows back in an automobile through four Southern states.

"I have directed that the prisoner and his custodians be escorted to the train in New York City by police," he said.

Governor Johnson's wire, received by Dewey this morning, said "I will see that George Burrows is given the full protection of the law in Harrison county, if returned for trial.

In New York General Sessions Judge John J. Freschi ordered Burrows put into the custory of Mississippi Sheriff Raleigh C. Edwins after Governor Dewey's statement was read into the record.

The sheriff said he would leave with Burorws by train Wednesday and expected to arrive in Gulfport Friday with his prisoner.

Paul S. Thompson, one of the men Burrows is charged with shooting, was in court.

Pa. Judge Saves Shipyard Worker from Chain Gang

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Refuses to Extradite Ira Collins After Hearing of Tortures Prisoners Endure

By LEON M. SNEAD

MEDIA, Pa. — A grim smile signifying his relief, Ira Collins, 32-year-old Sun Shipyard worker, walked from Delaware County Courthouse, Friday, no longer worried by the shadow of a Georgia chain gang from which he escaped three years ago.

His extradition was barred by Judge Henry G. Sweney who listened for more than two hours to testimony on the punishment and torture meted out to chain-gang prisoners, treatment which prompted Collins to blurt out at one point on the stand:

Death Preferred

"I'd rather be six feet underground than go back there."

Collins's testimony was corroborated by four witnesses, two of whom said they had served terms on Georgia chain gangs.

IRA COLLINS

They told of prisoners lashed in four-year sentence for assaulting sensible and denied medical at his wife, Ethel, 28, whom he attention, of men chained spread- cused of "running around" with eagled on the ground, faces cov- another man in Milletville, Ga. red with syrup to attract flies, of A routine check by the FBI of men permanently crippled by the employees' fingerprints and photo- beatings they received. graphs disclosed his prison record and he was arrested in July. Gov.

Served 14 Months

Now employed as a storeroom Edward Martin signed an order laborer at Sun Shipyard, Collins for his extradition by Georgia escaped and came to Chester af- authorities. ter serving fourteen months of a John G. Pew, president of the Chester shipbuilding company,

Or "Reckless Walking"

A description of the "syrup" ness, Benjamin Free- treatment was given by Charles of Philadelphia, who Fircloth, 51, of Chester, who said d spent 120 days on a he had served almost four years near Atlanta when ar on a chain gang for fighting. He 928 for "reckless walk- also told of cases where men were ed that seven prisoners strung by the wrists with the tips killed by guards while of their toes barely touching the ground.

120 Days for "R

One witness, man, 35, of F said he had spe chain gang near rested in 1928 f ing," testified th had been killed he served his ti

Others testifying on Georgia chain-gang conditions were John Allen, of Chester, and Samuel Shad, of Philadelphia, who said they had lived near the prison camps.

Excellent Workman

In the nine months he has been employed at Sun Shipyard, Collins has been an excellent workman and is well liked by other employees, Jerome (Brud) Holland, personnel chief of the company's No. 4 yard, told the court.

Said Judge Sweney as he freed Collins: "We are not passing judgment on the conviction of this man or trying to dictate to the authorities of Georgia. But I am convinced after hearing this testimony that sending him back to Georgia would not serve the ends of justice."

Memphis Refuses to Send Farm Boy to Mississippi

Youth Who Fled Plantation Job Freed; White Pursuers Fined for Carrying Guns

By ARTHUR W. WOMACK

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Declaring that the principles of the case did not conform to the ideals of American liberty, Judge Kinckle of the City court refuses to send an escaped farm youth back to Mississippi and fined his armed pursurers on charges of disturbing the peace.

The case was reviewed Friday when Joshua Thomas, 19, testified that he ran away from a Mississippi farm after he was beaten for dropping a box from a truck.

3 Dray $26 Fines

Police stated that the youth, who had obtained a job in Memphis, fled from R. W. Gill, 24; T. A. Hudgens, 45, and R. G. Gill, all white of Whitehaven, Tenn., when they attempted to force him into an auto, and that the ex-farm hand sought shelter in a home on Vance Avenue when the trio chased him with guns.

The three white men were convicted of disturbing the peace and fined $26 each. The two Gills were detained on added charges of carrying concealed firearms.

Press Plea For Life Of Fugitive

NEW YORK. — A plea for the life of Sam Buckhannon, 32-year-old Georgia Negro chain gang refugee, was made this week by George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, in a wire calling upon Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia to withdraw the extradition proceedings now pending against Buckhannon.

Sam Buckhannon may have a chance at freedom, thanks to an investigation ordered recently into the whole Georgia state prison setup by Gov. Ellis Arnall.

Crawford Jamieson, attorney and New Jersey state utilities commissioner, is preparing a petition for presentation to Gov. Charles Edison requesting that the Jersey governor refuse to send Buckhannon back to Georgia.

Georgia authorities have asked for the extradition of Buckhannon who escaped from a chain gang in 1939 after being left for dead following a severe beating. He had been 'found guilty of stealing a package of cigarets.' The extradition proceedings were begun before Gov. Arnall ordered the prison investigation.

Alabama Wants Fugitive It Doomed to Die at 13

Chain Gang Escapee Fights Extradition

By M. M. MARBERRY

PM It doesn't take long for I. B. Berry to tell his life story. At 34, he is at at an age when ordinarily a person can talk for days about himself. Berry's life is not an ordinary one. Most of his years have been spent working on an Alabama chain gang or in a prison coal mine, and nothing ever happened during that blurred period that he cares to remember.

His first dozen years were happy ones, spent growing up in Gadsden, Ala. When he was 13 he got into a jam, a bad jam. Today, 21 years later, he still is in a bad jam.

His trouble started in 1923. He was walking down the street one day when he met another 13-year-old, Claude Sison. They got into a boyish argument. The argument turned into a fight. Berry, police charged, raked a penknife across the boy's body. The slash was fatal.

Three Factors

This was a case for juvenile authorities, inasmuch as both participants were 13, but three factors changed the complexion of the case. They were:

¶ Berry was a Negro.
¶ Sison was a White.
¶ It happened in Alabama.

Young Berry was tried in a regular court of the state. He pleaded not guilty to a first-degree murder indictment. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The verdict was reversed on appeal. At a second trial he was found guilty again. This time the jury recommended life imprisonment.

Berry passed into adolescence working on chain gangs and coal mines. Burrowing in a mine one day, he broke his leg. Unfit for labor, authorities paroled him to work on the farm of Lt. Gov. Handy H. Ellis at Columbiana. He worked from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. Ellis paid Berry a salary—$5.53 a week.

Last Spring, the 20th he had spent away from his Gadsden, home, Berry decided to escape. He

I. B. Berry

made his way north and got a job as porter at the Rio Apartment Hotel, 10 Fort Washington Ave. His salary there was $85 a month.

Notified Draft Board

When Berry read a warning in the newspapers that all men of draft age must notify their boards of change of address he sat down and dutifully wrote of his whereabouts. The board notified the Alabama Parole Commission, which requested his arrest here. Ten days ago Berry was committed without bail to the Tombs as a fugitive.

Berry's new friends here engaged a lawyer, Abraham Brody, of 302 Broadway. Brody's first step was to write to Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, requesting Berry be permitted to serve the remainder of his parole term under jurisdiction of New York State.

Brody pointed out in his letter that Berry "has been in jail ever since a little child and has been fully punished for the crime."

"He made no attempt to conceal his whereabouts in New York, notifying his National Selective Service draft board in Alabama of his address," he wrote.

Little Children

A. M. McDowell, legal adviser to Sparks, turned down the request. Though he did not dispute the fact the crime occurred when Berry was 13, he said in one paragraph:

"Alabama is one of those so-called states included in that section recently classified by quite a prominent person as being the Nation's No. 1 Problem, but we Alabamans are not, and have never been, so degraded as to imprison little children."

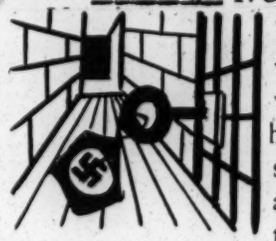
Brody next asked Gov. Dewey not to issue the warrant for Berry's arrest. He pointed out that the Negro would receive better treatment on parole in New York.

Lawrence E. Walsh, one of Dewey's assistant counsels said the proper procedure would be to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. This Brody plans to do.

There you have just about everything that has happened in the 34 years of Berry's life.

Escape from a Chain Gang

New Masses New York, N. Y



IN 1925 when Samuel Bukhannon was fifteen years old he pleaded guilty to stealing a pack of cigarettes. He was sentenced to the chain gang in Fulton County, Georgia. Fourteen years later, still on the chain gang, he learned for the first time that he had been sentenced for not less than twenty-two and not more than forty-five years for several crimes which he had not committed and for which, as far as he knew, he had never been charged.

In 1939, working on the Parks County chain gang—same state—he refused to testify on behalf of a guard who had murdered a fellow prisoner. He was repeatedly beaten. One day he was violently assaulted and left to die. Bukhannon regained consciousness, crawled away, and eventually worked his way to New Jersey. A few days ago a New Jersey court refused to grant extradition to the Georgia authorities and Samuel Bukhannon thereupon became a free man.

He owes his freedom to the mass campaign conducted by the New Jersey CIO Industrial Union Council and to the legal assistance of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the firm of Isserman, Isserman, and Kapelsohn. This marks another victory in the long fight to Americanize the state of Georgia.

15-1943
The Worker
New York, N. Y.

Fight to Save Negro From Ga. Chain Gang

JUN 27 1943

New Jersey authorities have set June 29 as the date for a hearing on the case of Samuel Buckhanon, 33-year-old Negro, latest refugee from a Georgia chain gang. The hearing will take place at Trenton. Buckhanon will soon complete a sentence in the New Jersey State Penitentiary to which he was committed shortly after his escape from Georgia in 1939. Georgia is demanding his extradition.

In 1925 Buckhanon, then only 15 was arrested in Georgia, charged with the theft of a package of cigarettes. He was sentenced to the chain gang at hard labor to serve a term of not less than 22 years and not more than 45 years. He served 14 years of the term.

In 1939 he witnessed the fatal shooting of a fellow prisoner by one of the guards. Failing to get Buckhanon to sign a statement that the man was shot while "attempting to escape," guards took him out to the woods, beat him unmercifully and left him for dead. He later regained consciousness and made his way north.

FIGHT EXTRADITION

A desperate fight is being made to prevent Buckhanon's extradition. The New Jersey State Industrial Council of the CIO has voted unanimously to defend him and has retained the firm of Isserman, Isserman and Kapelsohn of Newark to handle the legal and of the fight. This firm had previously been successful in defending David Williams of Linden, N. J., against extradition proceedings to South Carolina and was also instrumental in securing a pardon from the governor of North Carolina for Mason Wellman, who had been sentenced to death on a frame-up "rape" charge.

JUN 27 1943

The Jersey CIO is calling for the widest support in defense of Buckhanon from labor, progressive and civic organizations.

Court Won't Let Youth Be Lynch Bait

APR 24 1943

Pa. Tribunal Saves

Tom Mattox from Extradition to Ga.

PHILADELPHIA

Accepting the petition of 17-year-old Thomas Mattox that he might be subjected to mob violence if extradited to Georgia, the State Superior Court on Friday sustained a writ of habeas corpus giving him his freedom.

The stay had been granted previously by Judge Clare G. Fenerty in Common Pleas Court but the superintendent of County Prison appealed the order.

Mattox, a native of Elbert County, Ga., was accused of stabbing Wilbur Cornell, white youth, during an argument on the highway near Beaumont, last July.

Was Struck First

According to Raymond P. Alexander, counsel for Mattox, Cornel had previously struck Mattox with a tire jack handle during a dispute. Relatives of the youth testified that they had been held by Georgia authorities as "hostages" for his return and had been beaten by sheriff's deputies.

APR 24 1943

The case, the attorney points out, is the first in the history of the nation in which a lower court has been sustained in examining evidence of what might occur in the courts of another State and acting on that evidence.

Opinion Unanimous

President Judge William H. Keller, in a unanimous opinion of the Superior Court judges, declared:

APR 24 1943

"We feel that the prosecuting authorities of the State of Georgia have created a most serious doubt that the life of the accused will be properly safeguarded and that there will be a regular and orderly administration of justice.

"Any suggestion — no matter how slight—from the prosecuting authority itself which reasonably impels us to conviction that it may not enforce with scrupulous determination and even-handed justice the law against mu[illegible]er—which is the correct name for lynching—can be met only by such action of this court as will protect the petitioner from probable mob violence or death."

Extradition

Court Action Saves Chain Gang Fugitive

OCT 4 1943

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y. (Special to the Daily Worker)

MEDIA, Pa., Oct. 3.—In a precedent-making decision Judge Henry G. Sweney refused last week to send a refugee from a chain gang back to Georgia. The decision was based on testimony concerning the treatment of chain gang prisoners in Georgia.

Ira Collins, 32 year old Negro, had served fourteen months of a four year sentence on the chain gang when he succeeded in escaping three years ago, and made his way north, to Chester. He was working in the Sun Shipyard but a routine check of his fingerprints by the FBI led to his arrest last July.

OCT 4 1943

The Republican governor Edwin Martin had signed extradition papers to return him to the chain gang when Collins was brought into court on habeas corpus proceedings and freed.

In a number of similar court hearings, Pennsylvania judges have refused to go back of the conviction, and chain gang refugees have been returned. In the history-making decision which freed Thomas Mattox earlier in the year, no trial or conviction had taken place, and Mattox's extradition to Georgia was refused on the grounds that he would not receive a fair trial.

CHAIN GANG

In freeing Collins, Judge Sweney said: "We are not passing judgment on the conviction or trying to dictate to the authorities of Georgia. But I am convinced after hearing the testimony that sending this man back to Georgia would not serve the ends of justice."

OCT 4 1943

Commenting on the decision, Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said:" The judge in this case has gone further than ever before. It sets an entirely new precedent."

On the witness stand, Collins showed scars on his back received from beatings and declared he had seen other prisoners receive as many as 100 lashes for minor offenses.

"I'd rather be six feet underground than to go back there," Collins said.

A number of witnesses corroborated Collins concerning the terrible treatment accorded chain gang prisoners in Georgia. One of them, Benjamin Freeman, told of spending 120 days on a chain gang near Atlanta after being arrested in 1928 for "reckless walking." Prisoners were tied over barrels and lashed until their clothes stuck to them, he said, and swore that seven had been killed during his own term. Another witness told how his cousin "couldn't sit down" after being released from a Morgan, Georgia prison camp, and died three weeks later.

OCT 4 1943

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Negroes Down In Memphis Accorded Better Treatment Praise To City Police and Judge Kinkle

SEP 24 1943

By ARTHUR W. WOMACK

Memphis, Tenn. (Special to the Plaindealer)—That better days are dawning for Negroes down in Dixie, one has only to know the attitude of some police officers and that of Judge Kinkle regarding a colored youth, who escaped from Mississippi farm where he had been beaten, and whose boss with others came to Memphis to take him back.

SEP 24 1943

The act declared Judge Hinkle of Memphis City Court "does not conform to the principals of American Liberty," which was related in city court Friday by 19-year-old colored youth. The youth, Joshua Thomas, related his leaving Mississippi and coming to Memphis after a beating given him by a Mississippi planter and owner, because he let a box fall off a truck. In Memphis the youth got a job where he has been working every day until yesterday his former boss and two other white men tried to force him into a car and take him back to Mississippi. Police stated the youth fled from the two white planters (hitherto they would have shot him as two were armed with guns) and sought shelter on Vance avenue. The white men, R. W. Gill, 24, R. G. Gill, 28, and T. 9. Hudgens, 45, all gave their addresses as Whitehaven, Tenn., admitted the youth had been whipped while working on one of their farms in Mississippi. The Gills stated "they came to Memphis after a beating given to get the youth to return to Mississippi and work his crop. charges. They denied they intended to harm him, although they admitted having two guns in their car and chasing the youth when he ran. Police said the youth obtained a government release from the farm on which he had worked, as a result of the beating received. The three men were each fined $26.00 on charges of disturbing the peace, while R. G. Gill and R. W. Gill were each fined $26.00 and held to the state on pistol

Fair and honest treatment by officers of the law, justice in the courts, as was practiced in this case, is what Negroes want and to have more of it, we are willing to give us a demonstration of our lives if officers of the law everywhere will give us a democratic deal. Praise to our city officers and thanks a million to honorable Judge Hinkle.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

FIGHT EXTRADITION TO GA. CHAIN GANG

SEP 24 1943

NEW YORK, N.Y. Sept. 20, —A plea for the life of Sam Buckhannon, 32-year-old Georgia Negro, was made today by George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, in a wire calling upon Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia to withdraw the extradition proceedings now pending against Buckhannon. Sam Buckhannon may have a chance at freedom, thanks to an investigation ordered recently into the whole Georgia state prison setup by Gov. Ellis Arnall. He has already served 14 years for the theft of a package of cigarettes.

Crawford Jamieson, attorney and New Jersey State Utilities Commisioner, is preparing a petition for presentation to Gov. Charles Edison requesting that the Jersey governor refuse to send Buckhannon back to Georgia. Georgia authorities have asked for the extradition of Buckhannon, who escaped from a chain gang in 1939 after being left for dead following a severe beating. The extradition was begun before Gov. Arnall ordered the prison investigation.

SEP 24 1943

A hearing in the extradition proceedings will take place at Trenton before Frank S. Katzenbach 3rd, on September 28.

Buckhannon was already served 14 years on the chain gang for stealing a package of cigarettes, made his way to New Jersey after having been left for dead following a brutal beating at the hands of prison guards. He is now in jail in Trenton.

Working in cooperation with the New Jersey State CIO, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, of which George Marshall is chairman, is conducting the fight to save Buckhannon.

Georgia chain gang will be determined at a final hearing scheduled before Judge Frank S. Katzenbach III in Trenton on Tuesday.

Einstein Joins Defense to Halt Negro Extradition

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Sam Buckhannon, 34-year-old Negro shall be freed or re[illegible] The National Federation for with the New Jersey State CIO, [illegible] certain death on the Constitutional Liberties, of which has mobilized wide support from

persons in all walks of life in defense of the young Negro.

EINSTEIN BACKS DEFENSE

Dr. Albert Einstein, the world renowned scientist, is the latest to add his name to those battling to save Buckhannon.

The extradition hearing, scheduled originally for the early part of September, was held in Trenton last Tuesday. It was postponed until next Tuesday, however, when a Georgia sheriff, arriving to claim Buckhannon, cited the law to the effect that in extradition proceedings the State Prosecutor must act as counsel for the state demanding its prisoner. Faced with an impressive array of legal talent on behalf of Buckhannon, the Jersey prosecutor asked for more time to prepare the case on behalf of the state of Georgia, and the hearing was set for this coming Tuesday.

LETTERS URGE FREEDOM

The appeal of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties for a mass mobilization behind Buckhannon's defense has resulted in hundreds of letters being sent to Judge Katzenbach, it was learned yesterday. Joining Dr. Einstein in the appeal for the young Negro were the state organizations of the CIO and AFL in New Jersey; Ewald Sandner, Regional Director of the New Jersey CIO; the United Christian Council for Democracy, of which Rev. Richard Morford is director; Harold A. Leet, executive secretary of the Urban League of Newark; Rev. Archey D. Ball, Methodist Church of Hackensack; the Utility Workers Organizing Committee; the National Maritime Union, and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Dombrowski wrote the Governor that "as a further step for democracy you promised for Georgia, together with your effort to eliminate objectional features of Georgia chain gang and prison camps, we respectfully urge that you withdraw your request for extradition of Sam Buckhannon from New Jersey."

All eager to see justice done in the case are urged to send telegrams and wires to Judge Frank S. Katzenbach III, at 13 West State St., Trenton, N. J.

Negro's Story Goads Alabama Penal Officials

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
November 12, 1943

Russell, Heustess And Mrs. Mitchell Going To New York

Alabama State officials will be in New York City Nov. 19 "to put an end to the cock and bull stories" they say are being told there by I. B. Berry, negro charged with parole violation.

E. P. Russell, State director of corrections and institutions, Arthur Heustess, assistant director, and Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, member of the State Parole Board, said they would attend Berry's extradition hearing. They have asked that it be changed from Nov. 16 to Nov. 19.

Parole Board records show that Berry was convicted in 1923 at 14 for murder in the fatal stabbing of Claud Sisson, a 15-year-old white boy in Gadsden. He was given a life sentence, paroled last Spring to work for Lieut. Gov. Handy Ellis and left the State shortly afterward, his record shows.

Discussing Berry's case, Mrs. Mitchell, who handled his parole, branded as "a lot of nonsense" press reports that Berry "served 20 years in chain gangs," and was paroled to work for Lieut. Gov. Ellis "for nine years."

"In the first place," Mrs. Mitchell declared, "Berry might have been paroled sooner if he had not accumulated such a vicious prison record by attacking inmates and guards, escaping, possessing knives, refusing to work and generally displaying a dangerous disposition. He was denied parole twice.

"In the second place, there are no chain gangs in Alabama. In the third place, we never assign anybody to work on parole for any length of time anywhere. We did not assign Berry to work for Mr. Ellis for nine years.

"As is our policy, we asked Berry if he could get work if paroled. He said he could not. Then we gave him names of several prospective employers. He chose Mr. Ellis, whose only fault, in our opinion, was that he would be too nice to Berry."

Mrs. Mitchell said she would be in New York on other business, but will appear at the extradition hearing, "and when I look Berry in the eye and ask him why he is telling these cock and bull stories about his treatment in Alabama I'm sure he will come out with the truth."

Parole for two prisoners who figured in the "Scottsboro case" several years ago is still "under consideration," Parole Board officials said yesterday.

The prisoners are Andy Wright, 30, of Chattanooga, serving a 99-year sentence, and Charlie Weems, 31, of Atlanta, serving a 75-year sentence. Three others from the same case are also in prison.

Parole Board announced the granting of 13 paroles for the current week. Among parolees were:

Greelie Foster, convicted in Jefferson County on two robbery charges and sentenced to 10 years on each; Arthur Reese, Jefferson, four forgery charges, 2-3 years on each, and Walter Robinson, Jefferson, manslaughter, five years.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

SAM BUCHANNON

Rebuffs Georgia On Extradition

N. J. Refuses To Send Man Back To Chain Gang

SAM BUCKHANON

TRENTON, N. J. — Sam Buckhanon, who spent 14 years on the Georgia chain gang for theft of a pack of cigarettes when he was 15, was granted freedom last Friday in extradition proceedings here. Judge Frank S. Katzenbach III denied Georgia's request for his return to the chain gang and discharged him from custody. Judge Katzenbach stated that the previous decision of Judge Lewis Eastmead in the Common Pleas Court of Hudson County in Jersey City in 1939 had decided the case once and for all.

Buckhannon's Case

Buckhannon was sent to a Georgia chain gang at hard labor at the age of 15 for the theft of a package of cigarettes. After 14 years on a chain gang he escaped when he was left for dead after a beating. In last week's hearing the State of Georgia asked for Buckhannon's return as a fugitive from justice, and the New Jersey prosecutor's office acted on their behalf. Sol Kapelsohn, counsel for the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the New Jersey CIO Council, and Crawford Jamieson, N. J. Public Utilities Commissioner, represented Buckhannon in resisting Georgia's extradition request.

Mail Protest Wins

In making his decision, Judge Katzenbach stated that he had received a flood of mail showing wide spread interest in this case. He said that since a court of equal jurisdiction had decided the case before, without wishing to affront a sister state, he had no choice but decided in Buckhannon's favor.

Urge Gov. Edison Halt Extradition Of Buckhannon

With the date for hearing on his case set for Sept. 28, a plea for the life of Sam Buckhannon, 32-year-old Georgia Negro who has spent half his life in chain gangs for the theft of a package of cigarettes, was made today by Georga Marshall, Chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, in a wire to Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia. Buckhannon may have a chance at freedom thanks to an investigation ordered recently into the whole George state prison set-up by Gov. Ellis Arnall.

Crawford Jamieson, attorney and New Jersey State Utilities Commissioner, is preparing a petition for presentation to Gov. Charles Edison requesting that the Jersey governor refuse to send Buckhannon back to Georgia. Georgia authorities have asked for the extradition of Buckhannon who escaped from a chain gang in 1939 after being left for dead following a severe beating. The extradition proceedings were begun before Gov. Arnall ordered the prison investigation.

Joining the appeal to halt the extradition of Buckhannon is the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which sent the following wire to Governor Arnall today:

"Results of your present investigation of the penal system of Georgia should remove any doubt as to the validity of contention that Sam Buckhannon, now held for extradition in New Jersey, would meet certain death if he were delivered over to the present Georgia prison authorities. We appeal to you to withdraw the request for extradition on still another ground. Buckhannon already has served fourteen years imprisonment for the theft of a package of cigarettes. We are asking Gov. Edison to deny the request for extradition, but we believe action on your part would be confirmed throughout the country as further evidence of your determination to modernize and reform Georgia's antiquated chain gang system."

The wire was signed by George Marshall, Chairman of the Federation.

A hearing in the extradition proceedings will take place at Trenton before Judge Frank S. Katzenbach III. on September 28.

Daily Worker

Seek To Save Prisoner From Ga. Chaingang

Atlanta, Georgia

14 Years for Cigarettes

Buckhannon spent 14 years on a chain gang following his arrest for the theft of a pack of cigarettes. He was convicted at the age of 15 years, but escaped in 1939 when left for dead after a beating.

Sol Kapelsohn, counsel for the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the New Jersey CIO Council, and Crawford Jamieson, N.J. Public Utilities Commissioner, represented Buckhannon in resisting Georgia's extradition request.

Letters protesting Buckhannon's be received from the Rabbinical Association of America, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Newark Ministerial Association, Interracial Council of Newark, and many other organizations, clergymen, educators and labor leaders.

Return To Ga. Chain Gang Refused

Baltimore, Md.

TRENTON, N.J. — A request of Sam Buckhanon's previous of Georgia was Judge Lewis in the Court of Hudson City in 1939 from custody.

Judge Katz-

Man's Return Sought By Georgia

Afro-American

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Acting swiftly to save the life of Sam Buckhannon wanted by Georgia authorities, George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberites, last week urged Gov. Charles Edison and Judge Frank S. Katzenback, 3rd, to deny a petition for his return to the Southern state where he has already served 15 years on a chain gang.

Marshall said that a warrant issued for Buckhannon's extradition be recalled and requested that the organization's attorney be allowed to "appear and be heard in his behalf."

"His (Buckhannon's) return to Georgia would place his life in jeopardy," stated the appeal," and continue the 14 years of injustice which he has already suffered on a chain gang at the hands of Georgia authorities."

Hearing on the warrant recently signed by Gov. Edison is scheduled to be held in the courtroom of Judge Katzenback, according to Attorney Sol Kapleshn, acting counsel for the NFCL.

Buckhannon escaped from the chain gang in 1939 and came to New Jersey where he has resided since. He was convicted at a trial where he was without legal representation in 1925 when he was 15 years old on charges of having stolen a package of cigarettes worth 14 cents. Although the sentence imposed was from two to five years at hard labor, Buckhannon was held in prison until 1939 when he escaped, because according to Common Pleas Court decision of Judge Lewis in Hudson County, he had served the maximum sentence.

15-1943
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Pleads Lynch Fear; Wins Extradition Fight

APR 17 1943

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 16 (AP).—Thomas Mattox, 17 years old, a negro, won in State Superior court today his fight against moves to return him to Georgia to face a charge of assault with intent to kill. The court sustained a writ of habeas corpus freeing him. He had fought extradition on the ground he might be lynched if he were returned. APR 17 1943

Court Saves Negro From Ga. Extradition

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y. to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—A history-making victory against lynchers and mob rule was won in Pennsylvania today. The Superior Court decided unanimously that Thomas Mattox, the 17-year-old Negro victim of a frame-up charge by Georgia officials, should not be extradited because:

"He will not receive fair and impartial trial, and is in grave danger of being lynched or abused by mob action."

APR 19 1943

The Pennsylvania decision is in marked contrast to New York Governor Dewey's recent action in returning George A. Burrows for trial in Mississippi, and other similar extraditions. APR 19 1943

In commenting on the precedent-making opinion, which confirms a writ of habeas corpus previously granted in the lower courts, Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney in the case said:

"It is the first time in the nation's history in which a lower court has been sustained in examining evidence of what might occur in the courts of another state, and in acting on that evidence."

BIAS IN GEORGIA

In a discussion of lynch law, Presiding Judge William H. Keller, who wrote the unanimous Superior Court decision, mentioned that the Georgia prosecution had objected to the earlier habeas corpus proceedings on the grounds that the lower court Judge Fenerty had sponsored anti-lynch legislation as a member of Congress and "if he is sold on the subject, we believe he would be biased against the state of Georgia." APR 19 1943

The decision goes on to say:

"An ounce of prevention in this respect is worth a pound of cure; and we are of the opinion that where the judge granting the writ of habeas corpus is satisfied by substantial and competent evidence that the feeling against the relator and peace officers of the demanding state is such as to furnish reasonable grounds for the belief that he will not receive fair and impartial trial, and is in grave danger of being lynched or abused by mob action, the court may discharge him from custody and refuse to deliver him over to the representative of the demanding state."

"Freeing Thomas Mattox from Georgia lynching officials is a victory for both white and Negro people and a defeat for southern Hitlerites and their Northern allies," white and Negro civic and labor leaders told the Daily Worker, pointing out that the decision made the early passage of the Marcantonio anti-poll tax law all the more imperative. APR 19 1943

The decision freeing Mattox reversed the original extradition warrant, signed last year by the Pew Republican, ex-Governor James, and was a setback for another Republican defeatist, Franklin E. Barr, assistant district attorney for Philadelphia. Barr told the Superior Court that young Thomas Mattox "should be returned. We should not decide here whether there is law and order in Georgia." APR 19 1943

PREVIOUS RECORD

Barr's previous record as prosecutor, includes an attempt to keep the Communist Party off the ballot, and the notorious "bomb plot" frame-up against the Workers School, which, like the Mattox case, he also lost in court. Before our entry into the war, Communist leader Phil Frankfeld accused Barr in court of being a friend of Nazi rule in France.

The Mattox case originated in Beaumont, Ga. APR 19 1943

After being attacked by a white man on a highway where he was driving with his family, young Thomas escaped lynching by making his way to Philadelphia. His relatives were beaten and held as hostages for his return to Georgia on a charge of "assult with intent to kill." The State Superior Court has now sustained the original writ of habeas corpus which freed Mattox in Philadelphia, after Georgia officials had tracked him here. APR 19 1943

Boy Won't Go Back To Georgia

Pittsburgh courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 — Displaying concern over possibility that the youth, if returned to the South, might be lynched, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania last week refused to surrender to Georgia 16-year-old Thomas Mattox for trial on charges of attempting to kill a young white man.

In failing to extradite the colored boy, Presiding Judge William E. Keller condemned the "curiously complacent" attitude of Southern law enforcement authorities toward evidences of mob violence" and decreed that Mattox might remain in Pennsylvania.

"We are of the opinion the judge granting the writ of habeas corpus was satisfied Mattox would not receive a fair and impartial trial, and was in grave peril of being lynched or abused by mob action," Judge Keller stated in sustaining the action of a Philadelphia lower court judge in freeing Mattox.

ARRESTED; QUICKLY RELEASED

Mattox was arrested here after the State of Georgia won a writ of extradition to return him to "justice" for charges of assault with intent to kill Wilber J. Cornell of Elbert county, Georgia, but Mattox's defense counsel quickly counteracted the move by filing a writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Fenerty ordered Mattox released, which order was appealed to Superior Court.

One high authority in Georgia objected to Fenerty's action on the ground that he was disqualified to consider the habeas corpus proceedings, because he (Fenerty) sponsored anti-lynching legislation when in Congress. Judge Keller said he reviewed the evidence, found that Judge Fenerty did have jurisdiction in the habeas corpus proceedings, that the proceedings were regular and conformed with law, and also found that Judge Fenerty's order was supported by "substantial, competent evidence." Judge Keller's decision dismissed the appeal.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Pennsylvania Superior Court Frees Georgian

MAY 1 1943

Details Of Case Rival Spanish Inquisition

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. —Thomas Mattox, 16-year-old former Georgia sharecropper who fought extradition to his native state for nearly nine months in a desperate effort to escape death at the hands of a mob, is free at last.

The Pennsylvania Superior Court, in a unanimous decision, has affirmed a ruling handed down by Judge Clare Gerald Fenerty at a habeas corpus hearing in the Quarter Sessions Court here on October 14, 1942, in which the court discharged the youth from custody after hearing the sordid details of a case which rivalled the Spanish Inquisition in their horror.

Judge Fenerty also heard read into the evidence a letter from the Honorable R. Howard Jordan, solicitor general of Georgia, who complained that Judge Fenerty should be withdrawn as presiding judge in the case because he was opposed to the crime of lynching, and that during his (Judge Fenerty's) term of office in the United States Congress, he sponsored a bill MAY 1 1943 a Federal offense.

The Pennsylvania Superior Court decision in the Mattox case established a precedent, and is the first in the United States giving a court of lower jurisdiction the right to take evidence of brutal treatment and threats of lynching against a defendant in demanding state basis for refusal to deliver the fugitive.

MAY 1 1943

OBJECTED TO JUDGE

The precedent-shattering decision took on an added significance in view of the fact that, in his answer on behalf of the state of Georgia from the facts developed at the hearing held before Judge Fenerty, District Attorney John H. Maurer of Philadelphia County, declared that sufficient assurance had been given both by law enforcement officers of Elbert County, Georgia, scene of the alleged crimes with which young Mattox was charged, and from other sources, that the accused would not be harmed, and would be accorded a fair and impartial trial, if returned to Georgia.

The district attorney named as these sources: Sheriff John A. Starke, of Elbert County; Judge Clarke Edwards, Jr., of the Superior Court of Georgia; S. B. Seymour, chairman of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Elbert County; Dr W. A. Johnson, practicing physician in the town of Elberton County; Gradus Christian, editor of the Elberton Star; the mayor of Elberton; and Harold and Etta Ruth Burch, L. C. Smith and Zelmon Smith, described as "colored people who are under arrest as material witnesses in the case of the State of Georgia Vs. Thomas Mattox." MAY 1 1943

The latter four were quoted as having said that neither they nor anyone related to them had ever been intimidated or hurt, although they had lived in Elbert County for many years.

MAY 1 1943

EXTRADITION HALTED

Mattox was represented at all of the hearings by Raymond Pace Alexander whom he retained just a few hours before Georgia authorities arrived in Philadelphia to return him to that state after an original warrant for his arrest charging him with aggravated assault and battery and attempt to murder Wilbur Cornell, white, had been honored by Pennsylvania authorities. The habeas corpus hearing successfully stopped this action.

Governor James of Pennsylvania, however, later allowed Mattox a hearing on his petition, at the capital in Harrisburg, in December, 1942.

Substantially this was Mattox's story as brought out at the hearings:

On July 11, 1942, accompanied by his two sisters, Emmy, age 19, and Gussie, 22, young Mattox was driving from Elberton to Beaumont, Georgia, in the family's 1936 model Ford. On the highway he passed a white man who also driving, and in a few minutes the man, who turned out to be Cornell, drove past him and blocked the road.

Cornell demanded to know why a N——r had dared pass him on the highway. Mattox did not leave the car but his sisters pleaded with Cornell not to cause them any trouble, and with

MAY 1 1943

SISTERS STRUCK WITH JACK

MAY 1 1943

as then described as ained an auto jack can, with slapping when she asked him any trouble, and with

Cornell was th having obtained from his can. Gussie down when not to start any t

hitting Emmy over the head with the jack when she got out of the Mattox' machine. Mattox then alighted from the car and begged Cornell to let his sisters alone, whereupon the latter struck him with the jack and again slapped Mattox' sisters. It was then that Mattox drew a knife and cut Cornell, according to the testimony.

The wounded man then drove away with a threat to form a mob and get the trio before they could reach their home. Mattox

drove home with his sisters. His mother and older brother, John, all of whom lived on a farm as sharecroppers, told Mattox to go to Philadelphia to another brother's home, and gave him money to make the trip.

It was subsequently learned by Attorney Alexander that Elbert County officers went to Mattox home and placed his two sisters under arrest, technically as material witnesses, but in reality they were held for more than three months as hostages, to force their brother to return to Georgia. The officers also arrested the older brother, John, and a rumor was spread that he was going to be lynched.

MAY 1 1943

MOTHER BEATEN AND FLOGGED

The mother ran down to the jail and begged the sheriff to release the two girls. He refused. She then begged him to release John. This he also refused to do. On the way back to her farm to get help, accompanied by a friend, they were overtaken by a car containing four white men. The mother was dragged out of the car, and flogged, beaten and kicked until she was bloody all over the body.

The men then threatened to put a chain around her neck and throw her in a nearby quarry unless she revealed the whereabouts of her youngest son. She finally told them that he had been sent to Philadelphia, and Thomas' arrest followed in the Quaker City.

The older brother, John, was taken out of his prison cell, handcuffed, and threatened with being turned over to a mob. A white woman pleaded with the mob not to bother him since he had done nothing. Finally, the sheriff locked him up again but released him the following morning after the mob had dispersed. John subsequently left Elberton and came to Philadelphia where the entire family now live.

SISTERS HELD THREE MONTHS

MAY 1 194

All during that time, from July 12 to October 12, 1942, the Georgia jailers kept the two sisters in jail without a hearing, according to the testimony.

All of these facts were presented before Judge Fenerty at the October 12th hearing by Mrs. Mattox, her two daughters, and her son, John. The bloody clothes Mrs. Mattox wore at the time she was flogged and beaten by the four white men were introduced in evidence.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

CIO Fights to Save Man from Ga. Gang

JUN 26 1943

NEWARK, N.J.—Samuel D. Kapelsohn, white, has been retained by the CIO to fight the extradition to Georgia of Samuel Buckhannon, 33, who escaped in 1939 from the chain gang.

The fugitive is completing a jail term in Camden County, June 29, and J. B. Hatchett, white, secretary of the Georgia State Board of Prisons, has asked that Buckhannon be turned over to complete his sentence of 22 to 25 years for the theft of a package of cigarettes.

The Georgia official said records show Buckhannon escaped from the State penitentiary after conviction in Fulton Superior Court, in 1925, on charges of burglary and stealing an automobile. He was 15 years of age at the time.

Kapelsohn quoted Buckhannon as saying he escaped after he was beaten by guards with clubs and shovels and left for dead in a wooded section of Georgia, because, Kapelson said, Buckhannon declined to sign an affidavit saying a man shot by guards was wounded while trying to escape.

Buckhannon was first arrested in Jersey City in 1941 while working as a furniture mover. But Common Pleas Judge Eastman declined to hand him over to Georgia authorities because identification was not sufficient.

Fisher, has his extradition been held up. Davis claims that he had never been in Tennesse in his whole life and he has lived continuously since 1934 in Detroit.

His arrest has been made on the flimsy charge that the sheriff of Gibson County where the crime was committed recognized his teeth, his walk and the manner in which he sits. There are no fingerprints or photographs to establish his identity as the murderer.

CHARGES FRAMEUP

Davis affirmed from his cell that "This is a trumped-up charge against me. Ive been in Detroit since 1934, and the only trip I've made since that time was to Ohio. I was living at 1497 Philadelphia Avenue in 1936 remaining there till I moved. . . ."

JUL 12 1943

On the basis of the proof furnished by Davis, Deputy Fisher and others are intervening with the Governor on his behalf to save him from being extradited from Michigan.

Davis has an excellent record having only been jailed on a minor traffic charge. He is a father of a 13-month-old baby and is employed at the Ford Motor Company.

When asked why he was being persecuted, Davis replied that "The sheriff has not been able to find the guilty man, so he's anxious to take somebody back to Tennessee to try for the murder. If I am returned to Tennessee to face trial for a crime I did not commit, I'll be sent to prison on a false charge."

The police had dragged him from his sleep during the riots and had searched his home and after it was determined that there was insufficient evidence had released him. A week later they appeared at his home to rearrest him. Davis, who was not present, reported to the police as soon as he was informed, feeling certain trat the flimsy charge would be quashed. Unless the Governor is swayed to change his mind, he will be sent back to stand trial.

Tradition of Detroit Negro Is Fought

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

JUL 12 1943

DETROIT, July 11.—Although he had been released once because of lack of evidence, LeRoy Davis was back in jail awaiting extradition to Tennessee for the murder of a white man in 1936. Governor Kelly signed extradition papers which may doom Davis to death or life imprisonment.

Only the intervention of a deputy sheriff of Wayne County, Perry

Gov. Edison Asked To Save Negro's Life

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.,

AUG 5 1943

In an effort to save Sam Buckhannon from probable death, Mr. George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, yesterday wired Gov. Charles Edison and Judge Frank S. Katzenbach 3rd, urging that they refuse to return Buckhannon to a Georgia chain gang on which he has already served 14 years for theft of a package of cigarettes.

Gov. Edison was urged to recall his warrant for Buckhannon's arrest in a wire which said: "His return to Georgia would place his life in jeopardy and continue the 14 years of injustice which he has already suffered on a chain gang at the hands of Georgia authorities."

Judge Frank S. Katzenbach 3rd, Common Pleas Judge in Trenton, N. J., will shortly hold a hearing on the case. In a wire to the judge, Mr. Marshall asked an opportunity for the NFCL to appear and be heard on his behalf. At the court hearing Buckhannon will be represented by Sol Kapelsohn, acting counsel for NFCL, and Crawford Jamieson, N. J. Public Utilities Commissioner, associate counsel in the case.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Court Saves Boy From Ga. Trial

AUG 7 1943

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Expressing a fear that Georgia might lynch Thomas Mattox if he were returned to the custody of that state, the superior court refused to grant extradition of the 16-year-old colored boy, here last week.

Young Mattox was sought by Georgia authorities who wished to place him on trial for allegedly attempting to kill a white youth, Wilbur J. Cornell. He was arrested in Philadelphia on a writ of extradition. However, Judge C. G. Generty, in quarter sessions court in Philadelphia, refused to turn him over and released the lad on a writ of habeas corpus.

The superior court upheld Judge Fenerty on an appeal by the commonwealth.

SUPREME COURT OVERRULES GOVERNORS

DECISION TO EXTRADITE BOY TO GEORGIA

Houston Texas Informer

First in Nation's History

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP)— In spite of the fact that the governor of Pennsylvania recently signed a warrant allowing the extradition of Alexander said the decision represents the first in the nation's history in which a governor has declined to withdraw an extradition order.

The state superior court, presided over by Judge William H. Keller, upheld Common Pleas Judge Clare G. Fenerty, who first acted to save the boy from extradition last July 12.

According to the boy's attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, Mattox was charged with assault with intent to kill a white man during a fight in which the man assertedly attacked him and his two sisters with a jack handle. Mattox's mother testified she was beaten when she refused to state the boy's whereabouts. His sisters and brother testified they had been held by Georgia authorities as "hostages" for his return.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
October 30, 1943

State To Push Efforts In Negro's Extradition

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 28—(AP)—A representative of the Alabama Corrections and Institutions Department will be in New York City on November 10 when a second hearing on extradition is held for Negro parole violator charged with being sent to New York to aid in extraditing the negro, Tombs Prison. An earlier hearing was continued to permit Berry's attorney to communicate with Gov. Chauncey Sparks, who has refused to withdraw an extradition order.

Mobile, Ala. Register
October 29, 1943

State Asks To Extradite Negro Parole Violator

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 28—I. B. Berry, negro charged with violating an Alabama prison parole, is held in New York City awaiting a further hearing on extradition. An earlier hearing was continued while his attorney contacted Gov. Chauncey Sparks, who has refused to withdraw an extradition order.

15-1943
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Ordered Back to Carolina, Faces Lynching

MAY 18 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 17.—What is going to happen to Eddie M. Burwell, Jr., 30 year old Negro, whose extradition to Granville County, N. C., on a 1939 burglary charge, was okayed this week by Republican Governor Martin?

At Burwell's hearing last week before Judge Farrell, a white plantation owner, J. W. Jenkins, testified that Burwell might be lynched if sent back, and in any event, could not expect a fair trial.

Burwell's father told the court that a lynch mob had taken him to the woods, and put a chain around his neck, trying to find his son's whereabouts.

In the somewhat similar case of 17 year old Thomas Mattox, the Superior Court refused less than a month ago to return Mattox to Georgia, on the grounds that a fair trial was unlikely. Nevertheless, Governor Martin agreed to Burwell's extradition.

"A stronger mass campaign might have kept Burwell in Pennsylvania," Negro leaders told The Daily Worker. MAY 1943

Observers here pointed to the similarity in the Burwell case to that of GOP Governor Dewey's extradition of Burrows, young Negro, who was sent back to Carolina from New York despite obvious lynch threats and warnings against Burrows which were made evident to Dewey during the hearings.

Arnall Demands Negro Return To Chain Gang

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 23 (UP).—Gov. Ellis Arnall refused today to withdraw extradition proceedings against Sam Buckhannon, Negro, a convicted burglar who has escaped from prison four times and who now is held in Mercer County, N. J.

Crawford Jamieson, a member of the New Jersey Public Utility Commission, had requested Arnall to stop the extradition proceedings.

SEP 24 1943

Irving Abramson, president of the New Jersey CIO, yesterday pressed the defense of Sam Buckhannon, fighting a Georgia extradition warrant to return him to a chain gang, by appealing to Governor Charles Edison to recall the warrant.

Buckhannon who has spent 14 years, half of his life, on a Georgia chain gang for the theft of a package of cigarettes, is resisting extradition to Georgia from which he escaped when left for dead after a beating on the chain gang on which he was serving.

SEP 24 1943

Emphasizing the CIO support of Buckhannon's case, Abramson's wire to the Governor said: "We have retained counsel in Buckhannon's defense and have supported his case from its inception because we are convinced that he has already suffered grave injustice, that his return to Georgia would mean cruel and inhuman treatment if not death, and that freedom for him is part of our world-wide struggle for freedom for all men."

SEP 24 1943

Newark church, civic and labor leaders will attend an emergency luncheon for Buckhannon's defense today at 12:30 at the Robert Treat Hotel. The New Jersey Industrial Union Council has been active in arranging the luncheon.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Alabama Negro Fights Extradition In New York

NEW YORK, NOV 1 1943 10.—(AP)—A 34-year-old Montgomery, Ala., negro, who has served 20 years in chain gangs for the fatal stabbing of a 12-year-old white boy, was arraigned in General Sessions Court today on an extradition warrant signed by the governors of New York and Alabama.

Judge George L. Donnellan adjourned the case until Nov. 16 after counsel for the negro, I. B. Berry, requested time to swear out a writ to fight the proceedings.

Berry committed the crime while a boy, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Last May he was paroled in the custody of

Extradition

L. Handy Ellis, lieutenant governor of Alabama, to work on Ellis' farm at Columbiana, Ala., for nine years.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Safe from Georgia Chain Gang

Sam Buchanan, fugitive from a Georgia chain-gang, who was freed on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Frank S. Katzenbach (right), Friday morning in Common Pleas Court [illegible] N.J., after Governor Charles Edison had signed extradition papers turning Buchanan over to Georgia officials.

OCT 16 1943

Reports Negro Did 20 Years On Chain Gang In Alabama Refuted

News
NOV 12 1943

Birmingham, Ala.

'Lot Of Nonsense,' Says Parole Member Who Will Attend New York Hearing

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Published reports that I. B. Berry, Negro charged with parole violations, served "20 years in an Alabama chain gang" are a "lot of nonsense," Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, a member of the State Parole Board, declared Thursday in announcing she would appear against the Negro at an extradition hearing next week in New York City.

"There are no chain gangs in Alabama," the parole officer declared. "Berry might have been paroled sooner if he had not accumulated such a vicious prison record by attacking inmates and generally displaying a dangerous disposition."

More "nonsense," she added, is the assertion that Berry was paroled to work for Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis for "nine years."

"We never assign anybody to work on parole for any length of time," she said. "As is our policy, we asked Berry if he could get work if paroled. He said he could not. We then gave him names of several prospective employers. He chose Mr. Ellis."

E. P. Russell, state director of Corrections and Institutions, and Arthur Heustess, assistant director, also plan to represent Alabama at Berry's hearing. They have asked that the case be reset from Nov. 16 to Nov. 19 to permit them to attend.

Parole Board records show that Berry was convicted at the age of 14 for the 1923 slaying of a 15-year-old white youth at Gadsden, Ala. Given a life sentence, he was paroled last Spring to Lt. Gov. Ellis, but left the state shortly afterwards.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Escaped Convict Loses Round One

NOV 16 1943

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—(AP)—Supreme Court Justice Lloyd Church today refused to release on a habeas corpus petition, I. B. Berry, 34, a negro who escaped from an Alabama prison. Berry will appear in general sessions court tomorrow for extradition proceedings.

Berry, who was jailed here without bail after his Sept. 21 arrest on a fugitive charge at the request of Alabama parole authorities, has said he would have to serve the rest of his life in an Alabama prison for a fatal stabbing he committed when 13 years old unless the Governor of Alabama consented to his parole here.

Berry's attorney said he had asked Gov. Chauncey Sparks not to extradite the man.

The lawyer said Berry, receiving a life term in Montgomery in 1934 for the fatal stabbing of Claude Sison, had spent 11 years in chain gangs and coal mines. Nine years later, he added, Berry was paroled to work on the farm of Lieut. Gov. Handy H. Ellis at Columbiana. He fled last Spring, and came to New York where he worked as an elevator operator.

Notification of an Alabama draft board of his whereabouts resulted in his arrest.

Groups Fight Detroit Negro Frame-Up Case

New York, N. Y.

SEP 24 1943

Daily Worker

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—Another adjournment was granted in the hearing on the extradition of Leroy Davis charged by Tennessee officials with the killing of a white man in 1936. The defense asked adjournment in order to have time to pro-

AUG 24 1943

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County to defend Davis from conviction on
committed a false charge. Congressman Will-
where the murder was
claimed he recognized Davis by his
Negro in Detroit
Love Post of the
Davis has been in jail since May
after a
that Davis had never been in
Tennessee and had lived in Detroit
at that time.
walk and his teeth although more
than seven years had elapsed since
the murder.
main speaker.
liam Dawson of Chicago will be the
Republican governor, Harry F.
Kelley had signed extradition pa-
pers without any investigation and
A mass rally is being sponsored

Weigh New Move To Block Man's Return To Chain Gang

Defender
Chicago, Ill. JUL 14 1945

TRENTON, N. J. — The fight to block the return of Sam Buckhannon, 33, to a Georgia chain gang on which he has already served 14 years for theft of a package of cigarettes, was stalemated this week as defense counsel weighed the advisability of asking Gov. Ellis Arnall to drop extradition proceedings against the prisoner.

Meanwhile, local authorities have been asked to free Buckhannon of any further injustices at the hands of the Dixie chain-gang system.

George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, wired Gov. Charles Edison, of New Jersey, and Judge Frank S. Katzenbach 3rd, urging that they refuse to return Buckhannon to Georgia. Gov. Edison was urged to recall his warrant for Buckhannon's arrest in a wire which said: "His return to Georgia would place his life in jeopardy and continue the 14 years of injustice which he has already suffered on a chain gang at the hands of Georgia authorities."

Soon to Hear Case

Katzenbach, common pleas judge here, will shortly hold a hearing on the case. In a wire to the judge, Marshall asked an opportunity for the NFCL to "appear and be heard on his behalf." At the court hearing Buckhannon will be represented by Sol Kapelsohn, acting counsel for NFCL, and Crawford Jamieson, N. J. Public Utilities commissioner, associate counsel in the case.

After fleeing from Georgia in 1939, Buckhannon came to New Jersey and was sentenced in Camden county for breaking, entering and larceny. He served almost three years, and his term in the Trenton State prison expired last June 29. Georgia authorities, asking his extradition which was granted by Governor Charles Edison July 9, filed a detainer against the prisoner here, and he is held at the Mercer county jail.

Charge Term Increased

Georgia agents have not come to claim the prisoner, and some of those interested in Buckhannon's defense contended the life of the detainer expired yesterday at the end of a 30-day period and that he should be released.

Counsel for Buckhannon contend he escaped from a prison work gang after being severely beaten by guards and left for dead while serving time for crimes he never committed. He said he originally was told he had been sentenced to from two to five years for the cigarette theft but, he declared, when the time passed for his release he was informed he had been sentenced to from 22 to 45 years for five crimes he said were committed, if at all, while he was in a work gang.

See New Justice In South In Court Decision

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Farmers Fined After "Going For Negro" Worker

SEP 22 1943

MEMPHIS—(A N P)—If the adjudication of a recent court case here involving a youth who escaped from a Mississippi work farm where he had been beaten and whose return was solicited by his white bosses is any indication, there is evidence of a changed attitude toward justice for Negroes in southern courts.

The youth, Joshua Thomas, has fled from the farm and secured work in Memphis, but was relocated by his former bosses who attempted to force his return. Thomas ran from the men and was arrested by local police without incident. Ordinarily, it was pointed out, under the same circumstances he would have been shot by the farmers.

When brought into court the bosses, R. W. Gill, 24, R. G. Gill, 31, and T. A. Hudgens, of Whitehaven, Tenn., admitted that Thomas had been whipped while working on one of their Mississippi farms, and that they had come to Memphis to "get him to go back to the farm to work his crop." They denied they had ever intended to harm him although two guns were found in their car.

Police testified that the youth had obtained a government release as a result of the beatings. Judge Kinkle declared that the farmers' actions "did not conform to the principles of liberty" and fined all three $26 on charges of disturbing the peace. The Gills were held for the state to face additional charges involving their possession of firearms.

Alabama Wants Back Negro It Doomed To Die At 14

Defender
NOV 6 1943
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK. — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was urged last week to turn down the request of Alabama state authorities for extradition of a 34-year-old colored man who has already spent nearly 20 years of his life on a chain gang.

The appeals came from numerous friends of I. B. Berry, a porter at the Rio Apartment hotel, who escaped from incarceration in Alabama, last spring. The governor's legal advisers have already sought to have Berry committed to the State Parole board here but were refused.

Berry, according to the story, became involved with a white youth, Claude Sison, in Gadsden, Ala., when both were 13 years old. In the fracas, Sison unfortunately sustained a wound that proved fatal. Subsequently Berry was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to be hanged—this at the age of 14. A second trial, however, netted conviction on recommendation of a life sentence.

After nearly 20 years on an Alabama chain gang, Berry suffered a broken leg while burrowing in a coal mine and was declared unfit for chain gang work. He was paroled to work on the farm of Lt. Gov. Handy H. Ellis at Columbiana his hours covering the day from 4 a.m., to 8 p.m.

Last spring, he saw an opportunity to escape and seized it. He made his way to this city where he obtained employment. A few weeks ago, he decided it was wise to notify his draft board of his whereabouts in order to avoid the possibility of running afoul of Selective Service authorities. In no time Berry was being sought for extradition to [illegible]

Ohio Governor Refuses Ala. Demand To Extradite Negro

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — An escapee from Alabama's infamous Kilby prison was spared extradition to that state by Gov. John W. Bricker, in a surprise move here last week.

The man, Samuel W. King, had been sought by Alabama authorities for the past five years. His return was requested so that he could be compelled to finish out a term of five years in the penitentiary on a conviction for wounding his brother-in-law in a Birmingham street brawl.

According to the story, King was given a punishment considered unreasonably severe because of the pressure of a white man, whose employ he had quit in order to get out of the bolito (gambling game) racket.

Questioned by investigators appointed for the purpose, King told of being forced into a confession, beaten and cruelly treated while in the prison. He expressed a dread of returning to Alabama for fear of losing his life.

The recommendation which is said to have resulted in Gov. Bricker's decision, came from the governor's secretary and from King's counsellors, the law firm of Payne and Parker. The former is chairman of the Ohio Parole Commission. Both men pointed out that King had led a model life since his arrival in Cleveland where he now makes his home.

15-1943
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Extradition of Detroit Negro Worker Blocked

JUL 23 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, July 22.—The Circuit Court of Detroit granted an indefinite stay to LeRoy Davis, Negro 25-year-old Ford worker who has been charged with the murder of a man in Tennessee, a state in which he had never been in his life. He has been in jail for almost a month on the charge that he was recognized as the man who had committed murder in 1936 by his teeth and the fact that he was colored, by the sheriff of Gibson County.

JUL 23 1943

Only the intervention of a Wayne County deputy sheriff had saved Davis from immediate extradition on the frame-up charges. Following the stay granted by the courts, Davis will make a plea to Governor Kelley to grant a new hearing so that he can present conclusive evidence that at the time he was supposed to have been in Tennessee he was a resident of Detroit and had never been in any other state than Ohio outside of Michigan.

Pew Posts Bail For Ga. Fugitive

Defender

SEP 18 1943

Chicago, Ill.

CHESTER, Pa.—Bail for Ira Collins, 32-year-old colored shipworker, who is fighting extradition to a Georgia chain gang, was furnished Wednesday by John G. Pew, Sr., president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company.

Collins, a Sun Ship employee, had been unable to raise $1,500 bail following a hearing before Judge Henry G. Sweney at Media last Friday, on a writ of habeas corpus.

Pew, who had previously assigned J. H. Ward Hinkson, shipyard attorney, to aid Collins' lawyer, John J. Stetser, in fighting the extradition order, put up the bail from personal funds, it was announced.

Collins will be given a final hearing before Judge Sweney on September 17, at which time he will seek to prove that the chain gang, from which he escaped two years ago constitutes a "cruel and unusual punishment."

Law enforcement officials from Georgia are expected to be present, hoping to take Colins back to that state to finish out the remaining half of a four year sentence imposed following a family argument.

Fighting Return To Georgia Chain Gang

Amsterdam Star-News

New York, N. Y.

SEP 18 1943

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Collins, a Sun Ship employee, had been unable to raise $1500 bail following a hearing before Judge Henry G. Sweney at Media last Friday, on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Pew, who had previously assigned J. H. Ward Hinkson, shipyard attorney, to aid Collins' lawyer, John J. Steser, in fighting the extradition order, put up the bail from personal funds, it was announced.

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Law enforcement officials from Georgia are expected to be present, hoping to take Collins back to that state to finish out the remaining half of a four year sentence imposed following a family argument.

Judge Refuses Extradition On Habeas Corpus

SEP 26 1943

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Asserts Return Would Not Serve Ends Of Justice

BY RUTH ROLEN

SEP 26 1943

CHESTER, Pa. — (ANP) — Ira Collins, 49, one of President John G. Pew's thousands of Negro workers in his number four yard at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock company, is still miles away from Georgia. It is doubtful if Collins would still be finding distance between him and the chain gang torture had not Pew "gone to bat" for him and had not Delaware County Court Judge Henry G. Sweney barred his extradition last week.

The employe had been held in $1,500 bail, and Governor Edward Martin had signed an order for his extradition. Pew took an interest in the case, furnished bail and provided Collins with a lawyer.

TOLD OF BEATINGS

The attorney, after the extradition warrant was signed, applied for a writ of habeas corpus under the Pennsylvaina uniform extradition act. Judge Sweney considered the circumstances of the immediate case, but not the merits of Collins' original conviction in Georgia.

The prisoner's testimony told of frequent beatings administered to chain gang prisoners and showed scars on his back as evidence of the truth of his statement. He concluded a story of having seen prisoners receive as many as 100 lashes for petty offenses by saying he would rather "be six feet under ground than return there." Prisoners, he said, were often spreadeagled on the ground and honey placed on their faces to attract flies. In other instances, Collins continued, men were strung up by their wrists so that the tips of their toes just touched the ground.

Jerome Holland, chief of personnel at Number Four yard, testified Collins was an excellent workman and of great value to the company.

SERVED 14 MONTHS

In freeing the defendant, Judge Sweney stated he was not trying to dictate to Georgia authorities, but that he did not believe the ends of justice would be served by this extradition.

Collins served fourteen months of a two-year sentence for assault and battery prior to his escape and migration north. When hired by Sun, he was finger-printed and photographed. A routine check by the FBI disclosed his prison record and escape.

SEP 26 1943

Fugitive Is Saved From Ga. Chaingang

Daily World

Atlanta, Georg

SEP 23 1943

MEDIA, Pa. — (ANP) — Judge Henry G. Sweeney Saturday refused the extradition to Georgia of 49 year-old Ira Collins who testified to frequent beatings of chaingang prisoners.

Discovery of Collins' record was made during routine finger printing when he applied for a shipyard extradition but applied for a writ of habeas corpus under the Pennsylvania Extradition act. The prisoner escaped after serving 14 months of a two year sentence for assault and battery.

SEP 26 1943

Collins said he had seen prisoners receive 100 lashes for minor offenses.

Extradition Of N. J. Man To Ga. Prison Weighed

OCT 9 1943

Defender Chicago, Ill—

TRENTON, N. J.—(ANP)—With representatives of the AFL, CIO, and church groups looking on, a Jersey court Wednesday held up temporarily the extradition of Sam Buckhannon, 34 year old Negro, to a Georgia chain gang.

Present in the courtroom were a Georgia sheriff, a personal representative of Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark, Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey, and a recently freed victim of Georgia's penal system, who was prepared to testify to the fact that Buckingham was certain to face torture and even death if he were returned. The Georgia sheriff had expected New Jersey to supply him with a legal advisor to carry out the formalities necessary to the extradition.

OCT 9 1943

Crawford Jameison, N. J. Public Utilities commissioner, and Sol Kapelsohn, counsel for the N. J. CIO council and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, are conducting Buckhannon's defense.

An adjournment of the hearing to October 8 was ordered by the court pending the supply of legal aid to the sheriff, who has returned to Atlanta without his prisoner.

OCT 9 1943

15-1943

General

ROVING ALONG SPORTSDOM

By MABE KOUNTZE

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

COLORED "CRIME WAVE" ANOTHER HUGE HOAX

APR 10 1943

JUVENILE CUT-UPS, GANGSTERISMS, MOSTLY AMONG OTHER GROUPS

Certain daily newspaper editors, including a few in Boston have been scrawling huge headlines over sensational lists of crimes allegedly committed by colored people, mostly of the younger generation. The unwritten but cleverly intended intention is to convey to the American public the idea that colored people are now acquiring too much equality and prosperity for their own good and that—like the Indians, our people should be sent back to "restricted reservations" of the pattern so loudly endorsed by some of Hitler's best friends residing in Dixie.

Unless one is well acquainted with the facts, one is apt to actually believe that the colored American is now the Number One Gangster in the nation. Actually this title belongs to other groups (and nationalities) and the colored brother ranks last on the list. His crimes are petty.

APR 10 1943

Lose "Number Game"

Many readers who followed the story of the recent Cocoanut Grove tragedy were greatly impressed by the total absence of colored. When names of alleged "Number" barons were splashed all over the front pages, practically every nationality was represented except colored. Yet for a good many years, the popular impression had been that colored super criminals of Harlem, Boston's South End, and Chicago's South Side not only originated the Number game but also owned the entire set-up "lock stock and barrel." You may recall the original "title" for the "business" which was not even used in the Cocoanut Grove stories. In modern write-ups it is the "Numbers Game," a Boston cultural improvement over the always objectional "n——pool."

The fact is that other nationalities have "taken over" this only known well organized "racket" ever attributed to colored men!

APR 10 1943

Boston Common Affair

There is no more "colored Crime Wave" than there is a "White Crime Wave." Juvenile delenquency is a national and international problem going way beyond the boundaries of race, creed, and color and is caused primarily by the conditions created by this war. Any efforts to make this condition applicable only to the colored race is base hypocrisy. And, as a matter of record, the figures seem to swing the other way, in the direction of other groups. Certainly the recent disclosed Boston Common happenings were not related to colored in any considerable degree. Not long ago a daily paper reported that juvenile delinquency among teen-age girls was unusually high due to absence of parents in the homes. Thefts, murders, divorces and the like still continue among the other groups. The colored brother is far, far behind.

No Al Capone

In spite of the overpublicized and small disorganized groups of dusky "muggers" (who only will be cured by decent jobs), there is not and there probably never will be a colored Al Capone, Ponzi, or Billy The Kid. Colored gangsters, like colored cowboys, have been rare. Whoever introduced the strongarm gangster methods into this country, no man can point the finger at the almost too obedient but courageous and loyal colored man. Look at the vast majority of major gangster crimes over the past ten years and the records and names will tell the story. Yet do we have newspaper stories shouting of other nationality crime waves in this country? Then, I ask you, why should a wide variety of cases be jumbled together and presented as a "colored crime wave?"

If the average colored editor wished to retaliate with the same type of battle there is no doubt he could embarrass a good many other races and nationalities in this country. But ideals.

APR 10 1943

Hitler & Mussolini

My best answer to the "Colored Crime Wave" agitators is the angry comment of a colored youth who once asked me who started this war. He said he knew the colored folks weren't to blame. And he was right too.

Hitler and Mussolini began all this grim tragedy in the biggest crime wave of all time. Neither man is a colored man, thank God.

Nevertheless, colored men from all over the world are joining in to help rid the world of these arch criminals, just as they have fought national and international crime throughout American history.

It is for such reasons that those race-baiters who hope to make a major issue out of a comparatively few colored crimes should be exposed and drawn out into the open. In the end it will be found they have no more argument than the major leagues have against colored ball players. None.

APR 10 1943

High Hat Criminals

Problems of American youth today can no longer be classified separately as white and colored problems. This war is leveling off the various nationalities to the same standards, similar incomes, jobs, and the very same ration stamps—no more and no less.

Certainly colored criminals, such as there are, should be punished to meet the crime and circumstances. We know they will be punished. But we also believe that there are a lot of other criminals of other nationalities running around loose (some in Washington) advocating the very policies and theories that are responsible for destroying the high aspirations and breaking the spirit of exceptionally fine colored chaps both in and out of the Armed Forces. If such chaps become criminals as a last resor twe must place the blame where it really belongs. Certainly the insults and race-hatred perpetuated by gentlemen in high hats is no less a crime than highway robbery. Let the daily editors take note

HERE TO YONDER

By LANGSTON HUGHES

Chicago Defender

MAY 1943

Mugging

I THINK it was a character in a story by Anita Scott Coleman who said, "You can stand anybody's dying but yourself."

That was the way it was with me and mugging. I could listen with interest to the tales of various relatives and friends of mine who had been held up and robbed in the dark streets of New York and Chicago in recent years, and their tales, albeit compelling as material for conversation, touched me but lightly.

Langston Hughes

However, the other night as I was going down a dim dark street alone, a guy suddenly stepped out from behind a fence in front of me and said STOP! At once, the whole subject of mugging became intensely personal.

I said, "Stop, nothing!" And reversed in true trackman style (I used to run the 440 in high school) thus, I kept my neck and purse intact, leaving the mugger standing at the fence. But my imagination furnished me with a complete robbery. I felt myself stabbed, shot, choked and fleeced. Now, when anyone tells me how they were waylaid last night and held up, I will not only listen with interest, I shall also understand.

My Simple Minded Friend said to me, a few weeks ago, he wished all these young muggers were in the army. I disagreed with him, stating loftily that the army was not intended to be a place of punishment. Now, however, I wish ALL muggers were in the army, too, and not only in the army but utterly removed from the streets of our land and planted way over yonder in Europe at the very front of the Second Front—if there is a Second Front—where they could mugg Germans. I really do not like the idea of their mugging me—and Hitler still running around loose.

Mexico Mugger

ONCE BEFORE, I was held up and escaped without loss. It was down in Mexico when I was a kid just out of high school. A robber in a **serape** stepped out from behind a tree late at night and said, "Give me your watch."

I said, "My father just gave me this watch."

He said, "Give me your money."

I said, "I have no money."

All the time he was holding a knife on me and all the time I was figuring whether I should turn and run away from him, rush him and run over him, or jump behind the tree from whose shadow he had just emerged. I decided to jump behind the tree. Safely out of knife range, I argued for a moment, then turned and fled. Half way down the block I looked back and saw him still standing there, so I called him all the fancy names I knew in Spanish (including he-goat with horns) and went on home.

Only those two times have I experienced muggers. They say TO PURSUE the subject further, it seems to me absurd to hold up poor folks, anyhow. You get so little money. Robin Hood used to hold up wealthy folk not like to be mugged on the way.

MAY 1943

merchants, then share the money with the poor. Nowadays, but at least Mr. Hood went after a big haul. So did the pirates. They held up galleons and took whole cargoes as their booty. Jesse James was satisfied with no less than a train.

Poor Folks Are Victims

In more recent bootleg days, the highjackers went after entire truck loads of whiskey and gin. Baby Face looted banks and emptied vaults. But these present-day muggers are content to grab a poor working woman's purse with its lone quarter for carfare, or hold up a man whose pockets contain nothing more than half a pack of cigarettes and the change from the dollar his wife gave him on Monday to carry him through the week.

These petty muggers with such limited aims grew up in the depression days, poor kids, when a dime looked like a whole lot of money. That is why respectable citizens ought to start now, as Vice President Wallace says, and plan for a peace after this war that will not breed **another** depression. I, for one, do not want a lot more little muggers growing up during the next 20 years, because, when I get too old to run, I might still want to stay out late, and I do not wish to have somebody stepping out from behind a fence in 1980 to demand my money or my life.

I probably will still have no money, even then, but as long as I have my life, there's hope. So, listen, big boy, don't mugg me. I ain't your man. Writers don't make money, nohow, especially cullud writers, and if they do they can't keep it. Them's just my door keys you hear jangling in my pocket. Put away that knife, cat, and let me see your draft card! What's your classification You ought to be in the army, anyhow. Try mugging Hitler—and see if you can pawn his Iron Cross.

MINISTER BEATEN

REV. MARTIN L. HARVEY

Minister Attacked By Train Conductor

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO, Ill.—"When our soldiers are being called upon to risk their lives for democracy in Sicily, I can at least risk mine for democracy at home . . . ," declared the Rev. Martin L. Harvey, national director of young people's work for the A. M. E. Zion Church, following a violent attack on him by a conductor of the Dixie Flyer last week.

The assault occured while the cleric was traveling from this city to Atlanta, Ga. Seated in an observation car, Rev. Mr. Harvey was approached by the conductor who demanded that he move to quarters designated for colored. Refusing to move on the grounds that he was a pullman passenger, Rev. Harvey was repeatedly struck by the conductor with a flash stand, breaking his glasses. The minister shielded himself from the blows but did not strike back.

He has already filed suit for damages against the Pullman Co. and the railroad, through his attorney, George W. Lawrence.

ROGERS SAYS:

Crime and Disease Know No Race Lines, But Are Menaces to All

BY J. A. ROGERS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

I RECEIVE, FROM TIME TO TIME, letters asking me to refute the allegation that Negroes are more criminally inclined and subject to venereal diseases than white people. I shall try to do this and will make a little excursion by way of leading up to my point.

In 1918, Oswald Spengler, German philosopher, wrote a book, "The Decline of the West." It is the mightiest, ablest, and most profound review of history that the world has ever been written. It was not academic—not the kind of history that deals with the surface and is usually as dry and unattractive as the bleached bones of a once living and beautiful animal lying scattered on a desert. Spengler's book dealt with the workings of the inner organism of history and is so along is fairly sparkles.

Mr. Rogers

Man, he held, was Man, regardless of his exterior, and reacted to his physical environment as truly as a mineral when subjected to certain chemicals. He laughed at the idea of there being an Aryan skull, or Jewish skull, or Negro skull. There were only human skulls, he said.

AS regards "race," he said, "Take a set of men with the most conceivable so-called race difference and while holding in your mind the idea of 'race,' observe them in an X-ray apparatus. The result is simply comic. As soon as light is let through it 'race' vanishes completely and suddenly."

REACTION SAME UNDER LIKE ENVIRONMENT

This test for a common humanity holds good any way you take it. Meat from distant Argentina and rice from faraway India put into the stomachs of the most color-proud Southern white and the darkest Negro will go through an identical process. Poison brewed in a West African village will have the same effect on an Eskimo, a Chinese, a member of a white royal family, as it will have on one living in that village.

THE same is true of climatic diseases. White Americans and black ones are now both suffering from malaria in the New Guinea jungles. It troubles the natives little, however, because through the centuries their bodies have stored up certain chemicals to resist it. An unmixed American Negro who goes to Africa picks up malaria too, because though his skin is the same color as the native's, he has lived so long away from Africa that his immunity is lost. The same is true of sunstroke.

THE SPREAD OF SOCIAL DISEASES

Equally true is this of certain diseases of civilized man as syphilis, tuberculosis, smallpox and typhus. The African or New Guinea native coming into civilization picks up these diseases, too, and often worse than the civilized man because he is ignorant of them. Gonorrhea was unknown in the Negro part of Africa before the coming of the white man. We have no less an authority than David Livingstone, great medical missionary, that syhphilis was not only unknown in Central Africa but died out of itself when carried there.

SYPHILIS first came to world notice in 1495 during the siege of Naples. It killed tens of thousands because no one, including the doctors, knew how to fight it. Venereal disease also killed the South Sea Islanders like flies when the white sailors of Captain Cook took it among them in the 1760's because they too, knew nothing about it.

BLAME IGNORANCE

Ignorance, then, is the first cause of the spread of venereal disease in any community, white or colored. Poverty next. Thus Negroes being as a group more ignorant and poorer than white people have, I believe, a higher venereal rate. In the same way I believe that if American statistics were social and economic, and not racial, it would be found that class for class there would be no difference between the so-called races as to crime or disease.

THIS much is certain: Neither the gonorrhea nor the syphilis germ knows a color line. The white man whose training has been such as not to put him on the alert against infection will pick up the disease as quickly as a black one. In any town in Europe and America will be found white prostitutes, and some respectable dames too, of both "races," who will infect no matter what color of male who goes with them.

MENACE TO ALL

In this matter of venereal disease and crime here's a case that proves Spengler's viewpoint on the human organism entirely: What's happening now in England? I select England because it is more law-abiding and more literate than America. Under war conditions syphilis in England rose some 120 per cent; the number of gonorrhea cases are eight times those of syphilis; illegitimacy has risen 30 per cent, and juvenile delinquency 25 per cent. Bigamy has also increased (See report in N. Y. Times Oct. 21, 1943).

CRIME and disease are a menace to all. Thus, let those who must see this matter racially know that "white" crime and "white" disease are the bigger menace to America. The whites, while they have the lesser percentafe, racially have actually a much greater number of criminals and venereally diseased than Negroes.

15-1943

GENERAL

Crime Survey Made In South; Corrections To Be Soon

OCT 9 1943

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—That steps are being taken to lower the high murder rate in the deep south is indicated in a commentary on a study of homicides by a civic committee at Richmond, Va. James Kilpatrick, a Virginia newspaperman writing in the October issue of Survey Graphic on "Murder in the Deep South," declares that the death rate by killing in the cities of the south is far greater than that of other American cities.

Most of the murders, he says, are committed by Negroes against other Negroes, but the protests of aroused citizens and a militant press have stirred the city to action. Mayor Gordon B. Ambler appointed a special committee to study the problem and make recommendation for its alleviation. The committee, composed of four prominent white and three outstanding Negro leaders led by William T. Christian, managing editor of the Richmond News Ledger, found after six months of probing that "37 of Richmond's 44 murders in 1942 were killings of Negroes by Negroes."

OCT 9 1943

The study proports to be typical of most cities in the south since our independent study of other communities was also made. Only five of the larger cities showed a decrease in murders under 1941 figures and in only three, Knoxville, Jackson, and Atlanta, was the decline significant.

According to the findings, poor educational and housing facilities plus the economic discriminations visited upon the Negro are almost wholly responsible for existing conditions.

"Certain members were assigned to visit the homes in Jackson Ward where most of the Negro murders took place," stated Kilpatrick. "Every city in the south has its 'Jackson Ward,' the ramshackle, dirty, dark congested regions where Negroes live. In almost every block a new sign beckons the passerby to 'beer, 10 cents per glass,' or 'dancing every night.' The Negroes live in packed tenements with the barest essentials of sanitation. Common law marriages are common indeed. Illegitimate children swarm the alleys and crime flourishes maggot-like in the darkness."

Continuing he said the committee found that:

"From the standpoint of environment 10 cases originated in the slum area, 25 in very poor, unsanitary, disapidated house, two in homes above the average, and only two in homes owned by participants. Members of the committee were shocked and appalled at the overcrowded, insanitary, and unsafe conditions under which most of these people live. Old houses and out-buildings bring high rents without regard to sanitation or safety. Duly constituted city authorities, so far as we could ascertain, make no effort to compel owners of these properties to comply with various city ordinances protecting the public afgainst tenements without proper ventilation or safe exits.

Another contributing factor to the high murder rate in the south is the laxity exercised by city officials in prosecuting Negro homicides.

The committee, states Kilpatrick, made 10 strong recommendations including the controversial one of hiring Negro policemen and women to work among Negroes. Housing and recreational facilities equal court justice, and adequate educational opportunities were other suggestions made to city fathers to improve conditions.

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"These 10 recommendations are not the outpourings of some cloistered sociologist, nor do they pretend to be a panaces for all the south's crime problems," added Kilpatrick. "They do represent a belief that stern enforcement of existing housing laws, better educational and recreational opportunities for the Negro, and an invigorated system of criminal court justice can go a long way in removing a festering sore in the south."

15-1943
Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

Crime At New Low In Atlanta In '42

JAN 12 1943

"Its the best report I have ever seen," declared the Chief of Police Hornsby in commenting Monday on the sharp reduction in crime in Atlanta last year.

The report compiled by J. O. Young, head of the Crime Report Bureau, showed that total of 84 Atlantans met violent death during the year. Of these, 76 were colored persons. In 1941, the violent death total was 116.

A drop from 1,301 to 496 was reported in the number of violations of the State Liquor Control Act.

Detectives "cleared by arrest" 78 of the homicide cases in 1942, the report showed.

Other major crimes, their number and the comparative figures for 1941, follows:

Robberies, 329; 1941, 429; burglaries 1,992; 1941 2,253; larceny, 5,065; 1941, 5,310; assaults, 313; 1941, 344; larceny of automobiles, 1,015; 1941, 1,29

JAN 12 1943

A decline of almost 10,000 was reported in the number of minor arrests.

The total number of city and state cases reported during 1942 was 71,663, compared to 81,002 in 1941. The majority of these were handled by the Recorder's Court.

A slight increase was reported in the number of drunks. Figures for 1942 were 26,252; for 1941, 25,736. The figures include those charged with drunk and disderly.

Atlanta's drive against prostitution, instigated by the War Department, brought amazing results.

In 1941 only 25 persons were charged with prostitution. Figures for 1942 reached the enormous total of 2,510, with a steady number of cases being booked daily.

A campaign against vagrancy as part of the defense program also showed favorable results. Figures for last year were 1,085 compared to 799 in 1941.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Sleuth Fishes Bicycle From Piedmont Lake

FEB 1 - 1943

4 Held as Negro Unfolds Wild, Woolly Story To Detectives.

The wild and woolly story told by James Ferrell, Negro, resulted yesterday in City Detective D. C. Vaughn's going fishing at Piedmont lake, where he hooked a full grown bicycle, and in the arrest of Ferrell and three white boys.

Ferrell was being held at police headquarters on suspicion of larceny of an automobile.

Detective Vaughn said his fishing expedition resulted from information given him by the white youths, who told how Ferrell had regaled them with stories about the theft of automobiles and bicycles, and how the serial numbers could be chipped off and a coat of paint completely disguise the vehicle, making them easily saleable.

FEB 1 - 1943

Two cars, the officer was told, were stolen and later abandoned on the street when Ferrell said they were unsatisfactory, while the bicycle found in the lake was thrown there for the same reason.

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

Prisoner Beaten At Jail In Grady

A colored prisoner received a severe beating and a policeman suffered a dislocated leg during a fight on the fourth floor of the City Jail late Friday, it was revealed Saturday.

FEB 8 - 1943

The prisoner was listed as Ben Tanner, 43, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the injured officer was W. G. Scott. The prisoner was reported admitted to Grady hospital.

According to a police report, trouble started when Tanner asked for use of a telephone. Policeman Scott declared the first blow was struck by Tanner.

FEB 8 - 1943

Scott adimtted hitting the prisoner several time with a flashlight and Turnkey L. E. Brown, who aided Scott, said he struck the prisoner several times.

GEORGIA

Suspended For Asking 'Respect Me'

Peoples Voice
New York N.Y.

MONTICELLO, Ga.—An excellent example of giving *"aid and comfort to the enemy"* was experienced here a fortnight ago when a school teacher suffered an attack and a suspension from work for asking a white messenger to remove his hat when visiting the Jasper County Training School here.

MAR 13 1943

It all happened two Saturdays ago when a white special delivery messenger delivered a letter to the school dormitory. Mrs. Mamie Hollingsworth Campbell of Atlanta, who has been working here for the last three years and established a "fine record as a teacher," received the letter. She signed for it and then asked the man to remove his hat the next time he returned to the school.

The messenger flared and raved, but Mrs. Campbell left him and entered her room.

MAR 13 19

SUFFERS ATTACK

Later in the day when the teachers attended a meeting at the courthouse, Mrs. Campbell reports that the messenger singled her out and struck her on the arm and hit her in her right eye with his fist. Another teacher, J. C. Starling, was waiting for her in an auto, but left the machine to find out what was happening.

MAR 13 1943

According to reports, another white man—a local undertaker—threatened Starling and entered the courthouse, secured a pistol, returned to the car and renewed his threats. Finally the group of teachers was able to get Mrs. Campbell back to school without further harm.

MAR 13 1943

Prof. E. R. Gould, principal of the school, went to see the superintendent of schools, V. E. Thornton, who was quoted by the victim as saying she had ruined her good record by what she had said to the white messenger.

In telling her story, Mrs. Campbell said the superintendent informed Principal Gould that she had been suspended and recommended that she get out of town as quickly as possible for her own safety.

MAR 13 1943

ATLANTA—Mrs. Mamie Campbell of this city who suffered nazi-like treatment in Monticello last Saturday two weeks ago in demanding respect from a white messenger, arrived at her home, 249 Brown st, SW, late the same afternoon. This Clark University graduate is at present nursing a sore arm, a blood-shot eye and is without her job which she held in the Monticello school for the last three years.

The local NAACP is interested in the case. But all are of the opinion that little can be done legally in Monticello. However, both Prof. C. L. Harper, NAACP president, and Atty. Walden agreed that Government officials should be notified of the brutal attack made by the federal employe on the school teacher.

MAR 13 1943

Bust Teacher Who Asks Messenger To Remove Hat

MAY 7 1943

MONTICELLO, Ga., Mar. 4.—(ANP)—When a white special delivery boy, employed by the federal government, delivered a letter Saturday to the Jasper Training school, a teacher, Mrs. Mamie Hollingsworth Campbell, asked that he remove his hat the next time. A later attack upon Mrs. Campbell by the messenger caused the teacher to be suspended.

MAY 7 1943

The attack upon Mrs. Campbell occurred near the courthouse when the messenger approached the teacher and reminded her of the request she made earlier in the day. She claims that the white man struck her on the arm and hit her in her right eye with his fist.

When another teacher at the same school came to Mrs. Campbell's defense he was threatened at the point of a pistol by a white undertaker. When E. R. Gould, principal of the school, told the story to school Superintendent V. E. Thornton, Mrs. Campbell said the superintendent informed the principal that she was suspended, and recommended that she get out of town as quickly as possible.

MAY 7 1943

Mrs. Campbell left Saturday for her home in Atlanta.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Augusta Girl Is Attacked By Bus Operator

FEB 25 1943

Several Stitches Taken In Head Of Youthful Miss

FEB 25 1943

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Armed with guns and black jacks which bus drivers are said to use only on Negroes, a city bus driver struck an Augusta girl on the head and drew a gun on her when she refused to "shut up."

The incident occurred on Tuesday when Julia and Emily Harris, daughters of an Augusta tailor demanded a refund after discovering that they had paid double fares. One of the girls jumped out of the window when the driver refused to stop the bus to let them out.

FEB 25 1943

Upon an explanation to the police the girls were made to be quiet until the driver had told his story. "Charge 'em with disorderly conduct," he demanded of the police, but the father interceded and took the girls to the hospital where several stitches were taken on Julia's head.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Soldier, 27, Is Identified By Picture

AUG 14 1943

Blackjacked In Downtown Area Assailant

City police Friday reported a lookout for a white man accused of assaulting a colored soldier with a blackjack Monday while the latter was walking on Whitehall Street near Windsor.

City detectives made an investigation of the case after Lieutenant Crew Street.

The wounded soldier was listed as Private Rudolph J. Brown, 27, of 542 Conley Street, Fort McPherson, was on furlough from Camp Edwards, Mass., and had turned the matter over to their Mexico Air Base, College Park, who had come from a Newattention.

The victim told officers that the man was list-he had been trying to locate a friend in Atlanta, and unable to do so, had started walking up Rawson O'Shields, 40, of 320 Bass

Street to Forwalt and Whitehall Streets. A white man on the porch at 359 Formwalt, is said to have called out to him, using some nickname he didn't remember, and telling the soldier to give him a cigarette. Private Brown said he told the white man that the nickname he had called out wasn't his name and that he didn't have a cigarette. The soldier kept walking, he said.

HIT WITH BLACKJACK

On Whitehall Street, near Windsor, the white man walked up to Private Brown, his account continued, and asked him if he realized that he was talking to a white man, hitting him with a blackjack at the same time. The soldier walked across across the street and fell out unconscious. He was rushed to Fort McPherson Hospital, where he was admitted to a ward for observation and treatment.

AUG 14 1943

White residents at 1343 Formwalt Street address told officers that Steve O'Shields was the white man involved in the affair and that he had merely been visiting at their home at the time he was involved with the soldier. Another witness told officers that she saw O'Shields in a beer parlor and that he was boasting that he had assaulted a Negro soldier and swinging the blackjack with which he said he did it.

A picture of O'Shields taken to Fort McPherson was identified by Private Brown as his assailant, officers stated.

vinegar, at which point she folded into a knot, begging and screaming and bleeding. This testimony of Mrs. Eubanks was corroborated by Brown, the store manager, who stated that "when she threw the meat in my face. I lost my temper."

OCT 29 1943

It is our understanding that the local NAACP chapter, through its Atty. A. T. Walden, is handling the case. Judge Calloway Tuesday ruled that it was a case for a jury to handle and ordered Mrs. Banks and Brown bound over, directing that each sign their own bonds of $100 each.

Atlantans will follow with keen interest the future course and developments in this unusual case. For, instead of taking three stitches in binding up her beaten head at Grady, it is well-nigh miraculous that Mrs. Banks is alive.

In the meantime, let no colored Atlantan ever forget the thanks due to Mrs. R. H. Eubanks, who, without being asked, volunteered to appear as a witness in Mrs. Banks' behalf concerning the brutality at the Piggly Wiggly store. More and more, white women of Mrs. Eubanks' integrity and social vision are beginning to assert their influence upon our social pattern and to make life more livable for Negroes.

Unbelievable Brutality

The boldness with which K. L. Brown, manager of a Piggly Wiggly food store at 70 Georgia Avenue, admitted to the shameful beating and manhandling which he inflicted upon Mrs. Lillian Banks on October 22, is well beyond the understanding of men and women of sober judgment and human compassion.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

In Recorder's Court Tuesday, it developed that Mrs. Banks, who had been in bed under the professional care of Dr. R. B. Jackson for three weeks, had sent her small child to the store with a note, addressed to her favorite woman clerk, asking that she send her a pound of breakfast bacon. Failing to see this clerk, it is alleged by Mrs. Banks that one of the clerks gave the child "rotten meat." Getting up from her bed against her physician's orders, Mrs. Banks sought to have the meat exchanged for some fish. And failing in this attempt, she thereupon asked the manager to return her money and points. This he refused to do. And it was at this point when it was said that the Banks woman threw the meat across the counter at the manager.

OCT 29 1943

A white woman, Mrs. R. H. Eubanks, who witnessed the beating, told the court how the store manager hopped across the tall meat counter, began beating and mauling Mrs. Banks, finally striking her with a quart bottle of

Beaten In Protest Over Spoiled Meat In Atlanta

NOV 6 1943 NOV 6 1943

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y. NOV 6 1943

ATLANTA (ANP)—Smashed in the face with a gallon vinegar jar and kicked in the stomach, Mrs. Lillian Banks, accused of disorderly conduct after she attempted to get her money and ration points for some allegedly spoiled meat sold her daughter by the manager of a Piggly Wiggly store, revealed Tuesday that she intends filing suit against K. L. Brown, the manager and the chain store corporation.

Brown, admitting that he had attacked the woman, asserted, "Judge, I guess I lost my temper after trying so hard to be patient with her and after she hit me in the face with the meat."

Following trial in police court Tuesday, both Mrs. Banks and Brown were bound over to Fulton superior court on joint charges of assault and battery. Bonds were fixed at $100.

WITNESS TESTIFIES

Mrs. R. H. Eubanks, white, stated that she was standing nearby when Brown leaped over the meat counter and began beating Mrs. Banks unmercifully, finally smashing the vinegar jar in her face. The husky manager, Mrs. Eubanks testified, forced Mrs. Banks over to a corner of the store continuing to hit and kick her, despite her plaintive cries.

Dr. R. B. Jackson, the beaten woman's physician, testified that his patient had been under treatment for three weeks, that he had ordered her to bed and that she should not have been up at the time of the beating.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Hold Bus Driver For Beating Woman

In Columbus, Ga.

OCT 29 1943

COLUMBUS, Ga., (ANP) — After witnesses described how he stopped his bus to chase a Negro woman more than a half block and beat her about the head with a blackjack, R. H. Martin, white, was bound over to the grand jury Tuesday on charges of assault and battery. His bond has been set at $250.

Martin told Municipal Judge James Davis, before whom he appeared, that he was provoked in his attack on the woman, Miss Mabel Smith, by her allegedly abusive language. One white witness, a passenger on the bus, testified he heard some cursing, but could not identify Miss Smith as the person doing the talking, stating that there were several women near the bus stop.

OCT 23 1943

Miss Smith appeared in court, her head swathed in bandages. She sustained painful lacerations about the face and skull, Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, who treated her, testified.

Miss Smith denied that she had cursed the bus driver. She said she was running to catch the vehicle as it moved off she meekly explained, "Ain't it a shame I missed my bus." The bus driver, she said stopped in the middle of block ran back and began beating her about the head with a blackjack.

GEORGIA POLICE TOLD TO IGNORE U.S. BUROCRATS

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

FBI Attempt to Protect Criminals Charged.

Dec. 31 1943

Decatur, Ga., Dec. 30 [Special].—Sharply criticizing federal authorities as burocratic and comparable to the hated "carpetbag government," County Commissioner Scott Chandler today told four De Kalb county officers, accused of abusing two Negoes arrested for burglary, to continue their investigations of crime "regardless of interference from federal officials."

The officers, including Chief of Police J. T. Bailey, were made defendants in criminal information filed in federal court at Atlanta on Dec. 21 by United States Atty. M. Neil Andrews. They were charged with violating the civil liberties act by mistreating the two Negroes to obtain confessions from them.

Act After FBI Inquiry.

Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle at that time announced in Washington, D. C, the action was taken at the request of Asst. Atty. Tom C. Clark, in charge of the criminal division, after an investigation by the FBI.

Commissioner Candler's charges were contained in a letter to Chief Dailey after the accused officers had indicated a desire to resign. Candler, former mayor of Decatur and former state commander of the American Legion, has authority over all county departments, including its law enforcement agencies. He is the county's only commissioner, an elective officer.

"You and your officers," he wrote the chief, "are charged with investigating every crime committed in De Kalb county. This is required by your oath of office. You will continue to make investigations and arrests when necessary, regardless of interference from federal officials.

Recalls "Carpetbaggers."

"Of course, if federal officials intend to file a criminal accusation every time some criminal is arrested, as they have done in this case, it is going to be very hard for any police force to keep down crime.

"The carpetbag government after the war between the states treated our officers in this way for political reasons. We can only hope the same motive will not cause them to follow the same course now.

"I can understand your officers' desire to resign, if they are to be subjected to arrest every time some criminal feels imposed upon. Of course, criminals have very strict ideas as to their own rights, but respect the rights of others not at all.

Helping Criminals.

"The federal officers are helping criminals when they encourage such ideas and when they drive state and county officers out of their position.

"It seems very strange that this matter was not presented to the federal grand jury, but instead was held out from the grand jury and an accusation filed. This is in line with burocratic government, toward which we are fast drifting.

"All law abiding citizens will appreciate the difficulty your officers are in and will understand the motives under which the federal officials are operating.

"You and your men are to enforce the state laws in this county regardless of federal officials' efforts to stop the investigation of crime and protect criminals."

The two Negroes, Naomi Reid, 23, and Raymond Houser, 24, were arrested on charges of having burglarized the Ritz Supper club, a night club near Decatur, and were indicted by the De Kalb county grand jury on Dec. 6. They are now in jail here awaiting trial.

GA. CHAINGANGS MAY DISAPPEAR DURING 1944

Call

Kansas City, Mo.

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — Passing from the Georgia scene with the coming of the new year will be the state highway department's convict camps, more commonly known in bygone days as chain-gangs.

The camps, landmarks in the state since 1922, have been the source of many a headline story about escaped, brutalities and even sudden death, but they are being abolished as part of Georgia's penal reform program.

Gov. Ellis Arnall, Director of Corrections Wiley Moore, Highway Director Ryburn C. Clay and other officials are agreed that long hours of road work, day after day, year after year, are not the way to rehabilitate prisoners.

The new idea is to transfer the convicts from the state camps to the penitentiary at Reidsville and there to employ them and train them in trades that will fit them to be useful law-abiding citizens.

The state highway camps were started in 1922, six years after establishment of the highway department, and at the time of their origin only Negro prisoners were assigned to the dirty, back-breaking labor. With the expansion of the road building program in Georgia, it was soon discovered there were not enough Negro prisoners to supply all the labor needed and gradually white prisoners too became a familiar sight working along the highways. At one time as high as 15 were in operation.

Old-timers at the seate highway department can recall how the road gangs used to slank along in chains and long pick and how at night in the barracks heavy chains were strung along the cots and run through the picks fastened on the prisoners' legs. Despite the change in name during Gov. E. D. Rivers' administration from "chain-gangs" to "public works camps," it was revealed by Chief Highway Engineer G. T. McDonald, chains and picks have continued in use.

The chain has been used for construction, widening, and surfacing roadsh and for building various types of bridges. In the two years ending June 30, 1942, state forces graded 354 miles of road and surfaced more than 60 miles.

Construction work done by convict crews will be let to private contractors in the future. It is believed that this method will result in a substantial saving. County convice camps now numbering 88 will continue road work.

Grocer Beats Woman Over 'Bad Meat' Charge

ATLANTA (ANP)—Charged with assault and battery after he allegedly smashed a gallon vinegar jar over the head of a woman customer, who complained that he had sold her some rotten meat, R. L. Brown, white manager of a Piggly Wiggly chain store, was found not guilty by an ali-white jury in Fulton Criminal Court Satur-Mrs. Banks had thrown the meat day. Mrs. Lillian Banks described in his face was denied by all to the jury how Brown had leaped three of the state's witnesses. over his counter and began beating her after she had returned to the store with the spoiled meat, seeking the return of her money and ration points.

The store manager, she said, struck her first with a metal scoop, then burst a vinegar jar in her face, struck her in the stomach with his fist and then dared her to leave until he could summon police.

Two white women, who were in the store, took the stand and supported Mrs. Banks' testimony. One of the women, Mrs. R. H. Eubanks, testified she begged the store manager to stop beating the woman and revealed that a white woman employee of the store also pleaded with Brown to halt his brutal attack.

Admitting that he had beaten Mrs. Banks, Brown after taking the stand in his own defense, sought to justify his act by claiming that "I lost my temper and I hit her just as hard as I possibly could and felt that I was perfectly justified in doing to her what I did." His contention that

Two Severely Beaten At Macon, Ga. Depot

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

MACON, Ga.—An appeal for the investigation of the severe beating of John Wimbush and John J. Jones by white civilian guards and employees at Warner Robins Air Depot has been made to Major V. M. Hamilton by the Crusaders, a civic organization this week.

Wimbush and Jones, chauffeurs at Robins Field were beaten as a direct result of the lack of post exchange facilities for colored civilian employees at the depot, the organization claimed. They stated that the pair are still confined to the hospital following beatings received on September 24 when Jones attempted to buy some food from the white post exchange.

DISCUSSED INCIDENT

According to the Crusaders, Jones was given permission to enter the exchange to buy the food by Guard No. 70, but when he received the articles, was accosted by the same guard and several others who beat him about the head with the butt of a revolver.

Shortly after this incident, the group is reported to have assaulted Wimbush for "discussing the incident."

The Crusaders asked the major to investigate the incident and see that proper facilities for the colored employees are supplied.

Ga. Store Clerk Freed In Attack On Negro Woman

Defender Chicago, Ill

ATLANTA. (ANP) — Charged with assault and battery after he allegedly smashed a gallon vinegar jar over the head of a woman customer, who complained that he had sold her some rotten meat, R. L. Brown, white manager of a Piggly Wiggly chain store, was found not guilty by an all-white jury in Fulton Criminal court Saturday.

Mrs. Lillian Banks described to the jury how Brown had leaped over his counter and began beating her after she had returned to the store with the spoiled meat, seeking the return of her money and ration points.

The store manager, she said, struck her first with a metal scoop, then burst a vinegar jar in her face, and struck her in the stomach with his fist.

Two white women, who were in the store, took the stand and supported Mrs. Banks' testimony. One of the women, Mrs. R. H. Eubanks, testified she begged the [illegible] manager to stop beating the woman and revealed that a white woman em-

ployee of the store also pleaded with Brown to halt his brutal attack.

Admitting that he had beaten Mrs. Banks, Brown after taking the stand in his own defense, sought to justify his act by claiming that "I lost my temper and I hit her just as hard as I possibly could and felt that I was perfectly justified in doing to her what I did." His contention that the meat in his face was denied by all three of the state's witnesses.

"The beating was the most brutal and outrageous thing I've ever seen," Mrs. Eubanks told the jury in rebuttal. "She had done nothing to warrant such cruel treatment."

The jury reached its acquittal verdict 15 minutes after receiving the charge from Judge Jesse M. Wood. Atty. A. T. Waldon, legal counsel for the Atlanta NAACP, assisted Asst. Solicitor I. Leonard Crawford in Brown's prosecution.

Defender

Bus Driver Held In Club-Slugging Of Race Woman

Chicago, Ill—

COLUMBUS, Ga. (ANP) — After witnesses described how he stopped his bus to chase a Negro woman more than a half block and beat her about the head with a blackjack, R. H. Martin, white, was bound over to the grand jury Tuesday on charges of assault and battery. His bond has been set at $250.

Martin told Municipal Judge James Davis before whom he appeared, that he was provoked in his attack on the woman, Miss Mabel Smith, by her allegedly abusive language. One white witness, a passenger on the bus, testified he heard some cursing, but could not identify Miss Smith as the person doing the talking, stating that there were several women near the bus stop.

Miss Smith appeared in court, her head swathed in bandages. She sustained painful lacerations about the face and skull, Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, who treated her, testified.

Miss Smith denied that she had cursed the driver. She said she was running to catch the vehicle as it moved off and merely explained, "Ain't it a shame, I missed my bus." The bus driver, she said, stopped in the middle of block, ran back and began beating her about the head with a blackjack.

15-1943

ILLINOIS

Death Chair Sentence Looms

Bee (Magazine Section)
Chicago, Ill.

WHEN William Frederick Fisher, former Northwestern university student the son of a well known A. M. E. Zion evangelist, faces trial November 1 for murder of a co-ed of the Crane school the already indicted youth faces the electric chair.

OCT 1 1943

We would not further labor this sordid incident if it did not hold an important lesson for other youth who if unchecked will head to certain perdition too. We are not, we say, purveyors in sensationalism, we report the news without editorializing it. We give it straight and undiluted.

On this page we opinionate in the interest of the public good and for that reason we feel that the dastardly crime committed by this youth is a personal, parental and social indictment.

Too much ungarnered leisure time, embellished with a sheltered existence with plenty of money to spend, permits more time for the innocently trivial which gradually becomes transformed into serious misconduct and gross licentiousness.

Too much liquor is consumed by our young as well as old people, in our leisure moments. This is growing more disgraceful and damaging to our general welfare daily. It is breeding irresponsibility, uncouth behavior, and a pernicious relaxation of moral standards. It hampers the serious strivings of a majority of our people.

Outsiders too often judge us by our worse instead of our best elements. The crime of this youth, who should have been more responsible, coming of advantaged parents, is symbolic of what may recur again and again unles parental controls are tightened and public responsibility is intensified.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

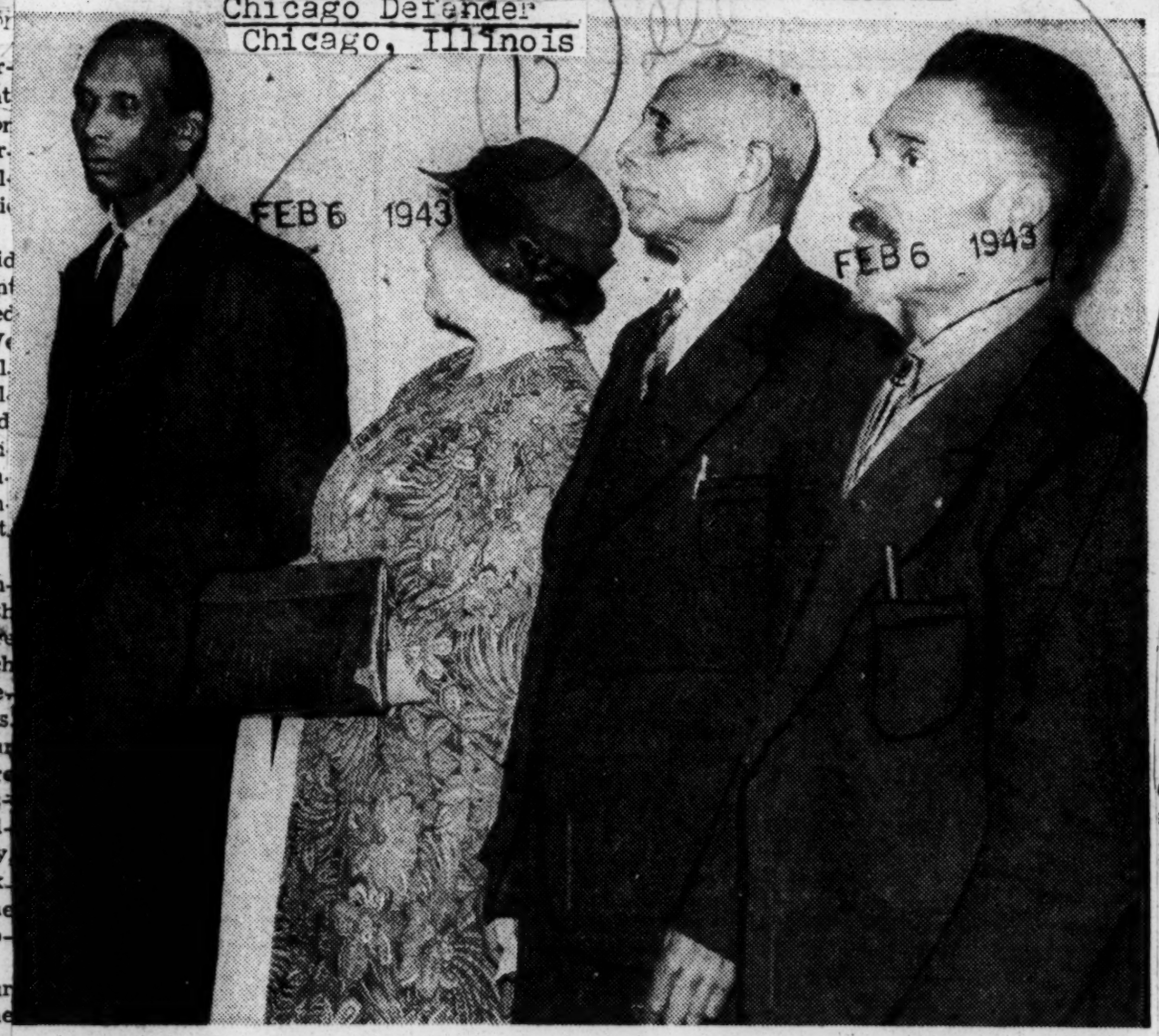
Police Hunt 2 Who Raped and Robbed War Worker

Warren avenue police yesterday sought two Negroes who Wednesday night forced a woman war worker, 45 years old, into their automobile at Jackson and Leavitt streets, raped her, and took her purse containing $2. The woman told police the Negroes struck her on the head. They put her out of the car at Polk and Paulina streets.

DEC 1 1943

PRINCIPALS IN SEDITION TRIAL

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois



At Wednesday's trial of the four members of a Negro cult, supposedly financed and controlled by the Japanese and whose purported aim was to instigate a revolution in 1944, the defendants were photographed in the lobby of the U.S. Courthouse by the Chicago Defender cameraman, during court recess. Left to right are Seon Jones, Mrs. Mittie Maude Lena Gordon, president of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; her husband, William Green Gordon, and Dr. D. J. Logan, chaplain of the Peace Movement.

Jap Payoffs To Cult Bared At Trial; Bilbo Linked To Plotters By Leader

FEB 6 1943

A fantastic web of Japanese intrigue designed to lure Negroes into a weird revolutionary plot "to overthrow the government" was unveiled in Federal court this week as the sedition trial of four leaders of the so-called Peace Movement of Ethiopia got under way.

A parade of government witnesses revealed amazing details of payoffs by Nippon agents, treasonable speeches in local halls by chiefs of the organization, and a secret conspiracy to evade the draft.

By Thursday the government was ready to rest its case with but one more witness who will testify Monday against the four defendants:

Mittie Gordon

FEB 6 1943

Mrs. Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, 4451 S. State street, national president of the Peace Movement.

William Green Gordon, her husband and founder of the organization.

David James Logan, chaplain of the group.

Seon Emmanuel Jones, 3511 South Wabash avenue, supposedly "representative of Liberia" in the organization, whose members have renounced American citizenship and taken a pledge of allegiance to Ethiopia.

Bilbo Involved

The sedition trial had political implications involving Mississippi Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, who is considered by the Peace Movement as something of a "patron saint" because of his "Back to Africa" bill. Mrs. Gordon told the Defender:

"Bilbo is the only God-sent man in the Senate. He was the only one we could get to introduce the back-to-Africa bill. We couldn't get a northerner to do it. They were afraid of their votes."

By far the most sensational evidence of the trial was given by George Johnson, who was brought into court from Menard penitentiary where he is serving a term for larceny. Johnson said he had intentionally violated his parole to get into prison because he feared the sect would "get him" because of his refusal to aid them after he accepted funds from a Japanese agent.

Meets Jap Agent

The convict said Mrs. Gordon first approached him in 1933 to help organize the movement in Chicago, St. Louis and West Virginia because he was the son of Ira Johnson Bey, former head of the Moorish Science Temple of America.

"Madam Gordon wanted me to walk in my father's footsteps and lead the people," said Johnson.

Johnson said he declined the offer, but it was renewed next year and Mrs. Gordon, her husband and Logan took him to meet a Japanese agent, Ashima Takis, who was recently convicted of forgery and sentenced to three years in jail.

Takis told them that there would be a war between the U. S. and Japan in 1944. Johnson quoted him as saying: "We want you to have enough members by then to overthrow the government." The Jap then gave him $300 and money to the other three also.

Beaten Up By Sect

Johnson fled to St. Louis where he did nothing for the group. But they found him soon afterward. Gordon, Logan and another club member beat him up, he said. He showed knife scars on his face and back which he said were inflicted by the sect.

FEB 6 1943

He was then sent to West Virginia. In 1935 Mrs. Gordon contacted him again, and he met her in Pittsburgh. They went on a 10-mile ride into the country, where he again met the Nipponese agent who attempted to again persuade him to organize against the government.

Most of the other witnesses included Southsiders who attended meetings of the group and FBI men said that Mrs. Gordon had admitted she met Ashima Takis in 1939 through letters from Mrs. Gordon to Major Kenjie Nakauchi, a Japanese friend of Togo Notio, who was manager of the Edgewater Beach Hotel and reputed to be a Japanese agent. Takis told FBI agents, that he had presented himself as attached to the Japanese consulate.

Contact With Takis

This time he accepted $500 from Takis. After he spent the money, he returned to Chicago and surrendered to authorities to obtain "protection" on the pretext he had violated his parole.

Among Southsiders who testified in the prosecution also produced were:

Mrs. Ethel Waddell, 3126 Cottage Grove avenue, secretary of Congressman William L. Dawson and former secretary to Mrs. Gordon who said that Mrs. Gordon had declared: "I wouldn't have an American flag over my head, and if there was one, I would remove it."

Samuel B. Stratton, history teach-
ysterious Japanese "John Doe"
1 sedition charges.

Named by a federal grand jury
iat included one Negro were:

General Lee Butler, 41, a porter
: the Midwest Rubber Reclaiming
ompany plant here.

FEB 6 1943

David D. Erwin, 42, a preacher
ho lives in St. Louis.

The third person named in the
idictment was a Japanese whose
hereabouts is unknown.

Fourteen Negro witnesses were
eard by the grand jury before re-
irning their indictment against the
vo leaders of the Pacific Move-
ient of the Eastern World, Inc.

Bonds were set at $5,000 for the
vo arrested men.

FEB 6 1943

The Pacific Movement, the gov-
rnment alleges, was established in
932 by Japanese agents working
1 the United States under the di-
ection of the Black Dragon society
n Japan. Mimo Deguzman is sup-
osed to be founder of the move-
ient which was supervised by Sato-
aski Takahashi, a retired major of
ie Japanese army.

Branches of the group were es-
ablished in Chicago, Mounds, Ill.,
leveland, Greensville, Miss., Tulsa,
uskegee Boynton, Okla., Pitts-
urgh, Philadelphia, Phoenix, De-
oit, and Indiana Harbor, Ind.

But before presenting the evi-
ence, Federal Judge Fred L. Wham
old the jurors to observe strict
mpartiality, saying Negroes had the
ame right to a fair hearing as any
thers, but "not a bit more."

Members of the movement are
harged with hindering the draft
y offering the status of "ministers"
members for a fee. Various treas-
iable utterances by its leaders
ere cited before the jury.

15-1943

INDIANA

Amsterdam [illegible]-News

New York, N. Y.

Hoosiers Mob 25 Jamaicans In Town to Pick Apple Crop

AUG 28 1943

MARTI[illegible]LE,IND. (ANP)—A violent mob objected to 25 Jamaicans being quartered in a building facing the court house, gathered in the public square and ran the frightened foreigners from the city. Sheriff Omar St. John said the Jamaicans brought here to help pick the apple crop had been relocated in an undisclosed center outside the city.

The disorderly crowd was estimated by observers as numbering "a thousand or so." Martinsville has a population of approximately 5000. "We just nipped it in the bud, and it's all over now," said St. John, who added that there was "no fighting." Sheriff's deputies, city and State police were called in to protect the workers until they could be removed from the hostile commun[illegible]

AUG 28 1943

15-1943

KENTUCKY

Law Officers "Putting Heat On" In Louisville

"Atlanta Daily World"

JAN 1 5 1943

Atlanta, Ga.

JAN 1 5 1943

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—

Is this 1943 or is it 1927? In 1927 police ran wild arresting and beating Negroes. Mayor J. T. O'Neal was not to blame, Chief of Police Hagan was not to blame, but nevertheless the police of that day went crazy with authority because somebody had asked them to clean up the city.

In 1943 Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt wants to clean up the city, and appointed a Vice Squad and these gentlemen have concentrated their efforts

They raid indiscriminately good citizens want the city cl ed up and as long as they their energy to cleaning up dens and known places of il pute everybody applauds them when they go into private h and private houses where the no disorder and nothing that for police they are over things. They do not raid the tucky Hotel, Brown Hotel, bach Hotel, Pendennis Club any other place where white ple congregate. Colored p have no Pendennis, no Brown no Kentucky's.

JAN 1

Men who work hard the after going to work early in day naturally gather where find folks of their liking. It is outrage that they should molested and even arrested f common human traits.

As far as soldiers are con ed why cannot Military autho demand that they be back in by 11 o'clock at night? As fa this paper can learn Fort Kn the only camp in the country allows soldiers to go in and without passes and stay w limit of time. So these raids are made helter-skelter on everybody are indefensible and excusable and on top of all it is well known that many this squad of seventeen are N haters and have no regard fo they approach Colored peopl how they treat them.

JAN 1

Getting back to 1927 mis ment of Negroes causes all groes to flock back to the publican party and many people who resented their treatment voted Republican and Democrats were defeate the party in power going to r In 1943 the colossal mistak made in 1927?

15-1943
Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Louisiana

Negro Divorce Racket Bared In Mississippi

JUL 15 1943

By United Press.

MONROE, La., July 15.—Assistant District Attorney James Dorman today predicted complicated dependency and inehritance problems would follow proof of charges that rapid fire divorces were sold to Negroes for $15 each.

Foster R. Taylor, Arcadia attorney, was free on $750 bond on charges of operating a confidence game in Monroe and West Monroe. The Rev. G. W. Smith, Negro minister who reportedly directed clients to Taylor, was in the Ouachita Parish Jail through inability to make bond.

Taylor was accused of filling out divorce [illegible] the name of a district judge, and collecting $15 for his services. oDrman said he understood many persons had remarried under the impression they had been separated legally.

15-1943
Post
Washington, D. C

Michigan

Tear Gas Disperses Detroit Mob Protesting Arrest

SEP 3 1943

Detroit, Sept. 12 (AP).—A riot squad of 42 policemen used tear gas early today to disperse a crowd of approximately 500 Negroes who surrounded a scout car in which two patrolmen were attempting to take Sol Richardson, 38-year-old Negro to headquarters on his wife's complaint that he had [illegible]en her.

The patrolmen summoned aid by radio when, they said, the mob which gathered during a scuffle that preceded Richardson's arrest, became threatening. Neither officer was injured, but the uniforms of both were torn and slashed before help came.

Police held four Negroes after the disturbance, the first of any magnitude in Detroit's Negro district since race rioting of June 20 and 21 which brought [illegible] declaration of martial law for the entire city.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

ZOOTERS SLAMMED IN JAIL FOLLOWING FIGHT

LAUREL, Miss. — (ANP) — Twelve zoot suited youths averaging 18 years of age were fined $25 and sentenced to 30 days each in jail last week by Judge B. Frank Carter. They were charged with causing a disturbance in the Woodward cafe that resulted in the beating of one, serious injuries to another, and damage to the cafe's furnishings.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Court Martial Convicts 6 In Mississippi

CAMP M'CAIN, Miss. — (ANP) — Six soldiers from southern states attached to the 470th Quartermaster truck regiment, third army, have been found guilty of firing shots from Garand rifles on the town of Duck Hill last July 5, and sentenced to serve sentences ranging from 10 to 15 years at hard labor in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Seven others under heavy guard at the camp likewise accused in the raid will be tried on Sept. 10.

The men whose sentences have been approved by Gen. Hodges, commander of the 3rd army with headquarters at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, have already been shipped to the penitentiary. They will also be "dishonorably discharged from the services of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances" due them, stated the court martial decision.

Those under sentence are Cpl. Larue Steele, Pvt. James Harris and Pvt. Elijah Outlaw, each given 15 year terms; and Pvts. Thomas E. Webb, Ray Brookshire, and Thomas Decker, who were given 10 year terms.

Soldiers Found Guilty In Duck Hill Shooting

Call
Kansas City, Mo.

CAMP McCLAIN, Miss. — (ANP) — Six soldiers from southern states attached to the 470th Quartermaster truck regiment, third army, have been found guilty of firing shots from Garand rifles on the town of Duck Hill last July 5 and sentenced to serve sentences ranging from 10 to 15 years at hard labor in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

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Get Long Terms

Those under sentence are Cpl. Larue Steele, James Harris and Pvt. Elijah Outlaw, each given 15 year terms; and Pvts. Thomas E. Webb, Ray Brookshire, and Thomas Decker who were given 10 year terms.

The men under sentence were said by officers at the camp to have organized a miniature platoon to attack the city of Starkville, 80 miles distant but became dismayed at prospects of the long journey, and decided to fire upon nearby Duck Hill.

With Garand rifles and ammunition they allegedly secured by breaking into a supply house they took positions along the Illinois Central railroad tracks and loosed a volley of more than 100 shots upon the sleeping city.

Bullets are said to have ripped the windows on the postoffice, punctured the watch tower, damaged stores and shattered homes. One bullet allegedly passed over the head of a sleeping man, missing him by inches. Upon arousing the townspeople the soldiers are said to have retreated to camp, cleaned the guns, retired for the night, and postponed the allegedly contemplated raid on Starksville.

Trouble Had Brewed

Trouble had been brewing here ever since the Negro soldiers arrived several months ago with Duck Hill citizens noticeably hostile to the army men.

Knowledge that a Negro civilian accused of murder had been lynched several years ago was not conducive to the morale of the Negro soldiers and added reports that a white woman had been assaulted resulting in a flood of MP's concentrated in the area and Duck Hill declared "out-of-bounds" for the Negro soldiers aggravated the situation. Negro soldiers have been repeatedly mistreated in Starkville which further made the atmosphere here tense.

Immediately after the disturbance military authorities took charge of the investigation, placed the accused soldiers in custody and refused to release them to civil government. Montgomery county officials and the third army public relations section have been at loggerheads ever since.

Army regulations barred civil officers from the court martial, but after many protests by Dist. Atty. James P. Coleman and Sheriff G. E. Box, arrangements were made to permit them seats at the trial Friday of the other seven accused in the shooting.

May Be Tried Again

Coleman said that depending upon whether or not he is satisfied with the punishment meted out, provided the soldiers are found guilty, will determine what action he will take for the county. It is contemplated that a special grand jury will be impaneled and efforts made to indict all the troopers found guilty by the court trial with a criminal trial following at the Cinona courthouse.

Duck Hill whites named Capt. O. W. Scott and J. W. Lee to represent them at a conference with Col. Charles E. Cheever of the judge advocate's office, dispatched here by Gen. Hodges to iron out difficulties between army and civil authorities.

Steps were reported taken to prevent new conflicts and ensure good relations between soldiers and civilians. The "out-of-bounds" order for soldiers in Duck Hill however will remain in force.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Good News

AN EDITORIAL

(From Jackson, Miss. Advocate)

In times like these it would seem that the only news that could becide classed as good news would be some news having to do with the successful prosecution of the war; such as the recent conference of the Leaders of the big four of the allied powers with such great potential bearing on the future of mankind and of our civilization, a brilliant victory in the Italian campaign, events demonstrating the great courage, sacrifice, achievement and will to victory of our men at arms, such as recently occurred at Tarawa, some evidence more convincing, of a further breakdown in the morale of the Germans and Japanese, or any other incident or fact, indicating an early end of the war, in victory for the United Nations. As good news in this instance, however, we mentioned the decision, handed down by the State Supreme Court here this week, upholding the action of the Warren County Circuit Court in the conviction and death penalty imposed in the case of a Negro found guilty of the murder of another Negro.

Recently, a number of studies have been projected, by interested organizations and groups, in an effort to determine the cause, or causes, and to arrive at ways and means of reducing the high homicide rate among Negroes, particularly in the south. In reference to which it may be well to here point out that the homicide rate among Negroes in Mississippi is among the highest, if not the highest, in the nation. With the state total being regularly added to by the constantly recurring cases of murder and homicide in Jackson and Hinds County.

Whatever that may be arrived at as a results of studies of this condition, high on the list of possible causes will be the long ability of the guilty to escape swift, sure, and adequate punishment, in such cases where the victim is another Negro. Indeed, the affects upon the minds of certain members of the group of the idea that the juries and courts of the south feels no serious concern over a case of murder when the victim is another Negro may well be the most important contributing cause of the high homicide rate among Negroes of the South.

With the idea in mind that more of such findings and sentences by the lower courts and juries, up held by the Supreme Court of Mississippi, will ultimately bring about a great reduction in the high homicide rate among Negroes in the state, and that more of such findings and sentences by the lower courts and juries, upheld by the Supreme Courts, throughout the south, will greatly reduce the homicide rate among Negroes of the south, we hail the action of the State Supreme Court, in the case referred to, as Good News.

Negro Soldier Beaten By 4 White Men For Refusing To Take Off His Uniform: Gets 3 1-2 Years In Prison

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The case of Pvt. Rieves Bell, who was beaten by four white men in Starksville, Mississippi, because he would not take off his uniform, and who was sentenced to 3½ years in the state penitentiary by a Mississippi court, has been placed before Secretary of War Stimson by the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

Pvt. Bell, who was attached to Quartermaster's battalion at Fort [illegible] was arrested and jailed by military police entered into the case, but did not take Bell into military custody, leaving him to tender mercies of the Starksville authorities.

Pvt. Bell's commanding officer was notified of his predicament but did still the military did not take charge of the case. In view of the fact that a scuffle ensued in which one of the white boys claims to have been cut by the soldier, and that Bell refused, and was to be tried by military tribunals, and that only for very strong reasons will they be turned over to civilian authorities.

Myles Standish, Mass., was on furlough and ws avisiting his parents in Starksville.

The record shows that on his first evening in town, he was standing on the street corner chatting with two colored girls when four white men passed by. One of them pushed Pvt. Bell, but Bell said nothing. A second push was given him and whereupon Bell replied that Until the notification to military authorities.

The next news was that of Bell's conviction and sentence to 3½ years prison. The NAACP letter to Secretary Stimson states:

"We understand that the War Department has already taken the po-

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

BEATEN AND JAILED FOR WEARING SOLDIERS SUIT IN STARKSVILLE

M. P's Leave Soldier To Local 'Justice'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The case of Pvt. Rieves Bell, who was beaten by four white men in Starksville, Mississippi, because he would not take off his uniform, and who was sentenced to 3½ years in the state penitentiary by a Mississippi court, has been placed before Secretary of War Stimson by the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

Pvt. Bell, who was attached to a Quartermaster battalion at Fort Myles Standish, Massachusetts, was on furlough and was visiting his parents in Starksville.

The record shows that on his first evening in town he was standing on the street corner chatting with 2 colored girls when 4 white men passed by. One of them pushed Pvt. [illegible] but Bell said nothing. A second push was given him and he was asked, "Where did you get that uniform?."

Bell replied that Uncle Sam had given him the uniform, whereupon he was told. "Take of the soldier suit." Naturally Bell refused and a scuffle ensued in which one of the white boys claims to have been cut by the soldier.

Bell was arrested and jailed [illegible] Military Police [illegible] into the case but did not take Bell into military custody, leaving him to the tender mercies of the Starksville authorities.

The next news was that of Bell's conviction and sentence to 3½ years in prison.

Constable Morant Is Shot Twice

The Call Kansas City Mo.

St. Louis GOP Leader Wounded By Employe

APR 23 1943

ST. LOUIS—William A. "Billy" Morant, constable in the court of Robert E. Walker, justice of the peace, was shot in the right arm and right hip Sunday by an employe at the Linwood Recreation Center which Morant operates at Richland, Mo. APR 23 194

William Swanson, manager of the center, has been charged with assault with intent to kill. Another warrant charging James Rodgers, chauffeur for Morant, with assault also was issued.

Morant is in St. Mary's Infirmary. APR 23 1943

Swanson admitted shooting Morant in a statement he made following his arrest, according to Deputy Sheriff Carl M. Brisch of Waynesville in Pulaski county.

He said that Morant came to the recreation center which is about a mile from the main gate of Ft. Leonard Wood Saturday night. Swanson said that Morant had intended to kill him and had brought Rodgers along to act as his trigger man.

Rodgers and Morant denied this, Brisch said. Rodgers, in a statement to Brisch, said Morant was making one of his periodic visits to the center. Rodgers said that Swanson accosted him Sunday morning and removed a revolver from his pocket. Morant had given the weapon to Rodgers the night before to keep in his cabin overnight, Rodgers explained. APR 23 1943

Swanson, Rodgers continued, struck him on the head with the revolver. Then, he ran to a porch where Morant was sitting. Morant asked Swanson why he had struck Rodgers and Swanson started shooting, Rodgers said.

One bullet missed Morant but two struck him. When he fell, he fractured his right knee and was taken to the infirmary Monday. APR 23 1943

Morant, a Republican leader of the fourth district, listed his net worth at $60,000 last November 27 when he signed a bond for Rodgers, who was charged with homicide. APR

Robs on Fearful Walk

NEGRO TAKE $22 FROM WOMAN AS CROWD SWIRLS BY

The Call Kansas City Mo.

Mrs. Phillip Hibbs, 3515 East Eighteenth, Reports Theft at 1105 Main and Forced to March at Pistol Point.

The Call Kansas City Mo.

While luncheon hour crowds jostled on downtown streets today a young Negro with a pistol concealed from passers-by heldup a housewife, marched her two and one-half blocks through the pedestrian jam, robbed her of her purse, containing $22, and escaped. FEB 12 1943

Mrs. Mamie Hibbs, 37 years old, 3515 East 18th St., wife of Phillip Hibbs, a foreman at the quartermaster depot, and mother of eight children, said she looked vainly for patrolmen and, knowing the Negro had a pistol at her side, she was too frightened to give the alarm to any of the hundreds of persons they met.

The Call Kansas City Mo. FEB 12 1943

In Middle of Crowd

The holdup was staged in the entrance to the Woolworth store at 1105 Main St., but before Mrs. Hibbs escaped from the threat of the weapon the Negro had forced her south to Twelfth St., and east two blocks to Grand Ave. Mrs. Hibbs said she looked for a patrolman at Twelfth and Main, Twelfth and Walnut and at Grand Ave. FEB 12 1943

"I was afraid to call out to anyone else," she said, "because I didn't think anyone except a policeman would be armed. He kept bumping me along and I hoped someone would notice it, but no one did. All the time he kept telling me if I gave any alarm he would shoot." FEB 12 194

Hibbs did not work today and he and Mrs. Hibbs drove to the downtown district to shop and pay bills. They stopped at 14th and Walnut Sts., where he paid a bill and, returning to the car, handed her $24. Then they drove to 12th and Main where Mrs. Hibbs left the car. FEB 12 1943

Negro Bars Her Way

As she was leaving the Woolworth store, Mrs. Hibbs said, the Negro barred the way and showed her the muzzle of a pistol in a suede jacket pocket.

"I know you've got money," he said. "I saw it."

Mrs. Hibbs had been placing $22 in bills in a coin purse in a large red bag she was carrying. The Negro jerked the coin purse away from her and, walking with a shoulder against her, moved south toward 12th St.

He turned Mrs. Hibbs east on 12th St., pushing her through the congested pedestrian traffic and threating her if she did not produce more money. They crossed Walnut and had reached Grand when the Negro grasped the large bag and searched it. Failing to find more money, he handed it back.

"Here's where I leave you," he said, "and if you do any squawking I'll blow you up."

Sees Him Run Away FEB 12 1943

Mrs. Hibbs said he ran across 12th St., to the southwest corner of the intersection and there appeared to join two other Negroes. She hurried east across Grand Ave. to a drug store and called the police. When she returned to the street, she said, the three Negroes were gone.

The woman described the Negro as about 18 years old, wearing a brown suede jacket and a bluish-green hat with the brim turned up all the way around.

Police cars cruised through the area but no one was picked up. It was said at headquarters that at the time of the reported holdup a patrolman was assigned to 12th and Main Sts. FEB 12 194

Hundreds of Negroes have been lynched by mobs which gathered when white women, like Mrs. Mamie Hibbs, made up stories out of their imaginations to suit their convenience or to cover up some of their own wrong-doing. In southern communities where most of the lynchings occur, no attempt is made to discover the truth and the innocent victim is hanged before (if ever) the woman confesses that she was not telling the truth. Thanks to the Kansas City police department, Mrs. Hibbs' story was broken down. The two accompanying stories from the Kansas City Star will explain how innocent Negroes get lynched in the South. FEB 12 194

Girl Sues Attackers For $7,500

The Call Kansas City Mo.

Loses 8 Teeth From Beating By Two Men

MAY 7 1943

A suit asking $7,500 damages was filed in the Independence division of the Jackson county circuit court yesterday on behalf of Miss Bessie Pierce, 2200 Charlotte street, who charges that she was beaten and injured by employes of a drug store where she was employed.

The petition alleges that Miss Pierce, 18-year old junior college student, lost 8 teeth as the result of the beating and suffered severe bruises. MAY 7 1943

The suit was filed in the name of Mrs. Minerva Jackson, aunt of Miss Pierce, and in legal terms "next friend" of the young woman who is under age. MAY 7 1943

Defendants are Fred Hodges and George Gill, employers of the Katz Drug company at 40th and Main street. MAY 7 1943

Worked As Waitress

Miss Bessie Pierce had been working as waitress at the store since March. Hodges is shipping clerk in charge of the warehouse. Gill is manager of the restaurant in which department Miss Pierce worked.

On Friday, April 23, Miss Pierce, according to the petition, went to the first floor of the store where the time clock is located preparatory to leaving for her lunch period. On the way, she stopped by a store room where a friend, Miss Christine Smith, was pealing potatoes.

The petition says that Hodges ordered Miss Pierce to leave the storeroom and when the girl did not respond to his command promptly, he "stated to her in a rude, insolent and angry manner that unless she would immediately and promptly comply he would throw her out of the storeroom."

The petition continues saying that Hodges "immediately pounced upon her and did with great force and violence, unlawfully push, shove, strike and beat the plaintiff about the face and head and body. MAY 7 1943

Loses Teeth

"Plaintiff states that thereupon George Gill hastily approached the storeroom ..... took hold of her and held her hands and body and did, by so doing deprived her of any and all means of protection from the blows produced and put in force and effect by the fists of Fred Hodges." MAY 7 1943

The petition sets forth that as a result of the beating, one tooth was knocked out completely, another was broken off in the gums and that eight had to be extracted; that the appearance of her face has been disfigured; that she suffered severe mental shock that her right shoulder was severely bruised and twisted; that she suffers severe pains in her head and cramps in her stomach, that her right side was severely strained and twisted; that she has lost and will continue to lose her natural rest and sleep." MAY 7 194

The petition was filed through Attorney James H. Herbert.

Let's Be Fair

Kansas City Call

There was a lot of talk about an "uprising" last Thursday night after a white druggist had shot a Negro in his store. Police quickly were placed on guard in the vicinity of the trouble and nothing happened. Kansas City, Mo

The people in Kansas City, white and Negro, are not foolish enough to SEP 17 1943 have a riot over an isolated incident which concerned only a few people. Whether the druggist was justified in shooting the man can be determnied only when the facts are presented in court. Street gangs cannot try his case. Only a judge and a jury can do that.

For years, Negroes have deplored lynchings because the mob took the law into its own hands, not waiting for the courts to function. They cannot turn about now and take vengeance on a killer because his face happens to be white.

The incident at 24th and Forest involved several individuals—two white and two colored. It should be treated as SEP 17 1943 all participants were of one race. We cannot ask that race be forgotten when our life or freedom is at stake and then use his racial identity against someone whose face does not happen to be like ours.

15-1943

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Seven Army Privates Who Abducted Negro Returned To Prison

CAMDEN, N. J.—(AP)—Seven soldiers who pleaded guilty to abducting a Negro minister after escaping from an Army guardhouse at the shore resort last May will be sentenced Sept. 13.

U. S. District Judge John Boyd Avis sent them back to Gloucester County Prison Wednesday in default of $25,000 bail each. Six of the soldiers, all privates, pleaded guilty during the third day of their trial. The seventh, Aaron Salyer, of Carver, Ky., entered a guilty plea when the trial opened and testified for the government.

The men could be sentenced to death under the Lindbergh law but U. S. Atty. Charles A. Stanziale indicated he would not ask the supreme penalty.

Salyer and three other defendants, whose statements were introduced in evidence over the objections of defense counsel, named Joseph Snedeker, 22, of Plainfield, N. J., as the ringleader of the guardhouse escape and subsequent getaway in the automobile of the Rev. Wilmot Green.

The Negro minister said the men threw him, bound, into the back seat and drove to a point near Reading, Pa., where they left him after beating and robbing him.

Those awaiting sentence, besides Salyer and Snedeker, are Finis Chetham, Jr., 20, Livermore, Ky.; Grover T. Young, 19, Toledo, Ohio; Robert E. Steinmetz, 19, Sicklerville, N. J.; Harry Delettre, 19, Jacksonville, Fla., and Peter H Maher, 19, Jersey City, N. J.

JUL 22 1943

JUN 1 1943

Newark Boy, 15, Shot by 'Gang'

Kansas City Call

NEWARK, N. J. — Milton Heiley, 15, was shot to death and a 17-year-old white boy was dangerously wounded in street fights here last Thursday.

The trouble began at a public school track meet on Wednesday. There were not sufficient busses to take the crowd from the stadium and several hundred high school boys crowded around the stadium gate. Somebody hit somebody else and a general fight began.

Kansas City, Mo.

That night, white and Negro "gangs" roamed the streets looking for trouble. Heiley and a companion, neither of whom had attended the track meet, were met by a white gang as they were going home from after-school dishwashing jobs. There was a quarrel, two shots were fired and Heiley was hit in the back.

In another part of town, Carmine Comforte, white, was attacked by a group of Negro boys and stabbed. He had not attended the track meet either.

JUN 1 1943

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

SOLDIERS BEAT NEGRO MINISTER

CAMDEN, N. J., July 19 — An Atlantic City clergyman told a federal court jury today he was abducted by seven soldiers at the shore resort last May and beaten "so badly with flashlights and revolver butts that I lost seven teeth."

JUL 28 1943

One of hte soldiers pleaded guilty as they went on trial charged under the law with abducting the Rev. Wilmot Green, Negro evangelist, after allegedly escaping from an army guard house.

The clergyman testified four soldiers entered his car as he was parked on an Atlantic City street the night of May 16, threw him into the back seat, picked up three more, then drove to Reading, Pa., after stopping at the home of one of the men to change into civilian clothes.

Sentence was deferred on the man who pleaded guilty, Aaron Salyer, 19, of Carver, Ky., and Assistant Attorney Charles A. Stanziale indicated he would be a government witness.

"The soldiers sang 'You're in the Army now' and other army songs as they drove to Steimling's (one of the defendants) home in Sicklerville, N. J., where they changed into civilian clothes," the Rev. Mr. Green said. "Then we drove on to Philadelphia."

JUL 28 1943

He said he was beaten when he tried to attract the attention of police.

"Then they tied my hands and feet and gagged me," he added. "I was tied up like a dog. One man had a knife nearly a foot long and threatened to stick me if I made any more noise."

The group abandoned the car at Reading, Pa., the clergyman said, leaving him tied up on the floor. After half an hour he managed to open a door and roll out onto the highway. A passing motorist found him.

New Jersey

15-1943

New York

CRIME IN NEW YORK

New York City has recently been afflicted with a crime wave of the type involving what is known as "mugging" in the patois of those parts. Many of the offenses, it is charged, have been committed by Negroes. Mugging is defined as robbery with violence, carried on in accordance with a more or less established formula in vogue in that area.

The New York Times, in a news story in its issue of March 27, carried a somewhat novel, but perhaps to be anticipated, slant on the mugging epidemic. Quoth The Times: "Kings County Judge Peter J. Bracato charged yesterday that the crime wave involving Negroes could be attributed to recent arrivals from the South and not to those born and brought up in the metropolitan area. He said that the Southerners, many of whom came to get on relief, were responsible for the muggings and the stabbings."

We are not in possession of the facts needed to qualify as an authority on New York crime. Offhand, a suggestion that the typical Southern Negro, transplanted to the unfamiliar and perhaps awesome environment of the metropolis, would promptly launch upon a career of crime, is worthy to be taken with more than the proverbial grain of salt. It is to be noted that "mugging," carried out in accordance with a fixed pattern reminiscent almost of the ritualistic procedure of the Thugs of India, is peculiarly a New York problem. The average resident of the South, white or black, does not know the meaning of the word, and even the criminal down here does not follow New York usage.

It should be observed that the New York jurist did not charge that newcomers from the South were responsible in part, but laid the blame for the whole business at their door. A perusal of official New York records of arrests and convictions on this score would be interesting, and quite likely would fail to sustain such a broad charge.

The charge is at least interesting, as furnishing evidence that the established up-country concept of Southerners as inherently sinful is being broadened to embrace the Southern Negro, in the view of at least one commentator. There are of course rather obvious reasons why it is more convenient to place the blame in this case upon newcomers who have not learned their way around or established themselves in the community life.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y

'I Had to Have the Baby,' Kidnaper Writes

APR 2 - 1943

More than 100 police combed Harlem through the night and into today for a 1-year-old baby girl and a 3-year-old boy kidnaped yesterday afternoon from a nurse in Mt. Morris Park.

The boy was found early today wandering at 120th St. and Madison Ave. Clutched tightly in his fist was a note reading:

"My dears:

"I am sorry about everything, but I had to have the baby. I took her from the lady today. I told her I was the mother of the children. I'm going away and you'll never see the baby any more. Here's the boy.

"I've been watching this house for a week now. The old lady don't know me from Eve, but the lady I took the child from would. My name is Dot Williams."

The children had been playing in the park under the eye of Julia Green, 70, who was watching them for their parents, Augustus and Elenore Sam of 10 W. 119th St., who were working in a war factory.

A young woman admired the children, asked if she could take them across the street for lollypops, started toward a candy store, went past it and disappeared in the crowd.

She was described as a Negro of between 20 and 24 years old, five feet, four inches tall, weighing about 135 pounds and wearing a green skirt and short tan hose. She [illegible] curly black hair.

It was the second Harlem kidnaping this year. Last Jan. 9 Edelia Torres, 5 months old was taken from in front of her home at 1497 Madison Ave. She has not been found.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Blame Social Conditions For Harlem Crime

MAR 27 1943

N. Y. Police Report Goes To Mayor For Consideration

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor LaGuardia was sent this week a report from the police department which blamed the wave of Harlem crime and mugging on the social condition of the Negroes in Harlem. Most of the muggings have been done by adolescents and juveniles.

The Police Department has put on heavy watches in Harlem, adding 15 extras. They also have a special motorcycle squad to make the streets safer at night.

PLAINCLOTHESMEN NEEDED

"What we need" said one official, "are plainclothesmen working in pairs who really understand the people of Harlem and are sympathetic to their needs and desires. Right now, we suddenly are alarmed because there have been several incidents in a short time. It used to be worse, but no attention is paid to that."

Other police officials, taking the larger aspects of the Negroes' expansion from Harlem, pointed out the constant discrimination that is practiced against the race has aroused such a feeling of resentment that "some day the lid may blow off." Lack of jobs and lack of adequate housing are contributory factors.

"It's got to the point," said one man thoroughly familiar with Harlem conditions, "where anybody would be foolish to go out on the streets of Harlem at night unless necessary."

VAGUE REPORT

As far as could be determined, the report is vague on the many critical aspects of the social problems that effect Harlem and Negro communities elsewhere in the city which aspects undoubtedly have a great deal to do with criminal outbreaks.

However, veteran police in Harlem mince no words when they say bluntly that the indifference of some of the patrolmen contributes to the problem.

L. I. Race Incitement Citizens Aid Victim of

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 5.—Thomas Porter, 17-year-old Negro victim of race incitement will be tried tomorrow morning before the Nassau County Grand Jury in Mineola.

The charge is "assault and battery" against an attendant in the Hempstead State Park, June 17.

But it isn't Tommy, who lives at 64 Linden Ave.—it's Nazi-inspired incitement against the Negro people that Tommy will be tried tomorrow. A get justice.

strong citizen's committee, including Negro and white ministers, Porter;

On June 17, he was a guest at a high school picnic in the state park. He got dizzy on the merry-go-round and jumped off. A park attendant accused him of "rough housing," started to shake him, then picked up a large iron [illegible] to strike the boy.

The day, the Nassau Daily Review-Star published a lynch-in-

Tommy's friend George also 17, stepped in, trying them. The entire high [illegible] looked on. After a scuffle, the two boys ran away and hid.

Thomas, also citing editorial which stated darkly "There will be no priorities on rope." This editorial was exposed in the Daily Worker of June 23.

The following Monday in court, George was given a suspended sen-

Tommy's bail was $500.

tence. Tommy was charged with having pulled a "Linoleum knife" against the park attendant. **High school student witnesses denied having seen a knife of any kind.**

Here's where the progressive forces in the county got busy.

RETRACT EDITORIAL

The citizens' committee demanded a retraction of the lynch editorial—and got it in the Review Star of June 26.

They called on J. Russell Sprague, Republican leader and County Executive, and got his statement that **"Race riot incitement will not be tolerated in Nassau County."**

They obtained Tommy's release on bail, and postponement of his case till tomorrow, when Morris Dickman of the International Labor Defense will act as his attorney. From District Attorney Frank Meany they received a promise that "the evidence in the boy's defense will be presented at the hearing."

Committee members include local CIO leader Bill Raben; the Rev. Theodore C. Bobilin of the First Methodist Church, Hempstead; the Rev. J. Thomas of the colored Union Baptist Church; David Adams, National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People; Mrs. Ruth Stern, Great Neck International Committee; Ernest Van Ternell, Negro Citizens Committee of Rockwell Center; Michael Orsinik, Sperry local, United Electrical Workers, CIO; Albert Korman, American Labor Party.

JUL 6 1943

VICTIM OF MUGGING DIES FROM INJURIES

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Man, Attacked in Central Park by 2 Thugs Who Robbed Him of $6, Succumbs

VAGUE ABOUT ASSAILANTS

Set Upon While on Way Home From Hospital to See Wife, a Maternity Patient

JUN 30 1943

Attacked by two muggers as he walked home through Central Park last Friday night after a visit to his wife, a maternity patient in Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital, Leo Reichert, 41-year-old house painter and decorator of 159 West 103d Street, died in the hospital yesterday after an operation had failed to save his life.

Reichert was attacked as he crossed the East Drive at 105th Street at 9 P. M. One assailant seized him from behind, while the other struck him heavily in the abdomen. They robbed him of $6.

Admitted to the hospital six hours later, Reichert underwent an intestinal operation, rallied, but succumbed to peritonitis, just as his wife Ruth was released from the maternity ward with their 10-day-old son, Leo Jr.

Reaches Home of Neighbor

According to Detectives Charles Watkins and William Dillon of the East Sixty-seventh Street station Reichert was knocked unconscious by the blow from the muggers, but revived and, unaided, managed to reach the home of a neighbor where he had left his daughter, Ruth, 8 years old.

He took the girl home, but at 3 A. M. on Saturday, suffering from severe pain, he called a physician. The doctor drove him to Flower Hospital, where he was admitted as a patient at 3:45 o'clock.

Mrs. Reickert was informed of her husbannd's present there on Sunday and was permitted to talk with him. The detectives said that he told her the details of the attack, but was unable to give any comprehensive description of his assailants, except that they were Negroes.

The police said that Reichert had rallied successfully from the operation when his wife was allowed to talk with him and was in good spirits over their new child. His relapse came early yesterday morning and his death followed swiftly.

The case was reported to the East Sixty-seventh Street police station by Patrolman William Brennan at 4:10 o'clock Saturday morning, twenty-five minutes after Reichert had been admitted to the hospital, and detectives were assigned to a search for the muggers.

JUL 6 1943

JUN 30 1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Collins Flays New 'Mugger' Scare in B'klyn

Charles Collins, chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, yesterday denounced the efforts of certain [illegible] and wardens "to start another muggin campaign" with their newly-formed "anti-mugging squad" armed with home-made nightsticks.

News concefrning the alleged club-carriers of the air raid warden service had been publicized in the daily press, although Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine had denied knowledge of it and declared that air raid wardens were not authorized to carry sticks or clubs as a part of their equipment.

Mr. Collins, whose organization recently sponsored the highly successful Negro Freedom Rally, attended by more that 20,000 Negro and white persons in Madison Square Garden and which is now preparing the "Ounce of Prevention" mass meeting in the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave., next Sunday, said, with reference to the anti-mugging squads:

"MUGGER" SCARE

"This attempt to revive the old, moth-eaten mugging scare must be nipped in the bud. It shows how urgent it is for a responsible inter-racial committee to be set up by the city administration. This committee should have full authority to investigate all such anti-Negro and anti-Semitic manifestations and to carry out an aggressive program designed to make it impossible for anti-fascist groups in the City of New York to organize an insurrection here."

"FOR THIS WE FIGHT"

Mr. Collins added that next Sunday's meeting would serve further to unify the efforts of the trade union movement, the Negro people and their progressive white friends in putting over the Negro Labor Victory Committee's "Ounce of Prevention" program.

The name of Roger Straughn, president of the Harlem Labor Union, has been added to Sunday's list of speakers.

Already announced are Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union; Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, chairman of the Peoples Committee of Harlem; the Rev. Benjamin Richardson, assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church; Dr. Channing Tobias, member of the National Board of the YMCA; State Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, and Harry Braverman, chairman of the Los Angeles Committee for American Unity.

The main feature of the rally will be Langston Hughes' pageant, "For This We Fight," widely acclaimed, at the Madison Square Garden meeting. Dick Campbell, who staged the pageant, has just returned to New York from Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., where he put it on before an overflow Negro and white audience.

JUL 6 1943

Poll Hits Press Emphasis on Colored Crime News

Negro-American-Baltimore, Maryland

NEW YORK—(ANP)— A recent study by a group of 40 Hunter College sociology students to determine what effect the newspaper controversy over "mugging" has had on public understanding of the situation, revealed the following:

A majority of the 855 New York white and colored persons interviewed accept the mugging story without consideration as to its truth while a considerable group of persons criticized the newspapers for sensationalism and dishonesty.

The continuous publicity given to colored crimes by some sections of the press has influenced a considerable portion of the reading public to build up an unreal picture of colored crime;

A developing tendency on the part of a broad group of the public to critize the newspaper emphasis on colored crime and to ask for a fairer handling of this problem.

15-1943

NEW YORK

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Now Jail Jim Crow

THERE'S plenty wrong with this country, Joe Louis once said, but Hitler's not the one to fix it. Nor, Joe would agree, is Tojo. Four West Indies Negroes, who tried to build a subversive pro-Japanese movement in Harlem, have discovered that the vast majority of American Negroes stand with Joe Louis in regard to this war. That is why their conviction by a mixed Negro-white jury on charges of sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition is undoubtedly supported as heartily by Negroes as it is by patriotic whites. It is significant that the convicted seditionists, led by Leonard Jordan who styled himself the "black Hitler," were in the habit of heaping abuse on such representative Negroes as Joe Louis and Councilman A. Clayton Powell, who defend the interests of their own people by giving unstinted support to the war.

JAN 12 1943

IT WOULD be well if it could be said that the jury's verdict settled the matter, but it didn't. Beyond this trial lies a deeper issue. The Ethiopian Pacific Movement which these men led is not a new movement. Under various names and in many parts of the country it has been in existence for years and at one time it possessed considerable strength.

One must ask why it was ever possible for a movement of this kind, openly operating in the interests of Japan, to have won support among even a tiny minority of the Negro people. One must ask whether such vile tools as Jordan did not have accomplices in their effort to depict bestial fascist Japan, murderer of millions of the colored peoples of Asia, as the friend of the American Negro—accomplices named Jim Crow, lynching, no-jobs-for-Negroes, etc. Without such accomplices there would probably never have been an Ethiopian Pacific Movement. And so long as these accomplices continue to flourish, often with encouragement in high places, no matter how many Leonard Jordans we put in jail there will be forces at work undermining our fight for national survival and a democratic peace.

World-Telegram
New York. N. Y.

Seek Negro Woman In Baby Kidnaping

Jan. 6, 1943

Police today are seeking a Negro woman, about 25, who kidnaped Mary Elizabeth Smith, eight-day-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith, Negroes, of 297 Ashford Pl., Brooklyn, Monday while posing as a social welfare worker. The parents delayed reporting the case in hopes the woman would return the infant.

The woman called at Kings County Hospital, when the child was born, and said she would take the mother and infant home in a taxicab. She left the cab with the child at Nostrand Ave. and Sterling Pl., Brooklyn, saying she wanted to buy soap for the baby. She did not return.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM 'MUGGERS' ROB 'WHITE ANGEL'

Dr. Cudmore, Noted for Charity Work for Negro Patients, Beaten After Sick Call

NEIGHBORHOOD IS AROUSED

Angry Crowd Searches District for Attackers and 4 Youths Are Held for Hearing

JAN 8 1943

Four Negro youths were held yesterday in $7,500 bail each in Felony Court for a hearing Monday, charged with mugging and robbing Dr. Henry K. Cudmore, 55 years old, of 151 East Ninetieth Street, who was on his way to treat a Negro patient. The doctor, who is known in Harlem as the "White Angel," because of his work in treating poor families without charge, was mugged as he entered a Harlem tenement at 59 East 117th Street.

The suspects described themselves as Robert Byrd, 18 years old, radio mechanic, of 8 West 119th Street; Jesse Bradford, 19, laborer, of 58 West 117th Street; James Henry, 16, laborer, of 15 East 116th Street, and James Patrick, 18, laborer, of 38 East 113th Street.

Dr. Cudmore, who is only 5 feet 3 inches tall, was a former assistant surgeon at Harlem Hospital. In recent years he has handled a large number of Negro charity cases and has won the respect and love of hundreds of Negroes for his acts of mercy.

JAN 8 1943

Monday at 5:30 P. M. Dr. Cudmore went to the 117th Street address to attend the sick son of Robert Jenkins. On the dimly-lit first floor landing four men attacked the physician. The muggers beat the doctor with a blunt instrument and took his medical kit, $50 in cash and $400 in checks.

The father of the sick child heard the commotion and went into the hallway, but was forced to retreat to his apartment by one of the four attackers. Mr. Jenkins came back into the hallway with a lead pipe to fight the muggers, but they had disappeared.

When Detectives Joseph Missbach and Oscar Burman of the East 126th Street station reached the scene, they found the neighborhood up in arms as the word spread around that the "White Angel" had been mugged. Led by the father of the sick child, who got a good look at the mugger's faces, an angry crowd started a search of the neighborhood for the attackers. At 117th Street and Madison Avenue the four youths were found on them. Doctor Cudmore was treated by another physician for cuts and bruises.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Three Patrolmen Are Stabbed in Harlem; Each Shoots Assailant on Holiday Eve

JAN - 2 1943

Three policemen were stabbed in isolated incidents on New Year's Eve in Harlem. In each case the patrolman shot his assailant. One assailant died and two were taken to hospitals for treatment. None of the patrolmen was seriously injured.

At 12:35 A. M. Plainclothes Patrolman Henry Bossom of the West 100th Street station attempted to break up a noisy argument in front of 805 Columbus Avenue. He was attacked by Frank Adams, 32 years old, of 134 West 131st Street, who cut the patrolman slightly with a knife. Adams was treated at Knickerbocker Hospital and then taken to the station house, where he was charged with assault. Patrolman Bossom remained on duty.

At 3 o'clock Plainclothes Patrolmen Alfred Hahn and John Leen of the West 135th Street station broke up a street fight between eight men at 141st Street and Lenox Avenue. One participant, Andrew Kelly, 19, of 34 West 136th Street, stabbed Hahn in the back with a knife. The group fled and both patrolmen pursued Kelly who dodged between cars and refused to emerge despite several warning shots fired in the air. Patrolman Hahn then fired directly at Kelly, shooting him in the abdomen. He was taken to Harlem Hospital.

The third shooting occurred at 5:30 A. M. Patrolman Nathaniel Carter of the West 135th Street station, who was off duty and in civilian clothes intervened in an argument in front of a restaurant at 539 Lenox Avenue. James Brown, 30, of 820 Dawson Street, the Bronx, one of a group of celebrants who were trying to force their way into the restaurant stabbed Carter in the chest. The patrolman shot Brown in the head. Brown died several hours later in Harlem Hospital.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

'Black Hitler' Gets 10-Year Sentence

JAN 14 1943

Four Negroes, including the so-called Black Hitler of Harlem, and a former United States Army private, all leaders in the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, today were sentenced to terms in from four to 10 years in prison for sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition.

Heaviest of the sentences given by Federal Judge Clarence G. Galston went to the "Black Hitler," Leonard Robert Jordan, 42, of 239 W. 116th St. As leader of the movement Jordan was given 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Others sentenced were James Henry Thornhill, 42, of 325 W. 108th St., eight years; Lester Eugene Holness, 39, of 14 W. 119th St., seven years; Joseph Hartrey, the white soldier, 36, six years, and the Rev. Ralph Green Best, 62, of 62 W. 118th St., chaplain of the movement, four years.

Hartrey pleaded guilty to the charges before the trial. The four others were found guilty Dec. 31 by a federal grand jury that included three Negroes.

JAN 14 19

Each of the defendants faced a maximum of 40 years' imprisonment, but the court followed recommendations of leniency made by Assistant U. S. Attorney John Sonnett.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

10 YEARS IN PRISON FOR 'BLACK HITLER'

Jordan Also Fined $10,000 for His Efforts to Form Pro-Axis Faction in Harlem

5 OTHERS ARE SENTENCED

Light Penalties Imposed by Reason of Area's Negative Response to Pleas

JAN 15 1943

Saved from maximum prison terms of forty years each only by the fact that their efforts to raise a pro-Axis faction in Harlem had been ineffective, five leaders of the Ethipoian Pacific Movement, Inc., were sentenced yesterday to imprisonment ranging from four to ten years.

The penalties were fixed on four West Indies Negroes, led by Leonard Robert O. Jordan, "the Black Hitler," and a white man, Joseph Hartrey, by Federal Judge Clarence G. Galston. The court followed the recommendations of John F. Sonnett, Federal prosecutor, in determining the punishment, and remarked that otherwise he would have been more severe in one or two cases.

Harlem Disaffected

Referring to Harlem's negative response to the "rabble rousing" activities of Jordan and the others, Judge Galston said:

"Fortunately, that loyal community, of which many of us are very proud, remained disaffected. However, the people must be protected from the acts of men such as these."

Judge Galston then pronounced the sentences.

Jordan, 42 years old, a British subject, received ten years' imprisonment, and was fined $10,000. He has somewhat questionable claim to real estate in the West, which is valued at that sum. He is separated from his wife.

James Henry Thornhill, 41, a native of the Virgin Islands, was described by the court as presenting a "vicious picture," and as a man who got into every fight, sometimes for the simple pleasure of making trouble. His term was eight years.

JAN 15 1943

Lester Eugene Holness, 39, and another British West Indian, preened himself when Judge Galston described him as the most intelligent of the defendants. His sentence was seven years.

Joseph Hartrey, alias Ashley, the white man, is 46 years old and before his arrest last Fall he made his home at 85 Audubon Avenue. He is a native of Boston and has worked as a doorman and in other similar capacities. He received some leniency, Judge Galston said, because he had "not committed perjury, as all the others did." Hartrey had pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit sedition, while the four Negroes defended themselves and were convicted of sedition as well as conspiracy by a jury including three members of their own race. Hartrey's term was six years.

JAN 15 1943

Termed Ignorant Man

The Rev. Ralph Green Best, 64, also a British West Indian, frowned when Judge Galston called him an ignorant, stupid, stubborn man who could have avoided punishment if he had kept a promise to the F. B. I. that he would quit his pro-Japanese speaking last March. The jury had recommended leniency for Best, and Judge Galston set his term at four years.

Mr. Sonnett, in making the government's recommendations to Judge Galston, denounced the defendants as traitors not only to their country, but to the Negro race as well: They had persistently besought Negroes to refuse to fight in the United States Army, had denounced England and the United States, and had argued that the Japanese were fighting the Negroes' battle for them. Jordan had declared that Negroes would not be shot by Japanese soldiers, if they waved their handkerchiefs at them and indicated their friendliness.

JAN 15 1943

Judge Galston stressed the invisible quality of Jordan's means of support, and indicated considerable suspicion that the leader of the outfit had been a paid Japanese agent. On the question of Japan's love for Negroes, he said:

"How anybody in his right senses could have looked upon Japan as a country sympathetic to the Negro race I cannot understand."

JAN 15 1943

After the defendants had been led away, Mr. Sonnett was asked whether he considered their sentences lenient, and he said:

"The experience of the last war demonstrated the fact that no useful purpopes is served by imposing unduly harsh sentences on wartime offenders, for when the last war was ended many such sentences were commuted. We have endeavored to obtain penalties which were fair."

By Albert Deutsch:

The Mugger

How a Good Word Became a Symbol of Race Prejudice

"P. M." Daily
New York, N. Y.

JAN 14 1943

What is a mugger?

Last Wednesday Dr. Henry K. Cudmore, physician known to some as the "White Angel" of Harlem, was beaten up and robbed in a Harlem tenement hallway while on his way to visit a patient.

The *Herald Tribune* headed its report of this incident:

JAN 14 1943

"Four Negroes Held in Mugging of White Angel."

Most of the other New York papers likewise referred to the crime as a "mugging" perpetrated by Negroes on a white man.

Now, this reporter is no deep student of semantics, but he has been interested in watching the rapid evolution of a perfectly good term, *mugger*, into a conditioned word of prejudice against the Negro minority in our midst.

What is a *mugger*? The standard dictionaries offer no clue, but scholars and crime experts I have consulted seem to agree on this general definition:

A mugger is a holdup man who approaches his victim from behind, throws his arm around the latter's neck in a vise-like grip, with special pressure on the Adam's apple. This prevents the victim from crying out, and renders him hors de combat at the same time. The mugger then rifles the victim's pockets with his free hand, or else has an accomplice perform this act.

Mugger has been current in underworld slang for some time. It hit the newspapers a little more than a year ago, at the time of the phony "Harlem crime wave." Since then, the newspaper use of *mugger* has steadily degenerated from its very specific meaning until it now covers practically every holdup committed by Negroes.

For example, the crime against Cudmore was brutal enough, but it was not a true mugging at all. It was a plain holdup in which the robbers jumped on their victim, beat him on the head with a blunt instrument and then robbed him.

JAN 14 1943

The same crime, committed by whites, probably would have been viewed as just another holdup, scarcely worth any newspaper space in New York, where many such incidents occur daily. Although true mugging is perpetrated by whites as well as Negroes, you very rarely find the term applied to white holdup men.

Even ordinary pickpockets are dubbed muggers if they happen to be Negroes. When two Negroes allegedly tried to pick the pocket of a man dozing in a subway car, the *Times* headed the story: " 'Mugging' Attack Spoils Man's Nap."

Here's another typical headline:

"Harlem Cop Dodges 2 Bullets, Kills Suspected Mugger."

The "suspected mugger," of course, was a Negro. Here's how the N. Y. *Post* quoted the cop's version:

"I saw this Negro pick up two British sailors. . . . We chased in after the Negro. . . . The Negro got away. . . . I closed in on him. I fired five times. He . . . dropped like a stone."

JAN 14 1943

Why was it necessary to stress the *Negro* in this story? Could you imagine a similar news item reading: "The white man got away"? Or: "We chased in after" the Irishman, Teuton, Frenchman or Jew?

Let's drop this unfair treatment of crime news, conscious or unconscious, so prejudicial to the Negro people.

CIO Parley to Aid Negro Smear Victims

APR 3 1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The case of two young Brooklyn Negro girls who have been charged with "assault" by the police and persecuted as "muggers" by the reactionary press, will be brought before the Brownsville CIO Community Conference in Premier Palace this afternoon, it was learned yesterday.

Seventeen - year - old Sherry Franklin, younger of the girls, who is free on $500 bail raised by Brownsville community leaders, and is awaiting trial Monday morning before Special Sessions Court, will be taken to the conference in person, stated members of the citizens' committee formed in Brownsville during the past week for the girls' defense.

Sherry Franklin and Genevieve Castell, eighteen years old, were arrested on Friday, March 19, immediately after a slight altercation with a white girl in a subway, when the white girl stepped on Sherry's injured toe.

APR 3 1943

GOELL JOINS DEFENSE

Milton Goell, chairman of the Brownsville Neighborhood Council, and of the Brownsville Anti-Poll Tax Committee, is the most recent of the community's citizens to join the girls' defense.

APR 3 1943

Other groups already represented on the citizens defense committee include the Negro Elks, International Workers' Order, American Labor Party, Communist Party of Brownsville, and Christ Mission.

"It appears," Mr. Goell told the Daily Worker yesterday, "that this case is a product of the flame of anti-Negro prejudice which is being fanned by insidious, hidden sources. Instead of people allowing themselves to be inflamed into hating other people, we all ought to work together to beat the common enemy in Europe and Asia.

"From what I know of the facts," he continued, "it looks as if these girls ought never to have been brought near a court in the first place."

APR 3 1943

Mr. Goell promised to bring the case of the girls before the Neighborhood Council when it meets Monday night. The general question of the "mugging" campaign being carried on by such newspapers as Hearst's Journal-American and the Daily News, he said, was discussed by the Anti-Poll Tax Committee last Tuesday, and the girls' story will be brought before the group at their very next meeting. He plans to be in court, to be held at 120 Schermerhorn Ave., Part III, on Monday morning, he stated.

Parents of Negro Girls Thank 'Daily'

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

APR 9 1943

Editor, Daily Worker,
35 E. 12th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:—

We, the parents of Sherry Franklin, one of the two Negro girls freed last Monday at the Special Sessions Court in Brooklyn, want to thank Miss Ann Rivington and the Daily Worker for helping to obtain our daughter's release and freedom.

APR 9 1943

Our neighbors and ourselves believe that the campaign your newspaper waged in our behalf shows that the Daily Worker is a true champion of our people, the Negro people.

We therefore wish you good fortune and Godspeed in your efforts to better the lives of all people, both Negro and white.

APR 9 1943

SINCLAIR AND
DAISY FRANKLIN,
271 Sutter Ave.,
Brooklyn. N. Y.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Nurse Beaten And Robbed by 2 Negro Youths

APR 9 1943

Saves $90 From Pair Who Saw Her Break $5 Bill After Her Birthday Party

Miss Mary Ritchie, a graduate nurse awaiting call to service as a Navy nurse, was severely beaten early yesterday by two men who had seen a roll of bills in her handbag when she purchased cigarettes in a cigar store at Lexington Avenue and 103d Street.

Miss Ritchie attended a party given for her by several friends at the Gloria Palast, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, where she received a watch and other gifts in belated observance of her birthday. After the party Miss Ritchie saw one of the young women to her home at Lexington Avenue and 103d Street, then stopped in a corner cigar store to buy cigarettes.

She had $95 in cash in her pocketbook, and took the bills out to buy cigarettes, paying for them with a $5 bill. Two young Negroes were in the store and followed her outside when she went to hail a cab to take her to her home at 226 West Seventy-eighth Street, Miss Ritchie said. One of the men kicked her shin and struck her in the jaw, and the other kicked her in the abdomen, she told police.

Miss Ritchie collapsed, but hung onto the pocketbook. The thieves got the change of a $5 bill, which fell from her hand, and the package containing the gifts. Miss Ritchie was attended at the Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital, Fifth Avenue and 105th Street, by Dr. Dunseth, but refused to remain in the hospital for further treatment.

Her physician, Dr. Richard Lowenthan, of 229 West Seventy-eighth Street, said yesterday that Miss Ritchie had suffered internal injuries from the kicks.

The police demugged a mugging story today.

Last Monday, Mary Ritchi, who said she was 27, a nurse awaiting a Navy appointment and a resident of 22 6W. 78th St., told police two felons had mugged her. They lurked outside a candy store at Lexington Av. and 103d St., she said, and when she came out punched her and kicked her in the stomach.

APR 9 1943

Then, she said, they stole $5 and the birthday presents she had received only that evening at a party given her by eight nurses of her class in Bellevue Hospital.

Few Facts About Mary

The discrepancies turned up by Lieut. Joseph Buck of the E. 104th St. station were so many that Police Commissioner Valentine felt impelled today to announce that Miss Ritchi's story, from the party to the two villains who robbed her, was pure fiction.

Her name is not Ritchi. It is Mary Mazzitelli.

Her age is not 27. It is 33.

She was not born Apr. 4 but Mar. 14, which disposes of the birthday party angle.

There was no party at the Gloria Palast, 210 E. 86th St., where Mary said she was reveling with the other nurses.

The Truth About Mary

She never entered the candy store of Louis Grossman, 1629 Lexington Av., to cash a $5 bill for cab fare. Consequently two men could not have seen her there and have waited for her on the street.

The truth, as Buck presented it to the commissioner, is this:

Mary has never been a nurse. She has been the common-law wife of Charlie Ritchi, alias Carmine Vallono, 41, of 222 E. 104th St., for the last couple of years. Sunday night she went to the tavern at 103d St. and Third Av., where Charlie works.

Defied Her Charlie

She hung around for a couple of hours and then Charlie told her to go home, giving her a dollar for cab fare.

Outside the bar, police say, she refused to go home and Charlie kicked her in the stomach.

APR 9 1943

Both Charlie and Mary are in jail, charged with vagrancy. He also is charged with assault, and she with falsifying a report to police.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Speedy Trial Set In Mugging Case

MAR 22 1943

Just eight days after his arrest, a suspected Negro mugger was arraigned on an indictment today in Bronx County Court and his trial fixed for Wednesday.

"There should be a prompt determination of this issue because of what is going on in this city," Judge Lester W. Patterson said, "and the fact that this defendant is charged with mugging."

Foley in Court.

The prisoner, William Austin, 21, pleaded not guilty, but police said he has admitted stabbing one woman with an icepick and three knife holdups of other women. Samuel J. Foley, Bronx District Attorney, appeared in court to press for an early trial.

This afternoon police officials and the Rev. John H. Johnson, Negro police chaplain, met a few ministers of the Harlem area in the W. 123d St. police station in a preliminary conference on steps to check mugging. Both white and Negro clergymen may be called into a general meeting on the problem, it was said.

A rookie Negro patrolman, meanwhile, drew high praise from Magistrate Charles Solomon yesterday for his work in killing a robbery suspect—also Negro—and capturing the latter's brother, Saturday night.

'Proud of You.'

"New York City should be proud of police like you," Magistrate Solomon told Patrolman Leslie Carroll in Felony Court.

Norman Smith, 16-year-old Negro boy accused of having tried to attack Miss Gladys Kaurin, 23, of 575 W. 159th St., near her home last Tuesday night, was indicted by the Grand Jury today for attempted rape and assault. Miss Kaurin, who sings at the Essex House, is known professionally as Linda Lark. The youth will be arraigned in the Adolescents' Part of General Sessions tomorrow morning.

While a number of attempted attacks were reported and several suspects were picked up, the Rev. Frederick W. Teichmann, whose 15-year-old son was beaten and stabbed by a dozen Negro youths on March 11, pleaded in the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church in W. 153rd St. for racial good will.

The Rev. Mr. Teichmann was among the clergymen attending today's conference.

Time
Chicago, Illinois
CRIME

MAR 29 1943

Harlem Muggings

MAR 29 1943

Citizens of Manhattan's Harlem need no dictionaries to tell them what mugging means.* Neither do residents of certain sections of Brooklyn. Said Brooklyn's

* The verb "to mugg" apparently stems from "mugger," was synonymous with footpad—"one the dank soil of 19th Century prisons, where (most muggings are committed by Negro of the wretched horde who haunt the street at adolescents whose behavior is perhaps more midnight to rob drunken men." Its meaning, as given by the *American Thesaurus of Slang*: rob- bery with violence. In New York City muggers usually attack from behind if possible, throwing one arm around the victim's neck, while the assistant muggers frisk the victim.

'Smear' Prevents Fair Trial; Case Postponed

APR 1 - 1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

General Sessions Court Judge James G. Wallace, acting upon a plea of defense attorney Harrison Jackson that a young Negro defendant could not secure a fair trial because of "this alleged crime wave played up by the dailies" yesterday granted a postponement of the youth's trial for a week.

The defendant, Norman Smith, 16 years old, is charged with an alleged "mugging" attack upon Gladys Kaurin, a night club singer, also known as Linda Lark.

In his appeal for postponement, the youth's attorney told the bench:

"The boy is not a delinquent. This is substantiated by his background, church connections, friends and home environment. He has been arrested because this alleged 'crime wave,' played up by the dailies, foments and spurs hasty police action and results in indiscriminate arrests and persecution of any Negro, regardless of direct, circumstantial or indifferent evidence to justify arrest."

Young Smith, who lives with his mother, is active in the Abyssinian Baptist Church and has been employed by the L. C. Smith Typewriter Co., has been labelled by the commercial daily press as a "husky Negro attacker."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Mugging Tales On Trial in Harlem Sunday

MAY 18 1943

Newspapers which have pounced on the term "mugger" in order to slander the entire Negro people are enemies of the whole nation and of the unity required to win the war, according to Lawrence Washington, chairman of the Lincoln-Douglass Club of the Communist Party, 19th Assembly District, in a statement announcing a publicity mock "mugging" trial at 4 P.M. next Sunday. The trial will be held in the African Orthodox Church Auditorium, 122 W. 129th St.

The closing of the Savoy Ballroom, Mr. Washington said, is just one instance of the unreasonable lengths to which the professional Negro-haters will go in their attempt to divide the people and to offset the rapid strides being made by the Negro community toward better conditions and freedom.

Cases of police brutality, price-gouging and job discrimination, he declared, must be brought to light,

B'klyn Pastor Assails Arrest of Negro Girls

MAR 26 1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Rev. George Ford, pastor of the Christ Church Mission of the African Orthodox Church at 54 Watkins St., Brooklyn, yesterday denounced the persecution of two Negro girls in his community on assault charges.

The two girls, Sherry Franklin, 17, a pocketbook factory worker, of 348 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn, and Genevieve Sastell, 18, were held for Special Sessions on the complaint of a white girl, Dorothy Warner of 107-17 86th St., Queens.

MAR 26 1943

Miss Warner had the two girls arrested last Friday after a slight altercation in a subway kiosk, where Miss Warner had stepped on the sore toe of one of the girls.

No one was injured in the minor argument that followed and Miss Warner refused any medical attendance.

MAR 26 1943

But Hearst's Journal American asserted that her face had been slapped and that "mugging" had taken "a new form."

Such police persecutions of the Negro people are becoming far too frequent, said Rev. Ford yesterday.

"About two months ago," the pastor declared, "a similar case took place when three girls got into a brawl with white girls. Both parties went home. The following night the police of the 73rd precinct arrested the three Negro girls. They spent two nights in jail. They would have been railroaded if I had not been in Court that day on another case with a lawyer."

MAR 26 1943

The white people must help the Negro people stop this persecution, he pastor continued.

Both girls are in the Women's prison on Sixth Ave. and Tenth St. awaiting trial.

Attorneys Daniel Lapidas and S. Salzman are representing the defendants.

Mugger Accused Anew

Two more indictments against William Austin, 20, of 145 W. 111th St., were returned by the Bronx Grand Jury today. Austin, a husky Negro, was already charged with three mugging attacks on women, and has been questioned by police in connection with the fatal stabbing of Dorothy Huber at Wales Ave. and 145th St. last January.

Trial Reveals Dangerous Japanese Spy Activities

By James W. Ford

The case in no way reflects upon the Negro people, their loyalty to the United States and their overwhelming support to the entire war effort to defeat the German-Japanese fascist enemies of the American people. The Negro people are in an unquestioned beyond any need to lecture them about their patriotism, their fate rests in the fate of the nation. Consequently they are as a whole. The Negro people are as much concerned as any section of the population that Fifth Columnists, saboteurs and agents of the enemies of the United States, black and white alike, are apprehended, convicted and sentenced in accordance with the enormity of their crime. It has long been known that Japanese agents are operating in our country with the purpose of causing disloyalty among Negroes to disrupt our war effort.

The Fifth Column is a dangerous weapon. It operates secretly to divide the nation. It performs acts of sabotage and destruction to hamper the war effort. Earl Brown exposes the heart of Fifth Column activity in his book, "Victory — and After," in an illuminating chapter on "Hitler's Secret Weapon" where he says that Fifth Columnists are the most complicated weapon of modern warfare." Only a part of its activity works openly. Much of its activity is deeply hidden.

James W. Ford

Recently a conspiratorial group was landed on our shores from a German submarine to carry out acts of sabotage and destruction of our industries. It was discovered by the FBI, convicted and sentenced in accordance with the enormity of the crime. It has long been known that Japanese agents are operating in our country with the purpose of causing disloyalty among Negroes to disrupt our war effort.

The case of four Negroes convicted in the Federal Court of New York on Dec. 30 draws attention again to the danger of Japanese conspiracy. The principals are the fascist Robert Jordan, Lester Holness, Ralph Green and James Thornhill, leaders of the "Ethiopian Pacific Movement." They were convicted of sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition in collusion with Japanese agents against the United States which is engaged in a people's national liberation war for the survival of our nation.

The defense in vain tried to prove that the conditions of the Negro people left no special privileges for die-hard imperialist policies. Certain sections of the metropolitan press did not omit the fact that the Dies Committee and its work in the outstanding achievement of Fifth Column in the other is the outstanding error of Hitler's

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

MUGGING DISCUSSION SET

VALUABLE LESSONS

lessons can be drawn Negro and White Clergymen
case for strengthening Plan Meeting Tomorrow
nity and morale among
people, providing dis- MAR 21 1943
is tackled and wiped Commissioner Valentine announced at Police Headquarters
industries and in the yesterday that a conference of
es and Negro citizens Negro and white clergymen would
the same treatment be held at 2 P. M. tomorrow at 229
citizens; providing the West 123d Street, the office of the
New York as well as of Sixth Police Division, for a discus-
ation see to it that the sion of the recent outbreak of mug-
poll tax conspirators are ging attacks in Harlem.
anti-poll tax legisla- In charge of the conference will
ed in the next session be the Rev. John H. Johnson, Negro
; providing the perpe- Protestant chaplain of the Police
anti-Semitism and Ne- Department. According to Mr.
are apprehended and Valentine, the conference has been
arranged by Mr. Johnson. He
are added, in reference to the crime
ated in this people's outbreak, that "if and when it be-
comes necessary," further action to
curb the trouble in Harlem and
Brooklyn will be taken. He said
that 1,483 extra police had been
assigned to the trouble areas. No
mugging arrests were reported by
the police yesterday.

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15-1943

New York

Another 'Mugging Frameup Exposed

By Ann Rivington

The most recent arrest by New York's so-called "mugging" squad has backfired in the Police Department's face.

A gun that wouldn't shoot and a pocket knife that wouldn't open proved "insufficient evidence" for the conviction of two Negro war workers, arrested for what he described as a "furtive manner" by rookie cop Abraham Katz last Wednesday night.

The case against the two innocent men, Charles Barrott, 253 Kingsboro Second Walk, and Larratt Crumedy, 219 Kingsboro Second Walk, Kingsboro Housing Project, Brooklyn, was thrown out of Brooklyn Felony Court on Monday.

Not, however, before Barrott and Crumedy had lost five days apiece from their war jobs, while waiting trial in the Raymond St. jail. Not before the Daily News and Mirror had branded them as "muggers" in the eyes of many of their neighbors. Not before reactionary Magistrate Abner Surpless, who last week called for life sentences for "muggers" had publicly congratulated Patrolman Katz for their arrest.

NO APOLOGIES YET

Neither Magistrate Surpless nor the Police Department nor the Negro-baiting press has made any retraction or apology for the injury done the two victims and their families.

Last night, the Daily Worker reporter called on Mr. Barrott, to find out how it all happened. He answered the door himself, with his eight-months-old son Richard in his arms. Mrs. Barrott, he explained, was in the project laundry washing, and he was looking after little Richard and Charles Jr., age 2. He is a pleasant young man with a humorous smile.

"We'll certainly be glad to have you print the real story," said Mr. Barrott warmly. "We're going to have to work like anything to take the nasty name off of us that the other papers gave us."

And here's Mr. Barrott's story:

He and his neighbor, Mr. Crumedy, are both war workers, loading ships. They're union members and church members. Mr. Barrott, in fact, is on the board of trustees of St. Paul's Community Baptist Church. And Mr. Crumedy, not feeling he's doing enough for the war effort at his job, is an active air-raid warden.

Last Wednesday night, they were at a farewell party for a friend who was to be inducted into the army the next day. They came home on the trolley. At 20 minutes after twelve they left the car and started along Bergen Ave. towards the Kingsboro Project.

"Right by the school yard," Mr. Barrott said, "I saw an old rusty, broken gun, and picked it up. We didn't know what we ought to do with it, but decided to give it to the project manager in the morning."

They were only half a block from the project when Patrolman Katz, whom Barrett described as lurking in a garage doorway called out for them to stop.

First he asked for their draft cards. Finding these in order, he frisked them, and discovered the broken gun and the pen knives they use in their work. **Crumedy's knife, Barrott commented with a grin, was broken, so the blade wouldn't open.**

According to last Friday's Daily News—he exhibited the clipping—the rookie patrolman "knows a 'furtive manner' when he sees one."

The two workers were taken to the 79th Precinct Station, where **police spent 20 minutes, Barrott said, working on the rusty gun, before they were able to break it open to see if it was loaded. It wasn't.**

NO REAL PROBE

Neither then nor later, to Mr. Barrott's knowledge, did police ecen suggest an investigation to check the registration number of the rusty gun, find out the owner, or determine how it came to be lying in the street by the school yard.

Searching them again, police finally found a No. 17 shoe ration stamp in Barrott's pocket. His explanation that it belonged to eight-months-old Richard was not accepted. Police awoke the terrified Mrs. Barrott at 3 o'clock in the morning to check up on that ration stamp and to tell her brusquely that her husband was "in trouble."

The next day, Barrott and Crumedy were taken to the "line-up" where nobody recognized them as "criminals," then to Felony Court 120 Schermerhorn St.

It was here that Magistrate Surpless congratulated the patrolman on his "alertness," and told him, "You are a splendid example of a good policeman. You should make headway in the department."

The magistrate then slapped $2,500 bail on each of the victims and sent them back to the Raymond St. jail to await indictment on Monday morning.

"I understand it was the same afternoon," said Mr. Barrott, "that their ballistics expert reported that the gun was unshootable, and so not a weapon according to the Sullivan Act. But that didn't get us out of jail."

STILL BOTHERED

Now that they're both free and proved innocent, the men are still troubled by "talk going all through the project about 'muggers,'" Mr. Barrott went on.

"Last night," he said, "a white woman followed me across the street to the grocery store and asked me if I knew about the 'muggers' here. When I said, yes, because I was one of them, you should have seen her blush. And every time either of us go out of the house, people lean out the windows. You can just hear them say, 'There go the muggers.'"

He paused. "I don't blame them, though," he said. "It's the way the papers painted it up. I'd almost believe it myself, if I didn't know because I was in it that it's all phony."

He paused. "Those people that are wasting all that time looking for 'muggers' might better be helping win the war," he said, "instead of making us lose valuable time on our war jobs."

PM
New York, N. Y.

By Albert Deutsch:

Harlem Crime

Some Solid Facts About "Mugging Waves"

Do you recall the case, some months ago, of the Negro youths who were accused of raping a girl on a Harlem roof? How it was splashed across the front page, for several days on end, with the accent on race?

A few days ago a similar crime was allegedly committed by eight men on a young girl in a Bronx theater. The background of this case was extremely sordid, a perfect set-up for sensational news treatment. Yet the incident got scant space in the local papers. The men involved were whites, you see.

The New York *Times*, which gave the case two or three paragraphs on an inside page, devoted twice that space in an adjoining column to an account of a "mugging" case involving two Negroes.

A total of 726 rape cases were brought into Magistrates' Court in 1942. Few of them were reported in the press—and most of those singled out for special news display involved Negro suspects.

Rape Is Rape

Why? Rape, after all, is rape—the nastiest of all personal crimes. Is it any the less revolting when committed by men with white skins?

Are Negroes especially prone to commit rape crimes? Prof. Earnest A. Hooton of Harvard published a book in 1939, entitled *Crime and the Man*, an analysis of American criminal records. Hooton cited figures showing **that Negroes commit far fewer rapes, proportionately, than whites.** I am not recommending Hooton's book as a generally accurate source, but his statistics on rape are the nearest thing to a national estimate we've had to date.

Last year the Magistrates' Court of this city handled over 11,000 felony arraignments—including murder, arson, rape, assault and robbery. Hundreds of thousands of misdemeanors and other minor offenses were recorded in the courts. Only a small fraction break into the press.

Yet a frenzied "Harlem mugging wave" was recently built up by the simple device of lumping together a bare dozen offenses, ranging from the theft of a box of crackers to street assaults committed over a period of three weeks in different parts of the city.

Decent People

Harlem is a community of hundreds of thousands of decent, law-abiding citizens. Lawbreakers form a minute fraction of Harlem's population, although they are found more frequently than in Park Avenue. The same is true of all underprivileged areas—from the lower East Side to the Gas House District and Hell's Kitchen.

There are no real "crime waves" in Harlem or in the other Negro ghettoes of New York. Crime is chronic there, as it is wherever dire poverty, crowded slums, economic and social discrimination combine to make up the best soil for breeding criminals.

Say this for Harlem, too. It has never produced such murderous groups of marauders as the lily-white gangs which terrorized the city in successive waves—the Gas House Gang, the Hudson Dusters, the Whyos, the Gophers, the Dead Rabbits, the Plug Uglies, the Slaughter Housers, the Swamp Angels, right down to Murder, Inc.

Harlem has produced no Monk Eastman, Dopey Benny, Legs Diamond, Little Augie, Dutch Schultz, Johnny Spanish, Gyp the Blood, Kid Dropper, Owney Madden, Kid Twist or Leoke Buchalter.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Two More 'Muggings' in Harlem Spur Police to Added Precautions

MAR 16 1943

While the police continued yesterday their investigation of the attack Sunday night by ten Negro youths on Frederick W. Teichman Jr., 15-year-old son of the pastor of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, 153d Street east of Broadway, two more attacks were reported in Harlem.

Although the two new attacks were classified as "muggings" in which the victims were robbed, police officials insisted yesterday that the attack on the Teichman boy was not a "mugging." The police said it appeared to be a clash in which the pastor's son was mistaken for some one else against whom the Negro youths held a grudge.

MAR 16 1943

Young Teichmann was attacked at about 9:45 o'clock Sunday night as he and another youth were escorting two girl companions at 147th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, on their way home from a church meeting.

Police officials said the leader of the Negroes accosted Teichmann and demanded to know if he belonged to a neighborhood club. Teichmann replied that he was not a member, but the Negroes insisted that he was and then attacked him. Teichmann was stabbed several times and was taken to Lutheran Hospital in a serious condition with a wound under the heart and cuts on the hands. The gang did not attempt to rob him or molest his companion and their escorts, the police said.

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The police officials said that almost every Spring in the last few years there had been what they termed "racial" clashes between white and Negro youths, particularly on the fringes of Harlem. White youths, they explained, opposed Negroes who sought to use playgrounds along the West Side Drive, and that Negro youths resented white youths who sought to use park facilities in the Harlem area.

Supplementing the Motorcycle Pursuit Patrol of sixty-four men who have been patroling the parks and streets of the city during the last week on the lookout for "muggers," a special detail of fifteen detectives was assigned to the Harlem area from the West 152d Street Police Station last night for an extra watch on the area.

MAR 16 1943

The two other victims of attacks yesterday were Roman Rouk, 37 years old, of 106 West Forty-seventh Street, and John Aho, 52, of Albany. Rouk was attacked at 126th Street and Park Avenue at about 5 A. M., and robbed of $46 after he had been stabbed in the left chest. About ten minutes later Aho was attacked at 128th Street and Madison Avenue and was stabbed in the left shoulder.

Police officials pointed out that some confusion had occurred over the use of the word "mugging" for other attacks that were not classified by the word. "Mugging," in the original use of the word, was used to describe a robber who approached his victim from the rear and grasped him suddenly with a strangle-hold. The world has lately been used, the police remarked, for almost every kind of an encounter, including street fights and arguments that end in fighting.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Nurse Beaten And Robbed by 2 Negro Youths

Saves $90 From Pair Who Saw Her Break $5 Bill After Her Birthday Party

Miss Mary Ritchie, a graduate nurse awaiting call to service as a Navy nurse, was severely beaten early yesterday by two men who had seen a roll of bills in her handbag when she purchased cigarettes in a cigar store at Lexington Avenue and 103d Street.

Miss Ritchie attended a party given for her by several friends at the Gloria Palast, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, where she received a watch and other gifts in belated observance of her birthday. After the party Miss Ritchie saw one of the young women to her home at Lexington Avenue and 103d Street, then stopped in a corner cigar store to buy cigarettes.

She had $95 in cash in her pocketbook, and took the bills out to buy cigarettes, paying for them with a $5 bill. Two young Negroes were in the store and followed her outside when she went to hail a cab to take her to her home at 226 West Seventy-eighth Street, Miss Ritchie said. One of the men kicked her shin and struck her in the jaw, and the other kicked her in the abdomen, she told police.

Miss Ritchie collapsed, but hung onto the pocketbook. The thieves got the change of the $5 bill, which fell from her hand, and the package containing the gifts. Miss Ritchie was attended at the Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital, Fifth Avenue and 105th Street, by Dr. Dunseth, but refused to remain in the hospital for further treatment.

Her physician, Dr. Richard Lowenthan, of 229 West Seventy-eighth Street, said yesterday that Miss Ritchie had suffered internal injuries from the kicks.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

2 YOUTHS CONVICTED OF 'MUGGING' ATTACK

APR 2 1943

Deaf Victim Describes Robbery to Jury in Brief Trial

APR 2 1943

Two 22-year-old "muggers" were convicted yesterday in Bronx County Court of robbery in the second degree after a short trial in which they offered no defense. The State produced four witnesses including the complainant, who because of deafness, made his answers from written questions.

The jury convicted Watson Reid of 1230 Sheridan Avenue, and Clarense Washington of 1469 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, both Negroes, after deliberating less than two hours.

APR 2 1943

Arthur Haywood, 60, testified he was returning to his home, 1219 Union Avenue, thee Bronx, late one night several months ago when Reid sneaked up and grabbed him "in mugging fashion." Washington, he said, rifled his pockets and took $8.75. A city fireman, Wilson Lowerey, came to Mr. Haywood's rescue and succeeded in capturing Reid. Detective Leon Theis of the Morrisania station arrested Washington later.

APR 2 1943

Assistant District Attorney Lawrence Peltin gave the jury a graphic description of mugging, using himself as the subject.

In his summation Sidney Schwartz, counsel for the defendants, asked the jury: "What is a mugger?" He said that Webster defined a mugger as a small crocodile and addeed if his clients were convicted they should be sent to the zoo.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Delegation Gets Macy To Stop 'Mugging' Stick Sale

APR 29 1943

APR 29 1943

By Eugene Gordon

Edwin I. Marks, vice-president of the R. H. Macy Co., Inc., 34th St and Sixth Ave., promised a Harlem delegation yesterday the department store would immediately discontinue sales of the "mugging night stick" for white ladies in a dimout.

BEN DAVIS, Jr.

The "mugging night stick" was first publicized as a "toy" and as coming in "two sizes but in only one color, enameled white." It was further described as six and 10 inches long, "both decorated with tasseled wristbands" and on sale in the handbag department on the main floor.

APR 29 1943

The delegation found the three sizes of night sticks in show-case but discovered three, instead of only two, sizes. The longest measured 19 inches. In all respects except two it resembled a policeman's billy. The two exceptions were that the so-called toy is white and that it has a silk, tasseled wristband.

APR 29 1943

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There was considerable difficulty in getting to see a top official of the store. A secretary to Jack Straus, president of Macy's, met the delegation in a reception room on the 13th floor. She tried to steer the four women and three men away with promises to "get in touch with you."

APR 29 1943

Ben Davis told the young woman that the sticks were an incitation to violence against the Negro people, in view of the fact that certain newspapers had made "mugging" and "Negro" synonomous. At first seeming to take the "mugging night sticks" as a joke, the young woman gradually became serious as she listened to Miss Audley Moore, Ben Davis, Theodore Bassett and other members of the delegation.

She said she would go back and find out whether an appointment could be made by phone. She was argued out of this move, the result being finally that Mr. Marks himself appeared.

APR 29 1943

The delegation told Macy's vice-president that possession of the stick by any woman would give her the right to use it. The question was raised whether a police regulation was not being violated in permitting civilians to sport patrolmen's sticks. Mr. Davis told Mr. Marks that the delegation's next step would be to appeal to the Police Commissioner.

AGREES TO WITHDRAW STICK

It was pointed out to Mr. Marks that any woman, seeing any Negro man whose looks she did not like, could attack him with her "mugging night stick," later telling police she had been defending herself from attack. Macy's vice-president said he had heard of the sticks but hadn't seen one. He was shown one, measuring 19 inches, bought by a member of the delegation.

APR 29 1943

He agreed that it could be used as described. He declared himself against all manifestations of anti-Negro feeling, a point Miss Moore carried further in arguing that only a person with a fascist outlook could have thought of introducing such a "toy" into a sales department of Macy's. What could prevent fascist groups, Miss Moore asked, from buying up quantities of the sticks and using them on Negroes? Their excuse would be that their women were "defending" themselves against "muggers."

Mr. Marks, who said he had first thought the idea of the "mugging night stick" more funny than "anything else," finally agreed fully with the delegation that there was nothing funny about it and that it ought to be withdrawn from sale. He thereupon promised to order its withdrawal at once.

APR 29 1943

William Atkinson, young Negro president of the Macy local of the Department Store Employes Union, CIO, conferred with the delegation before it went to the 13th floor. He promised parallel action by the stores organized workers. When told later of Mr. Marks' promise to remove the "mugging night sticks," Mr. Atkinson said the union would check to make sure that the promise was kept. Samuel Kovenetsky, manager of the union, concurred in Atkinson's statement.

Miss Moore represented the United Women's Home Defense League; Mr. Bassett, the Permanent Committee for Better Schools. Mrs. Mary Coneen, 51, wife of

New York World-Telegram

Negro Kicks Wife Of Inter-Race Aid

were leaving the Times Square subway platform.

Mrs. Coneen and her husband, Mr. Coneen seized Coley by the Michael, who works for the Inter-racial Review at 30 Vesey St., were on their way home to 34-76 75th St. police station that an St., Jackson Heights. Mrs. Coneen was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and treated for possible internal injuries.

The Coneens told police that a Negro passenger, who later identified himself as Rudolph Coley, 42, a porter, called out, "You white — — —," and kicked the woman. The Negro was arrested by Michael Bagwell, subway policeman, and held in $1000 bail on a charge of

15-1943
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

All-Out Drive on Native Fascists Being Pushed

JAN 9 - 1943

Special

Indictment, by a Washington jury Monday, of Negro-baiting George Deatherage, head of the Knights of the White Camellia, and 32 others as native fascists, including the *NYEnquirer*, Sunday publication, marked a blitz-like follow-up of governmental action against enemies within which brought the conviction, last week of four leaders of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement from Harlem. (Story on page 7, this issue.)

The Washington indictments, charged the 33 defendants with conspiracy, through two of their number, with the german propaganda organization called the *World Service*, at Erfurt, germany, to impair morale in the armed forces of the US.

JAN 9 - 1943

The job they are accused of trying to perform is the hitler trick of sowing the seeds of hate and discontent in the US, attempting to turn people against their government, the government against its allies, Protestant against Catholic, Christian against Jew and white against Negro.

The conditions operating behind the situation which brought about conviction of the four Negroes for sedition last week were thrown into the spotlight by the mass indictment Monday. Investigation by *PV* for several weeks past unearthed information definitely linking Joseph Hartery, the white man involved in the local Ethiopian Pacific Movement (EPM) with associates of Deatherage.

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WORKED IN HARLEM

Hartery, who pleaded guilty before the four Negroes were brought to trial, was known to Harlemites as Ashley. He was the lieutenant of Joe McWilliams, one of the original Christian Fronters tried for plotting against the government. McWilliams, who is now free but quiet, worked with Fritz Kuhn, convicted german Bund leader, in white sections of the city. Hartery, who appeared in Harlem in a black sedan with license number 1N6709, was the uptown movement's principal adviser and occasional speaker.

On August 25, 1939, McWilliams spoke at a Bund and Mobilizers' affair at Innisfail Park. On the platform with him were Fritz Kuhn and George Deatherage.

Deatherage's organization the Knights of the White Camellia, a native fascist group, was the upper and more restricted section of the KKK after the Civil War, according to his own statement.

JAN 9 - 1943

CONSPIRACY NATIONWIDE

The conspiracy charged in the Washington indictments was nationwide and, following the hitler method, it appeared behind a thousand false faces. Note the names of a few: Knights of the White Camellia; National Liberty Party; National Gentile League; League of War Veteran Guardsmen; Militant Christian Patriots; Friends of Progress; Christian Free Press. Among the defendants were Dudley William Pelley (Silver Shirts); Edward James Smythe, (Negro ws Syndicate) and George Sylvester Viereck.

One of the statements listed in the indictment as seditiously made about US officials was "Judas-like betrayers of their country." "Planning to mingle the blood of Negroes, criminals and Jews with that of Christian-American soldiers and sailors by means of transfusions and so-called 'blood banks'."

WORK TOGETHER

JAN 9 - 194

There is often concerted action among these organization. Fritz Kuhn used to send in a hundred or two Bundists to fill his meetings. Later McWilliams, a handsome rabble rouser, had as high at 2000 at his meetings where hitler salutes and yells interspersed the program.

Other Ethiopian Pacific Movements were known to be in Detroit and Chicago. These were also promoted by white and japanese fascists. Major Takahashi was the prime mover in the EPM and De Kusman, the Filipino witness against Jordan, the Harlem leader, was Takahashi's assistant. Some of the Mid-West branches and interlocking units of the EPM's were:

The Temple of Islam; The Pacific Movement of Ethiopia; Brotherhood of Liberty for the Black People in America, Colored American National Organizafion; and World Wide Friends of Africa. Notice that these Negro organizations like the whites take on national aspects like hitler's party.

JAN 9 - 1943

In 1939 there were more than 800 subversive organizations in the US. Hitler has spread 600 agencies in foreign lands with a membership of 4,000,000. He was spending $300,000,000 yearly to spread his race hating doctrines.

These workers for hitler help keep trouble for the Negro. We have suspected for some time that there was some concerted movement behind much of the race disturbances we experience. Next week we shall discuss home-grown fascist organizations that are anti-Negro.

New York

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

MUGGER IS SEIZED, ADMITS 4 ATTACKS

Taken After Stabbing Bronx Housewife, He Confesses Three Similar Crimes

MAR 17 1943

QUERIED IN HUBER DEATH

But Prisoner Denies Guilt in Murder—Two Indictments Quickly Returned

MAR 17 1943

The wave of muggings continued yesterday as a Bronx housewife was attacked and stabbed by a Negro youth who was captured a short distance away and who admitted three similar crimes in the last two weeks. Two indictments were handed up later in the day on two of these cases.

The latest victim was Mrs. Katherine McConnville, 31 years old, of 481 Wales Avenue, the Bronx, who was attacked and stabbed with an ice pick at Concord Avenue and 152d Street as she was returning from work at 12:30 yesterday morning.

MAR 17 1943

According to the police, William Austin, 20 years old, of 145 West 111th Street, grabbed her handbag and when she resisted he stabbed her. She was taken to Lincoln Hospital in a serious condition. Austin was caught half a block away.

Assistant District Attorney Andrew McCarthy said that Austin admitted the stabbing, as well as three others in the Bronx in the last two weeks.

MAR 17

Three Counts in Each Indictment

Each of the two indictments has three counts, robbery in the first degree, grand larceny in the first degree and assault in the first degree. Austin was booked on the McConnville stabbing for assault and attempted robbery. He admitted having served time for assault in Elmira.

Austin was questioned throughout the day in connection with the murder on Jan. 4 of Dorothy Huber, who was stabbed to death at Wales Avenue and 145th Street, Bronx, as she was on her way to work at a near-by bakery.

One indictment charged Austin with holding up Mrs. Adele Molmar of 610 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, in the vestibule of her apartment at 11:40 P. M. on March 5 and taking her pocketbook containing $8.

The other indictment charged him with holding up Mrs. Marie Murphy of 704 St. Anns Avenue, the Bronx, in front of her home, at 12:45 A. M., March 12, and taking her pocketbook containing $4.50. He also admitted the hold-up stabbing thirty minutes after he attacked Mrs. Murphy, of Mrs. Valentina Nieves of 755 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, near her home. Mrs. Neives is still in the hospital.

Accused Man Is Left-Handed

The police pointed out that Austin is left-handed. Some policemen had expressed the theory that Miss Huber was stabbed by a left-handed person because of the position of the wounds.

After questioning Austin for some time District Attorney Samuel J. Foley said:

MAR 17 194

"He has been questioned in the Huber case, but so far he has denied being in the Bronx at that time. He looks like a natural for the Huber case, but so far we have no evidence except the manner in which he worked—and it was in the same vicinity.

"I am going to get as quick a trial as I can to make an example of this man. We've got to discourage others of his kind from coming into the county."

During the day detectives rounded up six youths and a man who were taken to Police Headquarters after a gang fight in which Allen Parris, 19, of 82 East 113th Street, was shot and killed at Madison Avenue and 101st Street Monday night.

Blas Gonzales, 45, whose address was not given, was arrested on suspicion of homicide when detectives said he admitted firing the fatal shot.

Police Commissioner Valentine revealed that four Negro boys had been arrested in connection with the stabbing Sunday night of Fred Teichmann Jr., 15-year-old son of the Rev. Frederick W. Teichmann, pastor of Christ Evangelical Church, while he was escorting two girls home from a meeting at the church at 153d Street and Broadway.

MAR 17 19

Teichmann was attacked and stabbed as he sought to protect the girls from a group of Negro youths on 147th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. The Commissioner said that three of the youths had been cleared, but a fourth was found guilty and remanded for sentence. He identified him as Theodore Fermar of 2700 Eighth Avenue. He also said that since Jan. 1 there have been twenty-eight cases of assaults and robberies and thirty-eight arrests in three Harlem precincts, and seven cases and twelve arrests in two Brooklyn precincts.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Muggers Stab 4 in 24-Hour Crime Wave

MAR 15 1943

Two Men Knifed, Two Boys Tortured By Negro Gangs

Despite the work of a new "anti-mugging" police squad, a fresh outbreak of street assaults occurred within the last 24 hours, it developed today, and two men were knifed on Harlem streets and two boys attacked and tortured by Negro gangs.

Fifteen-year-old Fred Teichmann, Jr., son of a clergyman, was ganged by more than 10 Negroes who stabbed and beat him on 147th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

MAR 15 1943

The youth was escorting two girls from his father's church, Christ Evangelical Lutheran Hospital, at 153rd St. and Broadway, when the attack occurred.

Fred Teichmann, coming from the same meeting, was found by a taxidriver to the Hospital for Joint Diseases where it was said his condition is serious.

Similarly Attacked.

Mr. Teichmann said, "It is most urgent that the streets of this city be cleared of these gangs. I would try to see the Mayor about it. The youngsters that attacked my son and other youngsters should be known that something about cases like this." Mr. Teichmann said, punctured by the knife, was taken where the attacks in- by an unidentified Negro who ch-going Christian peo- stabbed him in the chest and especially on Sunday nights." Roman Rouk, 37, of 106 W. 107th

MAR 15 1943

His father said that it was well- Roman Rouk, whose left lung was

(Over)

Ten minutes later John Aho, 52 of Albany, was similarly attacked at Madison Ave. and 128th St., three blocks away. His assailant was believed to be the same Negro.

Mr. Aho put up a fight and routed the attacker, who got nothing for his pains. Mr. Aho was slightly cut in the right shoulder and was treated at the Hospital for Joint Diseases.

The new police squad, formed last Thursday on confidential order and commanded by Deputy Inspector Hugo O. Wunsche, is known officially as the motorcycle pursuit patrol and comprises 64 men. Its existence was not revealed until last night, when it was called into the Teichmann case.

MAR 15 1943

The men work in two shifts from 4 p. m. to 8 a. m. and patrol New York's principal thoroughfares with a sharp eye out for potential muggers. Some of the motor cycles are equipped with short wave radio.

In Brooklyn six Negro youths were held in $2500 bail each in Week-end Court for hearing Wednesday in Adolescents' Court after they had been accused of mugging and torturing a white boy. All the youths are 16 years old.

The six are Earl Wright, 1447 Pacific St.; Alfred Robinson, Joseph Legall and Richard Jenkins, all of 1845 Bergen St., and Laurie Jamieson and Benlee Frazer of 1843 Bergen St., all Brooklyn.

Marvin Fuchs, 18, of 2020 Pacific St., Brooklyn, told the court he was on his way home yesterday when the six accosted him in front of 408 Howard St. and pursued him into the doorway of a store there.

MAR 15 1943

While two of the youths pinned his arms behind him, he said, Wright put a knife to his throat and demanded his money. Young Fuchs refused to surrender the $6 he had with him, he said, and Wright pricked him on the chest with the knife, inflicting wounds that later required medical attention.

COURT ASKS LAWS TO HALT MUGGINGS

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Action by Legislature Urged by Magistrate as Three Women Are Injured

TWO ASSAILANTS SEIZED

APR 6 1943

Detectives Trap Man Beating Woman in Apartment Where Others Were Attacked

APR 6 1943

Three women were beaten and robbed yesterday in different parts of the city, and Magistrate Abner C. Surpless, before whom one of the suspects appeared in court, suggested action by the State Legislature to impose more severe penalties for mugging.

Miss Mildred Wemmer of 805 Lexington Avenue was knocked down by a white man who entered the place about 11 A. M. when she opened the door in response to his ring. She charged that he struck her after finding she had only $2. The man, Paul Mifsud, 23 years old, of 817 East Fifth Street, was seized in the apartment by Detectives John Kenny and John Toner and two uniformed policemen when Miss Wemmer screamed for help. Her injuries required hospital treatment.

The detectives were entering the building to investigate the complaint of Mrs. Bee Warner, who was robbed of $100 in cash and jewelry and lost three teeth two weeks ago in a similar occurrence. Mrs. Warner identified Mifsud as her assailant, as did a third woman, Mrs. Helen Lottmore, about 70 years old, who said the man entered her apartment, knocked her down and took $3.

Aloysius Melia, assistant district attorney, announced after questioning Mifsud that he had admitted the three crimes.

Mifsud, with a record of six arrests and four convictions, was charged with robbery, burglary, assault, parole violation and Sullivan Law violation—the last for possession of a knife.

APR 6

Nurse Beaten and Robbed

In an earlier attack yesterday, Miss Mary Ritchie, a nurse, of 226 West Seventy-eighth Street, who told the police that she expected to enter the Naval Nursing Service on April 15, was set upon at 103d Street and Lexington Avenue by two Negroes. She was beaten and robbed of part of her money and jewelry as she was going home from a party marking her twenty-seventh birthday.

Miss Ritchie entered a candy store to get change for car fare. As she took $5 from a total of $95 in her purse the two men entered the store. Seeing her money, they went outside to wait for her.

The men punched and kicked her, knocking her down, and then grabbed a package she carried. It contained an expensive wrist watch. As a taxicab drove up the men ran. Miss Ritchie was reported at Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital to have received serious internal injuries, but she insisted on returning home for treatment by her own physician.

The case which led Magistrate Surpless to suggest severer penalties occurred early in the day at the Brooklyn Museum subway station of the IRT. Mrs. Lillian Ritsch of 577 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, waiting for a train, was seized around the neck by a Negro. She was choked, thrown to the platform and robbed of $5.75.

Assailant Is Overpowered

Mrs. Ritsch screamed, and the Negro, Lloyd Scott, 24, of 13 The Bowery, Manhattan, was seized by Joseph Giustino, a subway employ. The money was recovered.

"The Legislature might well give consideration to amending the law in order that we may cope with this mugging evil," Magistrate Surpless said as Scott was arraigned before him in Brooklyn Felony Court, charged with assault and robbery. "I personally am in favor of far greater penalties when mugging methods are used. I would seriously consider the life penalty for such crimes."

After Scott was led away a white man was arraigned for the assault and robbery by similar methods of two British sailors. The prisoner, Salvatore Riveccio, 20, of 594 Henry Street, was alleged to have been engaging the sailors in conversation when two youthful companions seized them from behind. One sailor struggled free, but the muggers took $20 from the other.

APR 6 1943

The three were traced by the police, and the two younger muggers were taken to Adolescents Court.

APR 6 1943

"Any mugging case from now on calls for $10,000 bail, as far as I am concerned," Magistrate Surpless said, setting that amount for Riveccio.

Magistrate Masterson in Adolescents Court held the teen-age youths arrested with Riveccio in $10,000 bail each on asault and robbery charges.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Two Girls Freed In Assault Case

APR 5 1943

Assault charges against two Negro girls were dismissed today in Brooklyn Special Sessions Court for lack of sufficient evidence.

APR 5 1943

The girls, Sherry Franklin, 17, and Genevieve Costello, both of 348 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn, were accused of attacking Miss Dorothy Warner, 20, white, of 147-17 86th St., Ozone Park, Queens, at an entrance to the Independent subway station at Rockaway Ave. and Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Win Release of 2 B'klyn Negro Girls

APR 6 1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

APR 6 1943

By Ann Rivington

Charges of "assault" against two young Negro girls of Brownsville, Brooklyn, were dismissed yesterday in Special Sessions Court, 120 Schermerhorn St.

The girls, Sherry Franklin, 17, and Genevieve Castell, 18, walked out of the courtroom free and vindicated.

But the decision of the court, over which Special Sessions Magistrate Myles Paige presided, was not able to undo the injury done to the two girls, to the Negro people of the city, and to the whole war effort since their arrest on March 19, after a slight altercation with a white girl in a subway.

The Daily Worker immediately investigated the case, and started a campaign in the girls' defense.

Immediately after the arrest, the girls' names were smeared all over front pages of Journal-American and New York Times as "muggers."

They were forced to "serve time" in the House of Detention, in the company of hardened criminals and dope addicts.

The State of New York spent approximately $1,000 in court costs, salaries of judges and police, and the girls' expenses in jail.

NEVER WAS A CASE

All for a case which should never have been brought to court in the first place—a petty dispute which started when the complainant, a white girl, unwittingly stepped on Sherry's sore toe, and should have ended when Sherry slapped her face for calling her a "bad name."

Evidence given by the complainant and her witness yesterday revealed that both were brought back by police to hunt the Negro girls after they had left the scene of the incident—the stairs of the Rockaway Ave., Independent subway line.

APR 6 1943

Police brought the complainant, Dorothy Warner, back from the subway, and haled a witness, a passerby who had parted the quarreling girls, back from a seat in the elevated train.

At least three policemen took part in the arrest of the two fragile-looking Negro girls.

Sherry told Magistrate Paige the police urged on the white girl with questioning: **"Who did it?"** The young plaintiff suddenly burst into tears in the witness' seat. **"Did what?"** she asked the court between sobs.

APR 6 1943

"That was no more a crime," stated Herbert Harris, secretary of the Communist Party of Brownsville, after the trial, "than a spitball fight between a couple of school kids. Only in this case, one happened to be a Negro. And a thousand rookie police were out in the Negro neighborhoods of the five boroughs that night, looking for 'muggers'."

Mr. Harris gave a great deal of credit for the girls' acquital to the strong campaign of protest carried on by a committee of prominent citizens of Brownsville, which included leaders of the American Labor Party, the Brownsville Neighborhood Council, the Brownsville Anti-Poll Tax Committee, local churches, the International Workers' Order and the Communist Party.

He announced that next Tuesday night a mass victory rally will be held by the Party in Brownsville, at which the Daily Worker reporter on the case will be invited to speak.

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, in a statement on the case yesterday, declared: **"The white people of the community rallied splendidly to end this injustice. The entire case proves that such attacks against the Negro people are part of a plan of the defeatists to undermine morale in support of our war effort. These accusations of 'crime wave,' and the vicious term 'mugger' coined by the defeatist press for use exclusively against our Negro citizens are all part of this vicious plot."**

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Also Disturbed by 'Mugging' Situation.

By Eleanor H. Nair.

I am a white woman whose opinion that the Negro should be a little to tear do
work brings me in daily contact asked to help in solving this prob-
with the Negroes living in Wash- lem. When these cases are brought most of them ar
ington Heights. They are home- to court the culprits should be made to respe
loving, intelligent, loyal citizens, faced by some of their own peo- They must be
and I feel sure that they are as ple and charged by them with the
disturbed and appalled by this seriousness of the crime
serious situation (muggings) as the alone the
white citizens are. whites they have
Both groups seemed to haveed but the seriou
failed these young people. It is their own rac
a situation that needs quick, firm worked lone
and intelligent handling. It is my place in the sun, a

15-1943
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

New York

Harlem Citizens Aroused Over Sneak Attack On 'White Angel'

JAN 16 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A group of incensed Negroes wrote finis to the brief careers of four "muggers" when the youths made the grand mistake of attacking a white man who had a long time reputation of friendliness and service among Negroes in lower Harlem.

JAN 16 1943

The four young men, all under twenty, were in the police lineup Thursday morning and found the cells a haven compared to facing the men and women in the community who have had blood in their eyes since the attack. The quartet have been identified as Robert Byrd, 18, 8 west 119th street; Jesse Bradford, 19, 58 east 117th street; James Henry, 16, 15 east 116th street; and James Patrck, 16, 38 east 113th street.

The victim, Dr. Henry K. Cudmore, 55 of 151 East 90th street, retired from active practice five years ago and since that time had made calls to and served poor Harlemites free of charge. He has often been referred to as the "White Angel."

Last Wednesday evening he was making a call to 117th street where five-year-old Robert Jenkins lay very ill in a tenement house.

JAN 16 1943

BEAT OVER HEAD

As Dr. Cudmore reached the first landing of the apartment, the four boys jumped from a dark corner in the hallway. They removed his glasses and beat him over the head with a blunt instrument. The doctor managed to cry for help. The father of the sick lad heard the cries and rushed out into the hallway where the muggers warned him that he "would get his too."

JAN 16 1943

Mr. Jenkins aroused tenants in the whole house. Some ran after the attackers, others aided the doctor into an apartment, some went for medical aid, while others fled to summon police.

Jenkins toured the neighborhood with police, positive he could identify the criminals. The four were apprehended on a street corner.

Magistrate Edgar Bromberger told Jenkins in Felony Court that he had acted in a courageous manner:

JAN 16 1943

"Your conduct should serve as an example to every citizen to assist and cooperate with the law enforcement agencies. If more citizens adopted that same spirit instead of complacently going on their way, it might be possible to increase the protection service rendered by the Police Department.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Agile Aunt Tackles Mug

FEB 3

An agile aunt is a girl's best friend, especially when she can make football tackles, it was testified today in Flatbush Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn.

Miss Priscilla Singer, 28, said she was on the self-service elevator with a stocky Negro last night in her apartment building at 5909 15th Ave. As she left at the fifth floor, she said, the Negro attempted to mug her.

Miss Singer broke loose, she said, and screamed. Her aunt, Miss Pearl Berger, came out of the Singer apartment in a flying tackle, and the two women held the alleged assailant till police arrived.

The man, James, Mayo, 27, also of Brooklyn, was held in $2000 bail for Special Sessions.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Mugger Gets 7 Years

FEB 2 1943

Warning that muggers will get the limit, County Judge Samuel Leibowitz in Brooklyn today sentenced David Taylor, 26, Negro, of 166 Quincy St., Brooklyn, to serve 7½ to 15 years in Sing Sing. Taylor took $3.50 from Genevia Johnson, 24, Negro, of 6801 19th Ave., Brooklyn, last November.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

3 Harlem Muggers Sentenced to Die

FEB 2 1943

Three Negro youths convicted of the mugging murder of Stanley Kolbucz, 19-year-old Holyoke (Mass.) war worker, today were sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of March 15.

The three, Sam Maudro, 19, of 1322 Fifth Ave.; William Browne, 16, of 248 E. 136th St., and Frank Holmes, 21, of 21 W. 134th St., glared at Judge James Garrett Wallace in General Sessions as he imposed sentence.

They had been found guilty of stabbing Kolbucz in the hallway of a building at Fifth Ave. and 112th St. last July 18. After undergoing a delicate heart operation he died in Sydenham Hospital on Aug. 2.

FEB 2 1943

Golbucz was lured into the hallway by Frances Stewart, 16, of 2306 Sevents Ave., who now is awaiting sentece for second degree murder.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

3 HARLEM MUGGERS GUILTY OF MURDER

JAN 27 1943

Jury Convicts Youths in Attack on Holyoke Man—Death Sentence Mandatory

SCHOOLBOY, 16, INCLUDED

JAN 27 1943

Others Are Mechanic, 19, and Hobo, 21—Girl Accomplice Already Sentenced

A jury last night convicted a 16-year-old schoolboy, a tramp and a young mechanic, all Negroes, of first-degree murder in the stabbing of Stanley Kilbucz, 19, a war worker, of 35 Union Street, Holyoke, Mass. He died after a hold-up in Harlem on the night of July 18.

JAN 27 1943

The jurors deliberated on the evidence less than two hours. They refused to recommend mercy for the three slayers, which would have spared them sentences to die in the electric chair and would have sent them to prison for life instead. Judge James Garrett Wallace remanded the trio to the Tombs to await imposition of the death sentence on Tuesday.

They had identified themselves as Sam Moduro, 19, of 1322 Fifth Avenue; Frank Holmes, 21, the tramp, who gave 21 West 134th Street as his address, and William Browne, the schoolboy, of 248 East 136th Street.

While Holmes was being interrogated he admitted arrests as a hobo in North Carolina and this State. He made no mention of his trial last Summer on a theft charge, however, whereupon Judge Wallace asked:

"Weren't you tried in this court on a larceny indictment recently?"

Holmes started to deny this, but a court attendant read from the police record that the prisoner had been tried and acquitted last June 2 before Judge Wallace on a larceny charge.

JAN 27 1943

"I thought your face was familiar to me," the court remarked.

George P. Monaghan, assistant district attorney, brought out that the three young slayers had admitted that within two weeks they had mugged and robbed ten white men in the vicinity of the ground floor tenement hall in West 112th Street, near Fifth Avenue, where Kolbucz was robbed and attacked. Kolbucz and two other young war workers had come to this city from Holyoke to view Harlem when 16-year-old Frances Stewart, also a Negro, lured him into the hallway for the mugging.

After Kolbucz had been stabbed under the heart the four fled. He was taken in a dying condition to Sydenham Hospital, where surgeons put seven stiches in his heart. They were expecting his eventual recovery, but he contracted pneumonia and died two weeks after the stabbing.

JAN 27 1943

The girl and the three slayers were arrested about the same time. She was indicted with them on the first-degree murder, but was permitted to plead guilty to second-degree murder and was sentenced to State prison for twenty years to life.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

5 GET LONG TERMS IN N. Y. SEDITION CASE

Judge Lauds Harlem For Not Following Pro Jap Propaganda

NEW YORK CITY--Five men--four Negroes and one white--who were arrested several months ago on charges of conspiracy to commit sedition and later convicted as leaders of a movement to under mine morale in the armed services were sentenced to long prison terms here last week.

They were found guilty of attempting to persuade Negroes to join an Ethiopian-Pacific movement, which the leaders said, would bring about a coalition of Africa and Japan. This coalition, they said, would be of great benefit to colored people throughout the world especially the Negroes of America, as the all would be part of a Negro African empire under domination of Japan.

Those sentenced to prison and length of the terms imposed by the court are as follows: Robert L. Jordan, 42, of New York, 10 years and a fine of $10,000: Lester Holness, 39, of New York, seven years; the Rev. Ralph Green Best, 62. NewNew York, six years pro-Japanese to any maximum sentences York, four years; All except Hartrey appreciable of 40 years each James Thornhill, are Negroes; the leaders of the 42, New York, Because Harlem Ethiopian-Pacific eight years; and Harlem, which paid Joseph Hartney 36, refused to become little attention were saved from to the propaganda

efforts of the five men, Judge Galston said:

"Fortunately that loyal community, of which m many of us are very proud, remained disaffected. However, the people must be protected from the acts of men such as these."

In making the govern ment's recommendations to the court, the prosecutor denounced the defendants as traitors not only to their country but to the Negro race as well. They had urged Negroes not to fight for England and the United States which they denounced and had declared that Japan was fighting the Negroes' battle. Jordan had asserted that Negroes would not be shot by Japanese soldiers they waved their handkerchiefs at them and indicated their friendliness.

Jan. 23, 1943
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

LONG TERMS GIVEN TO FOUR 'MUGGERS'

FEB 25 1943

Three Youths Sent to Sing Sing for 10 to 30 Years; Fourth Gets 14 to 15

CLEAN-UP FOR BROOKLYN

FEB 25 1943

Two Judges Announce Courts Will Show No Mercy—Trio Gambled and Lost

Four young Negroes in Brooklyn were sentenced yesterday to long terms in prison in Kings County Court after conviction before two judges on charges of assault. Each of the jurists in sentencing the men insisted that "mugging" of citizens must stop in Brooklyn.

Judge Franklin Taylor gave three youths terms of ten to thirty years in Sing Sing as the result of their conviction on a charge of robbery in the first degree. They were Harold Burrows, 18 years old, of 1082 Fulton Street; Jerome Jackson, 17, of 414 Franklin Avenue, and Joseph Mason, 17, of 510 Classon Avenue.

In sentencing the youths, Judge TaylCor said he was not unmindful of their ages, but the record would show that more than one-half of the felonies committed in Brooklyn were by youths between the ages of 16 and 21.

FEB 25 1943

"Mugging" Condemned

"This court will show mercy in a proper case, but this court will not coddle hard-boiled criminals," the judge said. "'Mugging' in Brooklyn must go, and it will go if judges will do their duty."

"These defendants had a chance to go to Elmira on a plea of guilty, but they elected to stand trial and take their chances. Now is the day of reckoning. The mandatory sentence is ten to thirty years each in Sing Sing, and that is their sentence."

The defendants were convicted of assaulting Joseph Maraniss of 28-51 Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, at 9 P. M. on Aug. 28 last outside of 163 Lefferts Place. One of them was alleged to have asked Maraniss for a cigarette, and while he put his hand in his pocket to grant the request, the others grabbed him from behind and dragged him into a hallway. After further assaults, they went through Maraniss's pockets and got three dollars.

FEB 25 1943

Gets 14 to 15 Years

Shirl Johnson, a 25-year-old Negro of 703 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, received a sentence of fourteen to fifteen years in Sing Sing from Kings County Judge Samuel Leibowitz. He was convicted of attempted robbery in the second degree. The indictment alleged that early on Dec. 25 Johnson was one of three men who set upon Joseph Dluznewski, a longshoreman in Brooklyn, with the intention of robbing him, but he had only 4 cents. Two of the men got awoy.

"This s one court in which the full force of the law will crash down on those found guilty of 'mugging,'" Judge Leibowitz said. "It must be stamped out in Brooklyn. No mercy will be shown a 'mugger' in this court."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Cops Hound Watchman When Case Bogs Down

JAN 16 1943

Since January 6, 41-year-old Edward Gaillard of 252 W 128 st, Manhattan has been hounded by Bronx police in an effort to connect him with the murder of Dorothy Huber (white), in front of Samuel Gompers High School at 145 st and Wales ave, Monday, January 5.

Night after night he was taken from his job as night watchman in a garage across the street from the high school to the police station, but he knew nothing. Then they to be grilled and, according to his took me to the station house. They statement, subjected to trickery in questioned as before and then had an effort to connect him with the me wait outside a room. After they crime. Night after night his em- questioned me again they asked ployer, for whom he has been if I was a West Indian. I told them working nearly 10 years, went to I was born in South Carolina.

JAN 16 1943

insist on justice.

With Mr. Anderson, his employer, went Attorney Eddie Anderson, his employer's son, to give him legal aid and, finally, to bail him out after the police failed to pin the crime on Gaillard but booked him for having a concealed weapon in his locker.

The weapon turned out to be a night stick contraption of rubber and metal, Gaillard fashioned after several attempts had been made to enter the garage while he was on duty.

GAILLARD'S OWN STORY

Edward Gaillard's story as told to PV runs as follows: "I left the garage at 7:10 pm on my way Eat to the factory four blocks away. On my way I saw no one, not even a car was in sight. It was cloudy and there wasn't much light. I went to the boss to give him a piece of water hose to have a connection put in it. I arrived about 7:15 and left him about 7:30 (this was verified by Mr. Anderson). I left and walked out Austin st to 144 st, then turned down Southern Boulevard to 138 st where I caught a street car for home.

JAN 16 1943

"Tuesday night while I was talking to the day man police came. They asked me what time I left and what time the day man came on. I told them he came at 7:00 and I left at 7:10 on the night of the murder. They asked me if I saw anyone, heard any screaming or saw any cars. I told them I did not. They called headquarters and told them that they had the fellow.

GAILLARD FINGERPRINTED

"Wednesday night they did the same thing. This time they fingerprinted me. After that they wanted me to touch the knife they claimed the killer used. I refused to touch it and asked why? They said, Touch it, never mind why. When I refused again they wiped it across my shoulder and said if I didn't touch it she would haunt me. The room was crowded with policemen. The officer at the desk said, Suppose I take you down and touch the body? I said I will touch the body.

JAN 16 1943

"Friday afternoon about three they came to my house and asked for my kitchen knife. They brought three or four knives and asked my wife if she had one like them. She said she did not. They they asked me for the kitchen knife and sharpener. They kept the knife but not the sharpener. They took the keys to my locker and about a half hour later they came for me, took me to my job and went through my locker piece by piece. They found a rubber hose with a ten inch bolt attached, and asked me what I had that for. I told them for protection as a night watchman. They asked if anyone ever bothered me, I said three times some one had tried to get in. They questioned me until next morning and took me down town for a line up. I was bailed out in the afternoon."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CLERGYMAN IS ATTACKED

'Muggers' Beat and Rob Mount Vernon Evangelist on Street

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 5—Three "muggers" assaulted the Rev. Henry Acker, missionary and evangelist, of 236 South Seventh Avenue, this city, at 1:30 A. M. today as he was walking on South Eleventh Avenue here after leaving a subway in the Bronx. Police said that after taking $3 from his pocketbook the assailants beat him and left him on the sidewalk.

MAR 6 1943

Detectives found a postal card at the scene bearing the name and address of Clarence Higgins of 104 North MacQuesten Parkway. Higgins was arrested at his home and accused of assault and robbery in the case and the police later arrested and booked on the same charges John Taylor of 144 South Third Avenue and Robert Fortune of 334 South Seventh Avenue. Each defendant is 16 years old and a Negro.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Singing Raven of Harlem Freed in Cop Murder Case

MAR 16 1943

For English Sterling, the Singing Raven of East Harlem, the 10 bad years ended today and he walked out of court a free man with a war job and wedding waiting for him.

A tall, young Negro, who wears custom-tailored clothes as elegantly as he used to model them for a nationally known manufacturer, Sterling appeared in General Sessions for sentence on a threatened, too, to kill the girl, manslaughter charge. More than 10 years ago Patrol- Emily, whom he's going to marry man Michael J. Moroso was mis- today. Judge John J. Freschi said he believed his story and gave him a suspended sentence.

"Perhaps it would be just as well if you went to some other state," he advised Sterling, "because some of the friends of the men who took part in this murder still are at liberty."

It also was disclosed that Sterling had helped police in an East Side strangling case, in which a young white girl was murdered.

15-1943

8 Big Points Leading To Solving Of Local Crime

Amsterdam Star-News

New York, N. Y.

These things MUST BE DONE if the King's County Grand Jury is sincere, and they have given every indication that they are, to remedy the delinquency which is being caused by a small portion of the residents in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Area:

1. Better the over-crowded school condition. Keep children in their proper classes and teach them subjects equivalent to those being taught in similar classe in other borough schools.

2. Construct more play areas and have them supervised properly. Open recreation centers. The facilities in the Bedford Ave. YMCA should be thrown open to the Negro residents of the community.

3. The Midtown Civic League MUST be disbanded or instructed to operate on an interracial basis. Their slant on the situation has been painted with apparent prejudice since its formation.

4. More Negro detectives and patrolmen should be assigned to the precincts in the uptown area. It would be advantageous to appoint detectives who are familiar with the community.

5. Definite action should be taken to quell the high rents that are being paid by Negroes. Their selection of homes is a difficult one and in the major portion of instances limited to a small area.

6. All uptown groups seeking to remedy the problem MUST unite into one solid force and MUST be comprised of people who KNOW the situation. Pencil and paper schemes have long outlived their usefulness.

7. A "beat head" system by the Police can't be tolerated. Brutality has never definitely solved a problem. Mayor La Guardia is to be congratulated for his sterling stand on this issue.

8. In making adjustments in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, it MUST be remembered that there are thousands of decent, law-abiding residents in the community. It is only a small number who are running rampant. Adjustments MUST be made with this in mind.

About the "Crime" Situation

Amsterdam News

While readily admitting that the white press has definitely exaggerated the crime situation in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, there is no denying that crime has existed in that community. Likewise if Grand Jury investigation were made in numerous white areas, similar crime conditions would be revealed. This we know, so let's start from here:

Every law-abiding resident of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area is particularly anxious to remedy the unfortunate predicament which has engulfed the community. Every resident knows that these crimes are being committed by a very small portion of Brooklyn's 145,000 Negro population, and is ready and willing to do his share in cleaning up the area once and for all.

New York, N. Y.

But when four different groups get together at four different times, and each group starts groping for solutions in opposite directions, it is just like four horses pulling the same wagon in opposite directions. They get nowhere. We feel that the ONLY WAY TO REMEDY THIS SITUATION IS

NEW YORK

TO GET TO THE SOURCE! A million leaders of independent organizatians couldn do justice to the issue because they don't know the people inolved. They haven't contacted them; they haven't heard their side of the story . . . All they would be able to do is grope in the dark.

We commend the groups for their sincere efforts, but at the same time we contend that their procedure is wrong. In an effort to definitely get down to brass tacks, the Brooklyn Amsterdam News is calling a preliminary meeting on the issue at the Howland Stu[illegible], 1660 Fulton St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, November 26 at 8 p. m. We urge all groups to attend. We urge all people to speak. We urge all of Brooklyn to unite and tackle this problem in the right way. Let's have one strong, solid chain in place of four weak links.

Brooklyn Crime Smear Unearths Grave Neglect

Amsterdam Star-News

New York, N. Y.

Efforts To "Fix" Blame For Crime Up Hit At Mayor, Police, Negro Himself

Every time an outbreak occurs in a thickly populated Negro district anywhere in the country, some individual or committee points to the ill-treatment of Negroes as the basic factor behind the disorders. It is inescapable that this should be done because the conditions of Negroes in the social and economic scheme of things play a most important part in the friction between the races.

Just now the eyes of the city are turned on the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, following a presentment by a Kings county grand jury in which it was charged lawlessness and terror there are such as to keep in constant danger the lives of the residents.

More than a year ago, the AMSTERDAM NEWS called attention of officials and residents of Brooklyn to the wretched conditions in the section and urged that action to improve those conditions as a means of curbing delinquency.

Then we said, "Walk along almost any street where colored people live in South Brooklyn or Central Brooklyn (Bedford-Stuyvesant and Bronxville areas), observe the ramshackle, paint-cracked, stained houses that shelter miserable creatures whose numbers are all out of proportion to the size of their living quarters. The frame houses tell a story of want and deprivation that defies; those of brick or stone are by the hypocritical exterior that hides no less an unhealthy and unsavory condition".

Since that time, nothing tangible has been done. However, last August an extra-ordinary grand jury was impaneled and given wide powers to sift charges of unbridled lawlessness in the section. Because of the nature of the investigation and the fact that a vast number of the persons involved were Negroes, it was urged that a special effort should have been made to secure a Negro or Negroes for service on the jury.

Not only was there no Negro on the jury, but as far as is known only one Negro, Brooklyn's George B. Wibecan, appeared as a witness.

Negroes At Fault, Too"

Mr. Wibecan recounted for the jury the history of the section, its development and the suffering and discrimination Negroes there have endured for years. He said Negroes were crowded into the Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto because of enforced segregation.

Mr. Wibecan accused Negroes of contributing to the maladjustment by their failure to work together on a sound remedial program. Among the Negro leaders he said, there seems to be a policy of "IF I CAN'T YOU SHAN'T" when it comes to working out a possible solution to the problem.

In making its presentment, the grand jury placed the blame for conditions on Mayor La Guardia, who, it was charged, had tied the hands of police thus preventing them from "doing their duty."

Mayor La Guardia told his radio audience Sunday that crime has never been out of control of the police and that the public has nothing to fear.

"Actual figures, number of arrests and conditions are a matter of record", he said.

At a mass meeting sponsored by the Midtown Civic League at the Bedford branch of the Y. M. C. A., a white patrolman, who lives in Brooklyn, but who is assigned to a Bronx precinct, speaking of "the influx of sunburned citizens who came from the deep South mistaking liberty for license", said the cure of conditions was to be found in education and a decent home life.

"If we had more policemen", he said, "we would be able to do a better job. The mayor should investigate why the morale of the Police Department is so low." The patrolman, who identified himself as David Diebman, 297 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, said he was a graduate of the University of Alabama, and was a former U. S. Marine. He said he is interested in juvenile delinquency and sociology.

Averts 'Near Riot'

Trouble was narrowly averted when police stepped in to protect Henry S. Ashcroft, 758 Putnam Street, a probation officer in Special Session Court, Brooklyn, who demanded to be heard at the Midtown Civic League's meeting. When he gained the floor, he said:

"You have been treated to a fine tirade against the Negro race." The audience booed and hissed.

"Negroes in this section for years", he continued, "have been trying to obtain proper housing and additional schools and playgrounds.

"We hear a great deal about police being shackled, he went on, what these speakers seem to want is to have their clubs as they please."

Cries of "no" resounded from the hall.

"Incredibly Unfair"

Magistrate J. Roland Sala termed the grand jury presentment "incredibly unfair, totally unfounded and replete with errors."

Saying that he was "casting my political future out the window", the magistrate declared: "I can't be too severe in my criticism of those judges and public officials who by their irresponsible utterances are contributing to the hysteria, chaos and prejudice."

Magistrate Sala has consistently spoken out and fought for better conditions for Negroes as a means of curbing delinquency.

Herbert T. Miller, executive secretary of the Carlton Branch, YMCA, announced Monday that he had appointed a committee of seven persons from among a group of representatives of 30 organizations that met at the YMCA last Thursday night.

Committee At Work

Stanley M. Douglass was named chairman of the committee, with Robert J. Elzy, Joseph Burman, the Rev. W. O. Cottington, E. L. Cleaveland, Mrs. [illegible] M. Jackson, and Charles [illegible] Keller as other members.

The committee was directed to do four things Mr. Miller said:

1. Make an immediate statement to the press on the local situation,

2. Make such study as is necessary to repudiate any statement of the grand jury which are false and misleading.

3. Prepare and make recommendation as to how residents of the community can better conditions, and

4. Report to a meeting of the group the results of the committee's work during the first week of December.

Miss Alice Onque, executive secretary of the Ashland branch YWCA told the Amsterdam News that it is [illegible] that there is some [illegible] crime in the Bedford Stuyvesant section, and that all of it is not due to the lack of recreational facilities, cause of his activities in fighting

against the Negro

[illegible]s wife disclosed
[illegible]ived several tele-
[illegible]n mysterious per-
[illegible]sons threatening to
[illegible]g to 'get' Rev.
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Armed
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[illegible]ceive here and elsewhere are asthat she has received
much responsible for the trouble asphone calls from my
any other factor", she believes. sons threatening to
It was disclosed Sunday that theHarten and his family
[illegible] is some [illegible] life of The Rev. Thomas S. Harten, "lays off" his defense
Trinity Baptistthe area.
pastor of Holy Church had been threatened be-
cause of his activities in fighting
"Discrimination in jobs, in the

Free White Sailor Who Set Fire To Six-Year-Old Boy

Defender Chicago

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A white sailor who admitted throwing an inflammable mixture on a six-year-old boy and putting a match to it, denied harmful intent this week and was acquitted by a jury in district court here.

APR 17 1943

The sailor, J. W. Pierce, gained his freedom after telling the crowded courtroom that he poured an automobile anti-freeze solution on the lad, then tossed a match to the saturated clothes. Palmer Washington Jr., the little victim, suffered severe burns as a result of the sailor's "lark."

According to the testimony, Pierce and several companions had been putting the mixture on their own persons and lighting a match to it. They were able to put it out with a slap of the hand, however, they declared. Seeing the little colored boy, Pierce is said to have caught him and dragged him into the filling station where they were "having their fun." Defender

The child charged that the sailor then dragged him into the office of the station, pinned him to the floor and poured the solution over him and his clothes. A match was then placed to the fluid and he was enveloped in flames, young Washington declared. Chicago

Pierce denied this, stating that he was sitting on a desk when he tossed the match at the youngster. He confessed the crime, but asserted that he had no idea of the serious developments that followed.

Prosecuting attorneys pointed out that the evidence in the trial was identical to a plea of guilty.

APR 17 1943

The charge against Pierce was assault with intent to kill. It also included a count of assault and battery.

15-1943 PENNSYLVANIA

Farmer Convicted In Death Of Migrant Tomato Workers

Tribune Philadelphia, Pa

OCT 23 1943

QUAKERTOWN, Pa.—E. O. Mastin, tomato farm owner, here in whose barn two migrant workers were burned to death Aug. 17 was convicted this week before a jury for involuntary manslaughter. An appeal was filed and Mastin is now out on bail. Arguments on the appeal will be heard in November.

OCT 23 1943

Important among the witnesses of the death of the two workers, Willie Cooper and Mrs. Odell May were the improverished farmhands whom Mastin imported from Florida to harvest tomatoes. After the tomato season ended many of these people moved away in order to continue to make a living, NAACP lawyers revealed this week.

OCT 23 1943

A coroner's jury at Quakertown August 27 had held Mastin responsible for the deaths of Mrs. May and Cooper who were trapped in a noon day fire in a crowded barn that provided living quarters for several families on the farm. There was only one exit.

15-1943
Peoples Voice
New York N. Y.

Brown Hokum Reacts:

Negro Reporter Beaned Trying To Get Story

JAN 16 1943

JAN 16 1943

DALLAS, Tex.—According to Don Davis, *PV's* southwest correspondent, Warren (Woof-Woof) Brown's article flaying the Negro press in the current editions of *Reader's Digest* and *Saturday Review* (12-19-42) is causing so much white resentment against Negro papers that Elgin Hychew, reporter on the *Dallas Express*, Negro weekly, was slugged last week while he was attempting to get information about the near-riot between Negro soldiers, MP's and civilian police, and that in Houston Negro domestics are being given copies of the article as propaganda against their own newspapers.

The trouble here followed the request of a Negro soldier to finish a beer before compliyng with an MP's order that he leave a cafe. The MP, Davis reports, apparently resented the request, attacked the soldier and was floored. Other MP's joined in, and for three hours a brawl reigned on Hall and Thomas streets in the Negro district. Hychew, who displayed all of his press credentials, was attacked while in the process of explaining his mission.

JAN 16 1943

13 SOLDIERS BEING HELD

Thirteen soldiers stationed at Hensley Field have been arraigned and are being held as principle participants in the fracas.

Davis also wired *PV* from Houston:

JAN 16 1943

"Uncle Tom Warren Brown getting big amen down here. Cooks, maids being given copies of *Digest* article. Houston *Post* editorial Sunday attempted to array colored readers against colored press. Usually anti-Negro save in case of "Toms," the *Post* editorial assailed press, said Negroes should demand change in policy."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan

COPS BEAT COUPLE

Houston, Feb. 26. (ANP)—William Taylor and Mrs. Shelby Campbell are reported to have been badly beaten by law enforcement officers of Ft. Bend and Harris county near Katy, Tex., when their car collided with a truck containing three Mexicans.

Mrs. Campbell suffered severe wounds in her scalp when an "elderly" officer struck her. Three leading Houston citizens were called to the scene but could only look on helplessly as the people were beaten.

FEB 26 1943

Four officers, including two highway patrolmen, and one officer each from Ft. Bend and Harris county allegedly participated in the attack.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Hitlerism Tactics Administered To Negro Women In Alabama

FAIRFIELD, Alabama — For the "crime" of refusing to tell an irate bus driver which one of the Negro passengers had removed the "Colored-White" board - standard of jim-crow in Southern transportation, 27-year old Mildred McAdory was arrested, brutally beaten and held in jail over night incommunicado.

JAN 2 - 1943

Miss McAdory, a native of Birmingham, is director of the Fairfield Youth Center and staff member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. She had spent the day in Fairfield making preparations for a "in-can collection," a project undertaken by the Fairfield Negro youth as a part of the Victory Scrap Drive.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sues Policeman For Damages; Charges Brutality

FEB 6 1943

FEB 6 1943

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4 — With public indignation mounting, the city's Police Department received still another jolt when Samuel Myles, 2812½ South Central avenue, filed suit in Superior Court for $10,500 damages against Lester Valley, plainclothes officer.

Myles alleges that Valley struck him in the face with brass knuckles and knocked out three of his teeth. According to the plaintiff, he, his wife and two other couples were walking en route home from an evening with friends January 1 around 1:30, and as they passed Club Alabam, 42nd and Central, a soldier staggered out and snatched at Mrs. Myles and the other two women who were some 15 feet ahead of their husbands. Myles said he remonstrated with him peacfully and sought to "shoo" him away.

SCUFFLE BEGINS

During the argument which ensued, a man reportedly walked up and asked: "What's going on here?" Myles is said to have answered, "It's none of your business."

The two shoved each other and then suddenly the unidentified stranger is asserted to have reached in his pocket, swung, and knocked Myles to the street. Mrs. Myles claims she saw a pair of brass knuckles in his hands. The attacker then told the people that he was a policeman and took them to a nearby police box. There he was unable to find his key. Mrs. Myles demanded to see his badge. Her husband jerked away, thinking he was an imposter and was hit again.

FEB 6 1943

The officer, later identified as Valley, then had a friend take the party to Newton Street Police station. Upon their arrival, the officer at the desk allegedly asked "what shall I book him for?" The reply was "Anything. Make it drunkenness." Myles, thereupon, reportedly asked that he be given a sobriety test and was told to shut up before he got the h—— beat out of him. Attorney Walter L. Gordon Jr., is representing Myles. All parties concerned in the incident are colored.

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

Philadelphians Probe Arrest of Young Negro

APR 11 1943

APR 11 1943

(Special to The Worker)

PHILADELPHIA. — While Peter Clark, 19 is locked up in the Holmsburg House of Correction, a campaign has started to free him, so that he can fulfill his ambition, to join the army, and fight Hitler.

Peter's cousin, Mrs. Rebecca Clark, of 2002 Carpenter St., wrote to this paper, and to the Communist Party, saying she was a reader of The Worker, and asking what could be done to obtain justice. That is why the facts of Peter's arrest can now be told for the first time, and that is why the campaign by the Communist Party to obtain justice for Peter is under way.

Peter's story is short and bitter. It was told to The Worker by his cousin, and by his aunt, Mrs. Alice Howard, of 2239 League St., with whom Peter, an orphan, lives, as well as from his own letters, and from the Ace House and Window Cleaning Service Co., where he works.

Peter has been after his draft board, to get into the Army. Finally, he got notice to appear for his physical exam, a notice which his cousin is holding for him now, while he is in jail. But on the night of Friday, March 12th, while on the way to work, with a work slip in his pocket, detectives set on him, and beat him up so badly they had to take him to the Hahnemann Hospital for treatment.

Papers played up his arrest, and gloated in the story of his being beaten, tying the story in with their fake "Negro Crime Wave." The papers reported police stories that Peter had been arrested 17 times, mostly on charges of purse snatching.

"He was never arrested or suspected of purse snatching," said Peter's family.

"At his trial," Mrs. Clark told The Worker, "there were no witnesses, the only person to appear was Detective Foley, who had beaten up Peter."

PETER CLARK

Woodruff questioned the officer who was standing inside the store and that he took offense and expressed it with a violent assault on the woman.

"When Peter started to speak, Magistrate Lindell shut him up, gave him three months for being "idle and disorderly," and the case was over."

APR 11 1943

The record on the Magistrate's hearings bears out this testimony. There is nothing on the record about the fake "purse snatching" which the newspapers headlined.

"How could he be idle and disorderly, when he had a work slip in his pocket, and was on the way to his job?" asked Mrs. Howard.

Philip Dorfman, civil liberties and labor attorney, has been given power of attorney by Peter's family to investigate the legal aspects in the growing struggle for Peter's release.

A mass meeting to unite support for Peter's freedom is being sponsored by the Communist Party Monday, at 8.15, in the Grand Court of Calanthe Hall, 20th and Montrose. In addition to neighbors in the 30th ward, white and Negro civic, church and organized labor leaders throughout the city are being invited.

Peter writes from his jail, that he is counting the days when he can be free to join the Army, and fight for his country.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Slain Girl Feared Man Dead With Her

APR 4 1943

APR 4 1943

Akron, Ohio, April 3 (AP).—Deputy Sheriff Robert L. Smith said he was investigating reports that attractive Lucille D'Aprano, slain to former waitress, had lived in fear of George W. Reynolds, 55-year-old Negro cook, whose body was found with that of the girl in a parked automobile.

Smith said an informant, whom he refused to identify, had told

Faces Trial

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 30—(ANP)—Although beaten nearly senseless by a plainclothes officer whom she attempted to question at a downtown store here, Mrs. Rosa Lee Wood-ruff, when she recovers, must face trial on disorderly conduct charges in police court here. Eyewitnesses said that Mrs. postponed because of her weakened condition.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
APR 4 1943

Police Victim

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia Police Loose Violence Against Negroes

MAR 28 1943

MAR 28 1943

By Walter Lowenfels

(Special to The Worker)

PHILADELPHIA. — Why did the police shoot up the home of an aged and quiet Negro couple, James Foster and his wife at 2530 Grays Ferry Avenue last Sunday night, a week ago?

And why was Mr. Foster then committed to Moyamensing prison on charges including assault and battery with intent to kill while the policeman who actually shot and wounded Foster is swaggering through the streets of South Philadelphia?

To get the facts behind this latest assault by the police, dominated by the defeatist, Pew-Republican machine, The Worker interviewed a number of white and Negro neighbors of the Fosters, community leaders, and Mr. Foster, who is now out on bail.

"The ~~ruckus~~ began the Friday night before the shooting," said Mr. Foster, who is a stalwart quiet man, a wharf builder, and member of Local No. 413, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union, (AFL).

"A gang of 4 young fellows, none of them over 20, heaved a brick into my window. I went out and saw them going into the corner store, so I got a police car and had them arrested.

"Their trial," Mr. Foster went on, "was set for Monday. On Sunday some men asked me about dropping the charges, but I said I'd let the law take its course."

MAR 28 1943

DRAWS PISTOL

"Sunday night, about 1 A. M., I was standing in the doorway, of my apartment, with one hand on the frame, and a can of tobacco in the other hand, when three men walked up to me.

"I want you," said one of the three. He pulled a revolver and started firing on me, hitting me on the hand." Mr. Foster lifted his bandaged fingers.

Mr. Foster identified the man who shot and wounded him as Charles Dever, motorcycle patrolman, who lives nearby at 2532 Webster St., and is part owner of the corner taproom.

"My god, why can't I live in peace?" Mr. Foster asked as he tried to defend himself and his wife with an 18-year-old pistol, while the bullets kept whizzing around him. Another policeman ran up shooting at the Foster ground floor apartment from the rear.

MAR 28 1943

"Are you the law?" asked Mr. Foster, but got no reply except bullets, one of which grazed his undershirt.

One of the neighbors in Mrs. Bright's parlor spoke up: Someone called out "What's the trouble," and one of the gang, called John, answered, "We're only shooting at a n——"

MAR 28 1943

When the riot squad arrived, Mr. Foster, recognizing the blue uniforms walked cut and was taken into custody.

Is it an accident that Mr. Foster was in jail Monday morning when the case of the four young gangsters was discharged because Mr. Foster could not appear against them?

Harry Hassel, a white friend and neighbor of the Fosters, who was responsible for getting Mr. Foster out on bail, placed the blame on the Republican Committeeman for the division, John McGuire, of 2538 Grays Ferry Avenue.

He and others charged that McGuire not only didn't stop the gang of youngsters, who had been on the loose for two years breaking windows and terrorizing people, but interceded for them when the police were called in by neighbors.

There is plenty of evidence that Republican Committeeman McGuire used the gang who attacked Foster's home to terrorize voters who didn't go Republican. Others who refused to enroll in that party had had their windows smashed. This is particularly true of Negro voters, but applies to whites as well.

Theodore Spaulding, noted attorney, told The Worker that the NAACP, of which he is local president, was taking up the Foster case.

The Citizens Committee of the 30th Ward and other organizations have promised support to Foster.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Cop Beats Up Negro Girl Student

MAR 18 1943

MAR 18 1943

MAR 18 1943

By Eugene Gordon

While the anti-Negro press continued yesterday to shriek about "Negro muggers" and police raced in motorcycle sidecars and autos through Harlem streets, both press and police were silent on what some people described as a policeman's "mugging" of a Negro schoolgirl Monday afternoon.

MAR 18 1943

All efforts failed yesterday to find out more about the policeman who, eyewitnesses declare, locked 15-year-old Ethelen Burnett in the men's toilet of a subway station and allegedly beat and choked her.

The suppressing of the story of this attack, described by the girl's white and Negro schoolmates as extremely brutal, seems to leave no doubt that the aim of this renewed anti-Negro campaign is not only to "smear" the Negro community, and thus to cause disunity among the people of this city, but also to undermine the Negro's morale.

Ethlen Burnett, second-year student at the George Washington Annex High School, 212th St. near Broadway, was said by witnesses to have entered the 211th St. side of the 207th St. Independent Subway after school Monday. She deposited her nickel in the slot, passed into the station, and paused to remove her books from the top of the turnstile.

It was while she was momentarily standing there that a subway policeman ordered her to "move on." Witnesses say she evidently did not move fast enough to suit the policeman, for when she failed to run at his barking at her to "step on it," he slapped her. The girl, in self defense, is said to have struck back.

It was estimated that some 150 Negro and white students witnessed the incident.

They saw the policeman grab the girl by the hair and drag her several yards to the men's toilet, toss her in and close the door. Four of Miss Burnett's schoolmates, the Misses Lucille Edmonds, Norma Smith, Alice Aran and Audrey Francis, later reported the policeman's assault to the People's Voice.

Boys and girls among the crowd, angered by the policeman's brutality and spurred to action by the girl's screaming, tried to reach her by forcing the door. They were beaten back by the swearing cop.

Harriet Jacobsen, a white student, ran and phoned the 34th police precinct, 180 Wadsworth Ave., reporting that a girl was being beaten in the subway. Probably smacking their lips at the prospects of a "mugging" case, a squad of policemen rushed into the station, consulted with the bullying officer and entered the toilet. Learning who had made the phone call, they dragged Miss Jacobson in with Miss Burnett.

MAR 18 1943

A short time later the whole group emerged, Miss Burnett's face bloody and streaked with tears and her clothes disheveled. Both girls were taken to the police station, despite the protests of the students.

Police at the 34th precinct station yesterday pretended ignorance.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burnett, Ethelen's parents, who live with their four children at 471 W. 143d St., found it hard to understand why an innocent child, and especially a girl, should be beaten by policemen and the whole thing ignored by papers which have been shrieking themselves yellow in the face about "muggings."

Neighborhood organizations are planning such action on the case as will enlighten the parents and their decent, law-abiding neighbors.

Audley Moore, organizer of the Upper Harlem section of the Communist Party, said last night:

"Harlem is outraged at the atrocious beating of 15-year old Ethelen Burnett by a subway police.

"There is no question about it that there seems to be an organized campaign of terror and slander against the Negro people by the Christian Front and other anti-war elements, including the reactionary press.

MAR 18 1943

"Surely progressive New Yorkers will never tolerate such Ku Klux elements against its Negro citizens. This act calls for delegations of labor and interested individuals to visit the Mayor and Commissioner Valentine at once and demand an end to police brutality and dismissal of the guilty police."

NAACP Will Defend Minister

FEB 13 1943

Pittsburg Courier

CHARLESTON, Mo., Feb. 11 — The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has launched a drive for funds to defend the Rev. O. E. Woods, pastor of a local Methodist church, who, Tuesday, February 2, was dragged from his parsonage and forced into a car by arresting officers for an alleged attack on an East Pririe white woman.

When Mrs. Woods pleaded with the police that her husband was innocent and did not even know where East Prairie is, she was struck on the left arm and back and was thrown into the car with her husband, both of them being taken to the city jail.

RELEASED ON BOND

FEB 13 1943

Later, Mrs. Woods was given her release, but the Rev. Mr. Woods had to sign a bond before he was released. The Woodses have a son in the U. S. Army.

Officers arresting the minister claimed his license plate corresponded with that of the alleged offender.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Subway Cop Suspended For Beating of Student

MAR 31 1943

New York, N. Y. — Raphael Jacobson, independent subway policeman who on March 15th attacked Ethelyn Burnett, 15-year-old high schol girl has been suspended pending a hearing by the Board of Transportation, Police Inspector John J. Spain announced this week at the first hearing on the assault. The hearing followed protests made by Ethelyn's parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Burnett

managers of a roming house at 328 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Testimony by 12 students of the beating of the high school student at the 207th sreet subway station by a subway policeman in the presence of schoolmates was heard this week by Prentice Thomas, assistant special counseling for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peo-

It was learned through the hearing that the attack upon Ethelyn which had been carefully concealed by the metropolitan press had assumed the proportions of a riot. Several radio cars of policemen were involved in the uproar created by a large group of high school students attacked

'Police Violence' Hit By Lawyers' Guild

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(UP)—The National Lawyers' Guild Monday attacked "continued civilian violence, particularly by police of-

for ten minu

ficers, against the Negro soldier," and accused Attorney General Biddle of failing to prosecute offenders even when requested to do so by military authorities.

The guild presented its views in a report of shootings of Negroes prepared by its vice president, William S. Hastie, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

Subway Policeman Beats Student Then Locks Her In Washroom

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

MAR 20 1943

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM AND YVONNE GREGORY

March 15th saw the beginning of one of the worst smear campaigns against Harlem the New York daily white press has so far undertaken. While screaming broadsides on Harlem muggings, killings, manhunts, night attacks, and demands upon the Mayor to act, vied for front-page prominence with war news, the big dailies completely ignored one of the worst crimes against public morals.

They ignored it only because the victim was a Negro high school girl, and the accused was a white subway policeman. They could not have ignored it because the assault was committed in a subway station, and in the presence of hundreds of white school children. Yet not a word of the story appeared in the white press of how the girl was struck by a policeman, dragged in to the men's toilet at 207th st. station, and confined while her schoolmates clamored and milled about outside.

Fifteen year old Ethelen Burnett is a sophomore at George Washington Annex high school, 212 st. near Broadway. Monday afternoon she entered the 211th st. side of the 207th st. Independent station, paid her nickel, passed through the turnstile, and paused inside the gate.

A subway cop told her to move on. She told him she had to get her books on top of the turnstile. He barked another rough order to move on. When she seemed to go about it too slowly he slapped her. Ethelen hit him in self defense. A crowd of 150 fellow students, all on their way home, saw the incident.

TRIED TO OPEN DOOR

They saw the cop grab Ethelen Burnett by the hair, drag her for thirty yards to the MEN'S TOILET, force her inside and close the door. Four of those students came to PV's office and told the story. They had been part of the wild confusion that resulted from the cop's brutal treatment of a fifteen year old girl. The girls are Lucille Edmonds, Norma Smith, Alice Aran, and Audrey Francis.

They stated that the cop closed the door and that they could hear Ethelen screaming inside. The mob of students tried to force the door open and the cop struck at several of them. He used language that would burn this paper. He threatened to push anyone else in the men's toilet who tried to interfere.

Harriette Jacobsen, white student in the crowd, was unable to bear the sound of Ethelen's screams longer. She called the nearest police station (34th precinct 180 Wadsworth ave.) and reported that a girl was being beaten in the subway station. Several minutes later a squad of policemen arrived on the scene.

They shouldered their way through the mob, entered the Men's Toilet, remained inside briefly, and then came to the door and asked who had made the phone call. Harriett said that she had done it, and for her immediate response was rewarded by being snatched into the room.

CLASSMATES BRING NEWS

Several more minutes passed and the entire group came out into the station. Ethelen was still crying and the girls said there was blood on her face, her hair was on ends, and her clothing was rumpled. When several students asked the policemen where they were taking Ethelen and Harriette, they were told it was not their business.

Ethelen's parents did not know what had happened to their youngest child until two classmates, Laura Mathews and Berthel Cokely, came to their home later in the afternoon. The Burnetts live at 471 W 143rd st. and operate a rooming house at 328 St. Nicholas ave. They were at the rooming house when they heard the story.

The father, Edward Burnett left for the precinct station immediately. As he was on his way there, Ethelen was returning home. She told her mother, May Burnett, what had happened and Mrs. Burnett said later that the child seemed subdued and unusually quiet. Later on in the evening she asked her to make up the beds in several rooms upstairs. Ethelen said that her throat hurt and Mrs. Burnett thought she might have a cold. The girl said "No, it hurts where that cop was holding me."

Ethelen attended school on Tuesday. PV went to the school in an attempt to locate the girl, and was told by school authorities that it was against regulations to say whether or not a person was in the building. It was said that the Board of Education did not allow such information to be released.

Ethelen's parents, her two brothers and her sister, are hurt, bewildered and just plain mad that such a thing should have happened to her. This is her first term at George Washington Annex, and she must continue to use the same subway going to and from school.

15-1943

Police Brutality

"Not a Race Question"

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Inasmuch as a recent incident in our midst has given rise to much discussion and quite a deal of publicity, and has caused a feeling of ill will to creep into minds of many, we undertake to set forth our conclusions for consideration. The incident in mind is what is being called the "Woods Case." The home of a respectable family in one of the best Negro neighborhoods was disturbed by Negro carpenters whose work was halted by Mrs. Julia Mae Woods, a resident therein, who stated that she came into her front room upstairs and saw a man looking in her window. Louisville, Ky.

She demanded that he come down, which he did after some argument. He called the police and two white policemen, Arthur L. Beville and Albert M. Melcher, responded. These men, including John Buford, 3602 Hale Avenue, a Negro, invaded her home without a warrant contrary to law. Trouble started in which Mrs. Woods was unmercifully and brutally beaten. To our mind, this is not simply a race question, for all three of the men had a part in entering the home.

Mrs. Woods stated in court that she was slapped and beaten in her home and also en route to the police station where she should never have been taken, because the settlement of the matter was purely a civil one in which police officers had no right to take a hand. She also stated that Officer Beville gave as a reason for his action that he had been waiting for a chance to beat up a Negro. Too bad he had to select a sick, defenseless woman. Courier-Journal

She further stated that the Negro man said: "Take out your pistol and shoot her, for she is a bad actor, anyway."

We are not so aroused over this incident merely as a race matter, but rather as a matter of the treatment and protection of womanhood. We can't believe that Christian people or moral leaders, for that matter, are ready to accept this cowardly treatment as being just and right for decent and respectable women of any race or color.

Louisville. DANIEL J. HUGHLETT.

Dixie Police Beat Soldier

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30 (ANP) —The unwarranted beating and subsequent arrest of an unidentified Negro soldier at the Tri-State Bus station here early Tuesday created a brief reign of terror among Negro passengers in the waiting room, many of whom made their way out while the incident was taking place.

According to witnesses, the soldier was at the ticket window when someone in the ticket office threw a rubber stamp which hit a woman passenger in the waiting room. Persons in the room reported that they had heard no argument at the window and that their attention was not attracted until the rubber stamp had been thrown. Immediately following the throwing, two officers came in and approached the soldier, beating him about the head with their clubs. Bleeding freely, the soldier was taken out of the waiting room in custody of the officers.

Prosecution Fund Raised By Ky. NAACP

Daily World

Would Press Charges Against Brutal Police

Atlanta, Georgia

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — While Mrs. Julia Mae Jones lay in a hospital bed in a serious condition resulting from a beating administered last week by two local police officers, 2,000 incensed citizens meeting at Quinn Chapel A. M. E. church Sunday afternoon demanded dismissal from service and prosecution of the offending policemen. Immediately thereafter the audience signified its determination by contributing total of $300 to finance the case and roosting by 100 membership in the NAACP which had called the protest meeting.

I. Willis Cole, editor of the Louisville Leader and chairman of the NAACP program committee, presided at the meeting held in cooperation with the Pullman Porters' league and other civic organizations.

Cole cautioned against illegal methods to insure proper punishment for the policemen, but urged that no legitimate avenue of offense be neglected until Mrs. Wood had been revenged and justice established in the case.

He read a letter from Police Chief Col. A. E. Kimberling which stated that the policemen, Arthur L. Beville and Albert M. McMelcher, had been suspended, and that a hearing would be held as soon as Mrs. Woods had recovered and Beville had mended from a recent operation.

Atty. Stephen H. Burnley, president of the local branch NAACP, spoke on the legal aspects of the case. R. M. Wheat, head of the Negro Boy Scouts and the Rev. D. J. Hughlett, executive secretary of the Jefferson County Sunday School association, also addressed the gathering.

Mrs. Wood was assaulted by the two officers, who appeared at her home in answer to a call and without provocation attacked her. She was dragged to the patrol wagon in her night clothing and further assaulted in the vehicle and still later at the station. Hospital attaches reported she suffered a broken nose and severe internal bruises.

The officers deny the charges.

Sheriff Found Guilty Of Using Strap On Man

DEC 5 1943

Daily World

Faces Maximum Term Of Year In Prison, $1000 Fine

Atlanta, Georgia

WASHINGTON—(SNS)— A Federal Jury Saturday had W. J. Erskine, the sheriff of Anderson County, South Carolina, for brutality to his prisoners.

The sheriff was convicted on one count under Section [illegible] Title 18 U. S. Code for assaulting, striking and cruelly beating a prisoner with a leather strap in order to extort a confession.

The victim is Pvt. Lucis Cowan, Negro, now stationed at Fort Bragg. Cowan was in jail for allegedly stealing a watch.

This is the second conviction of Southern sheriffs for the mistreatment of prisoners within the last 90 days. The first case was a conviction of a sheriff and his deputies in Baker County, Georgia.

The maximum penalty for this crime is one year in the penitentiary and $1,000 for the conviction under each count.

Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and prosecution were authorized by Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark, head of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and the prosecution was in the sole charge of Oscar Henry Doyle, United States Attorney for the Western District of South Carolina and himself a resident of Anderson, South Carolina.

MOBILE POLICE DENY BRUTALITY

Birmingham Post

Charges Lodged By Chief Of Seamen's Union Are Declared Un[illegible]

Birmingham, Alabama

By United Press

MOBILE, Dec. 9 — Municipal authorities in this busy port city deny charges lodged by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, that Mobile police were brutal to merchant seamen and had jailed them for unwarranted reasons.

Samuel Despaux, Mobile agent of the NMU, declared on the other hand that Curran was absolutely right and that moreover the brutality was continuing. He charged on one occasion police made seven arrests of seamen for drinking and disorderly conduct and blackjacked one of the men. The union was forced to send to New Orleans for 30 seamen last week, Despaux said, because they refused to stay in Mobile.

Cites Two Arrests

Police Chief Dudley E. McFayden said only two seamen, both Negroes, had been arrested since an agreement was recently reached with the War Shipping Administration and local authorities whereby seamen who carry identification papers would not be arrested under Alabama's "work or fight" law.

McFayden said that other seamen had been arrested for misdemeanor charges such as drinking but had been "released as soon as they sobered up."

Mayor Knows of None

Mayor Robin C. Herndon and G. Wakefield, port representative of the WSA, said they knew of no actual arrests since the agreement was reached.

Curran wrote Attorney General Francis Biddle asking for an investigation of the alleged brutality.

Police Beating

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — SNS) — Spearheaded by a remark of Police Inspector M. A. Hinds, to the effect that "We will not tolerate brutality such as this is supposed to be," as reported in a local daily Friday, the Memphis Police Department's investigating of the beating of a Negro drug-store delivery boy continued last Saturday. The boy is Roosevelt Askew of 958 Keel Ave., son of Mrs. Gracie Maxwell, a widow with two other sons in the U. S. Army.

Roosevelt, according to his own statement was beaten by two policemen who were trying to make him tell the whereabouts of $169 of the drugstore's funds. The 15-year old boy charged that two patrolmen, officers Joe Austin Jr., and I. S. Lawrence, beat him Thanksgiving afternoon, trying to make him admit that he stole the money.

It was later found that the money had been misplaced by one of the store's white [illegible] E. E. James, manager of the Walgreen Drugstore, at Poplar and Crosstown, reportedly discharged the attendant who was responsible for the situation. The discharged man was Frank Web,b, pharmacist and assistant manager after summoning the police officers, did nothing toward preventig the beating.

The district manager for the Memphis Walgren Stores, when contacted stated that Webb was intoxicated at the time the money was missed, and that it is the policy of his organization to remove any persons from their organization who appears on the job n an apparent unfit condition to work. The badly beaten boy stated Saturday that Webb apologized to him after he had been beaten and the money had been found. He later referred all statements to Dr. James.

The boy's mother has turned the case over to Attorney Abraham Horn to institute suit against the drug firm and the police officers alleged [illegible] participated the beating.

According to reports, the assist-

According to Roosevelt's own story: "Mr. Webb said to me 'There's some money missing around here, have you seen it?' I told him No, Sir. Then he said he believed I had it and grabbed me in the collar. He took me in a back room and asked one of the other delivery boys, one called "Lieutenant," to stay back there with me until he called the police. I didn't try to run away. When the police came, the tall one stayed in the room with me and hit me on the neck with his fist. He beat me with his fist and blackjack. The short policeman came back and said 'That's enough,' and the tall policeman left. Then the short policeman hit me too—he told me not to dodge his licks—he stuck his pistol in my stomach and hit me with his handcuffs."

Finally the officers stopped beating the boy with one of them reportedly having said, "I'm not a nigger-lover, but I don't believe this Negro got that much money."

Shortly afterwards Mr. James returned and learning of the situation, looked for and found the money. The manager said he found it in the cash register.

The boy said Dr. James told him to go upstairs and take off the white delivery boy's jacket he was wearing and to go home. The child's mother consulted Attorney Horn, who took the youth to a doctor for treatment. It is not known whether the drug firm is bearing the medical expenses or not.

The boy has only been in Memphis for three weeks, coming here from Hernando, Miss., where he had been living with other relatives. He said he got the job at the drug-store to attend Manassas High School this year. He had never been in serious trouble before. He is large for his age.

Who Shot Fla. Boy

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla. — (ANP) —Charges of improperly exhibiting a dangerous weapon were lodged according to eyewitnesses, entered the Skyway Restaurant kitchen where the youth is employed as a helper and began eating potato chips.

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Charges Preferred Against Police

DEC 8 1943

"That'll cost you a nickel," said Stephen Gray, the wounded.

"So you are the boss here?" inquired the copper.

"Yes, in the kitchen," answered the youth.

"Well, I'll show you who the boss is," declared the policeman, whereupon he drew his pistol from its holster and pointing the weapon toward the child's legs, fired one shot that entered his left thigh.

The policeman is said to have applied iodine to the wound and then given the lad $1 with the admonition that he "say nothing" about the incident. Another kitchen boy, Israel Milton, was given a quarter and told to remain quiet. Both were promised an additional dollar the following week.

City authorities learned of the shooting when Mrs. Mae Gray took her youngster to the office of the City Manager A. B. Curry and Secretary Josephine Paris sent him to Jackson Memorial hospital for treatment. County Solicitor Robert R. Taylor has been advised of the facts.

Both Gray and Mitchell were escorted to the prosecutor's office where they filed the information against the policeman.

Claim Woman Manhandled By Local Police

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

NOV 13 1943

NORFOLK — Some excitement prevailed on October 30 about 10 p. m., when the crowded Church street — Brambleton avenue intersection—witnessed two plain-clothes police officers carrying a colored woman to the Second Precinct Station in a manner which citizens who witnessed the incident declared was cruel and unnecessary.

The two officers, according to five eye-witnesses, who reported the incident to the Journal and Guide, held the woman by each of her arms and were dragging her to the police station.

It was also reported to the Journal and Guide by the five witnesses, that when colored men asked the officers to permit them to take the woman in hand and carry her to the station in a more humane manner the officers drew their guns and ordered the men to disperse.

CHIEF TO INVESTIGATE

For reasons which could not be ascertained, the officers did not follow the usual procedure for transporting persons under arrest to the station—the police wagon.

When the matter was brought to the attention of Chief of Police Woods, he promised to make an investigation.

NOV 13 1943

Mayor Woods expressed disapproval of rough treatment of persons under arrest.

MINISTER CLAIMS COPS USED THIRD DEGREE IN EFFORT TO SECURE "RAPE" CONFESSION

N. A. A. C. P., Ministers Alliance Undertake Full Investigation as Minister is Hospitalized 10 Days by Brutal Beating

NOV 6 1943

Call Post Cincinnati Ohio

Rev. Oscar McCray, 839 Poplar Street, a machine operator at Wright Aeronautical Corporation and assistant pastor of Peace Baptist Church was severely and brutally beaten by police of the York Street Station, Saturday, October 23.

NOV 6 1943

The Call-Post withheld the story last week until investigations could be made. This week the full story can be told. On Saturday night Rev. McCray left his home in his auto about seven-twenty with his sister-in-law, Serena White, age 13. On Linn Street the Rev. says, he noticed that his lights were not working. He stopped to make an investigation on short Court St., so he decided he would adjust his lights while there. He stopped on Court Street between Carr and the railroad, adjusted his lights while his sister-in-law read the funnies by the light inside the car. He turned off the lights in the car and his sister-in-law observed that the door on her side was not closed. He reached over her to close the door (because the lock was out of order and had to be adjusted.)

While he was busy making the adjustment police came up. They flashed a light inside. He got out. The officers asked him what he was doing and accused him of raping the girl. This he denied. They then asked him what he had on his person. He replied that he did not have anyting but his pocketbook. "How much money have you got?" one asked. The Reverend replied that he had about twenty dollars. The officers took his pocketbook, removed forty dollars and told him that he could drive on. He remonstrated with them and demanded the return of his money, thereupon, he was ordered into the patrol car. The girl was also taken into custody.

On the way to the station-house, the officer told the girl if she would say that Rev. McCray raped her, they would turn both of them loose. The child was so elated, the Reverend reports, she readily assented. When McCray tried to dissuade her the officers started beating him—they knocked a tooth out and hit him over the eye. When they got him to the police station, he was taken back to the cells. In the cell he was beaten from 7:45 until 9:15 P. m., the officers taking terms. He was kicked, cursed, spat upon, beaten with fists, hit on the head with the lid of a garbage can, beaten with blackjacks, rubber hose, pistol butt and billet.

At one time one officer sat on a table in front of him, kicked him n the chest whle another punched him with his night stick. At another time one officer sat on each arm while a third stood on McCray's feet and used McCray's head as a punching bag. At intervals they would stop and exclaim how much fun they were having. One said he wanted to beat a nigger's brains out for a long time. At another tme they tried to get him to run apparently, so they could shoot him for trying to escape, the Reverend avers.

McCray spent ten days in the hospital. He is bruised from head to foot. He has two broken ribs, an injured chest and contusions on the head. He has been released from custody on a thousand dollar bond, pending trial. It was disclosed at the hospital that the girl was unharmed and had never had sexual relations with anyone.

Attorney Jesse D. Locker, Councilman, has the case for Rev. McCray and promises an expose of police brutality in all of its ugliness. Councilman Locker is quoted as saying that he could see no justification for beating Rev. McCray. Attorney Theodore M. Berry, President of the local NAACP said, "York Street police station certainly is not the Court-House and the police officers are not judge and jury. A full investigation is to be undertaken by the NAACP, the Ministerial Alliance and other organizations.

NOV 6 1943

Two Policemen Fined For Alleged Beating

NOV 1 1

Beville and Melcher Lose 20 Days' Pay Each For 'Improper Handling' of Mrs. Woods' Arrest

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Fines of twenty days' pay each—over $100 apiece—were ordered yesterday by Col. Joseph F. Donaldson, city director of safety, against Patrolmen Arthur L. Beville and Albert M. Melcher for "failure to handle the Woods situation in accordance with standards required of Louisville policemen."

The penalties referred to the case involving Mrs. Julia Mae Woods, Negro, 28, of 517 S. 21st, who figured in a fight with the policemen at her then home, 2515 W. Chestnut, September 7.

NOV 1 1943

Mrs. Woods suffered a fractured nose, a swollen right eye and bruises. She charged she was beaten without cause by the two patrolmen both at her home and on the way to the City Hall in a police car. The two officers denied every substantial item of the charges, claiming the woman attacked them as they were trying to settle a dispute over some work by a Negro contractor at the Woods home. Beville admitted hitting Mrs. Woods twice "to beat her off of me."

Reinstatement Awaited.

Donaldson's decision was made after a hearing yesterday in which numerous witnesses testified. He also consulted the record of a Police Court case in which Mrs. Woods was fined $5 for disorderly conduct.

The two patrolmen were suspended September 21 and their fines in days lost already have been paid. They await formal reinstatement to duty.

"Patrolmen Beville and Melcher have been fined twenty days pay each," Donaldson said in a statement. "They will also have to submit to an examination conducted by the director of safety pertaining to vital matters of policy in connection with police work and the results of the examination will determine their future status in the Police Department.

"These men have been fined for failure to handle the Woods situation in accordance with standards required of Louisville policemen.

Previous Record Good.

"In making this decision I have taken into consideration the unblemished records of these men in the past. I have studied their files and find them to be worthy of another opportunity to properly do their police work. Further than this, I asked everyone present at the hearing whether or not they had anything to say against either of these men insofar as their records before this incident was concerned, or if they knew of anyone who could say anything against their records, and the answer was 'No.'

"The issue of unnecessary force in this case has been of great importance and I have taken great pains to try to get a clear picture of just what happened. I regret that the evidence has been so contradictory on both sides but, even after hearing the numerous witnesses, I am not prepared to rule fairly that unnecessary force wilfully was used. The testimony shows at least there was great confusion in the scuffle between Patrolman Beville and Mrs. Woods, and in such circumstances it appears that Beville acted more impulsively than rationally. Testimony in behalf of the officers was to the effect that Mrs. Woods "sprang like a football player" upon Beville, knocking him across a table in considerable pain. Testimony in behalf of Mrs. Woods showed that her nose was fractured, her eye badly bruised and that she suffered other bruises. Patrolman Beville's tie and shirt were torn, his watch-chain broken and his watch flipped to the floor. However, all the evidence about what happened at the home and elsewhere is very contradictory.

Holds Men Exceeded Authority.

"It seems to me, however, after a study of the evidence that in attempting to settle a dispute of the kind which was the fundamental cause of this trouble, the patrolmen were going beyond the scope of their duties. If they had not entered the house to use the telephone, in attempting to settle this dispute, the Woods case would not have happened.

"It appears also that in failing to call a patrol crew to the scene when in their opinion a prisoner was unruly, they violated a police rule in trying to transport the prisoner in their cruising car.

"Again, when that car had a flat tire, one of the officers should

"Each criticism is to be given thorough investigation, no matter how small the criticism might be. No policy going to be a real medium for the handle the prob- to our men. We have established ting in a community. A a program to train our men in partment needs the co- matters of courtesy in dealing of every decent citizen with the public and this program re going to try to prove is to be started within two weeks, ublic that we are worthy immediately after we have com- co-operation and are re- pleted the present program which it. Our in-service train- is intensely concerned with meth- ol, which was inaugu- ods of combating our fatal traffic eral months ago, is com- accidents."

Donaldson's First Ruling.

The case represented the newly appointed safety director's first controversial matter of discipline and in connection with his ment on the Woods case he issued the following statement regarding his long-range policy. The tered around the Police Depart- these questions have been cen- ment, and since the director asked as to the policies of the questions are natural and such he is new in this work. Most of questions are justifiable because lems existing in the police depart- and we are going to the public to make sufficient operation of every citizen with its statement follows: to the public at large. "Many questions have been asked as to the policies of the City Hall in the police patrol car. In new director of safety and such failing to do this they violated questions are justifiable because another rule." he is new in this work. Most of lems existing in the police depart- these questions have been cen- police department and we are going to the public to make sufficient operation of every citizen with its statement follows: to the public at large. "Many questions have been asked as to the policies of the City Hall in the police patrol car. In new director of safety and such failing to do this they violated questions are justifiable because another rule." he is new in this work. Most of lems existing in the police depart- these questions have been cen- police department and we are going to the public to make sufficient operation of every citizen with its statement follows: to the public at large. "Many questions have been asked as to the policies of the City Hall in the police patrol car. In new director of safety and such failing to do this they violated questions are justifiable because another rule." he is new in this work. Most of lems existing in the police depart- these questions have been cen- police department and we are going to the public to make sufficient operation of every citizen with its statement follows: to the public at large. "Many questions have been asked as to the policies of the City Hall in the police patrol car. In new director of safety and such failing to do this they violated questions are justifiable because another rule." he is new in this work. Most of lems existing in the police depart- these questions have been cen- police department and we are going to the public to make sufficient operation of every citizen with its statement follows: to the public at large. "Each criticism is to be given thorough investigation, no matter how small the criticism might be. No policy going to be a real medium for the handle the prob- to our men. We have established ting in a community. A a program to train our men in partment needs the co- matters of courtesy in dealing of every decent citizen with the public and this program re going to try to prove is to be started within two weeks, ublic that we are worthy immediately after we have com- co-operation and are re- pleted the present program which it. Our in-service train- is intensely concerned with meth- ol, which was inaugu- ods of combating our fatal traffic eral months ago, is com- accidents."

To Probe Every Criticism.

ing school, was initiated several

15-1943
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Police Brutality

Youth Freed from Jail Farm Relates Beatings, Murders

MAY 15 1943

COLUMBIA, S.C.—(ANP)—"I was lashed with a spike-studded belt 495 times on six instances while a prisoner at Reid's State Prison Farm, 46 miles north of Columbia, and am out now because of 'good behavior.'"

This was the story told by Moody Lowman, 25, of Aiken County, who was released April 5, after being sentenced to five years on charges of assault and battery of a white man in 1939. Eight months were served in the Aiken chain gang, 18 months in Columbia State prison and 16 months at Reid's Farm.

MAY 15 1943

Lashed 150 Times

Lowman's story follows:

"The third day after I reached the farm the guard, Jimmy Ives, and his brother, Murk, beat me 150 times with a bull-tongue to 'see if he can take a beating.' A trusty, Jim Williams, held a rifle on me and another, Robert Gilchrist, held me. The other prisoners counted the blows.

"The bull tongue is a leather strap, three-fourths of an inch thick, three inches wide and studded with sharp rivets.

Money Talks

"Two weeks later I stepped on a head of cabbage while plowing and got 75 lashes. Gilchrist told me privately that I could help myself if I 'set him up once in a while.' My mother sent me $3, and I bought him cigarettes and soft drinks.

MAY 15 1943

"I got a third beating of 25 lashes two months later when I forgot to take my hat off when the captain and superintendent of the farms, W. A. Rush, passed. Two weeks later I got another because I 'plowed a crooked row.'

3 Men Die

"When Captain Rush reprimanded the guards for our digging ditches too slowly, I was lashed 150 times to impress the guards. Guard Ives smoked a cigarette during the beating, and pushed it down my back 'to keep me warm.' The sixth and final beating came when I left four bolls of unpicked cotton on my row, and was lashed 60 times.

MAY 15 1943

"One doesn't have to be bad to get a whipping, but there isn't a man who doesn't get one a week, and sometimes as many as 500 lashes at a time. One of the men, Joe Brown, died last year after a heavy beating and a blow on the head with a stick by Trusty Curtis Hickman, as ordered by Guard Murk. Lee Brown, not related to Joe, asked permission to rest in the blazing sun, was refused and passed out a few minutes later.

Escape Alibi

"Another, Richard Hamilton, was 'put out of misery,' ordered to walk with his hands up, and was shot three times in the back. The official version was that he was trying to escape.

"I hope somebody, somewhere will do something about it. I would be willing to offer my story as a public service. Right now, I am more grateful to God for coming out alive than anything else."

Read this story of a 25-year-old youth who in fifteen months was lashed with a spike-studded belt 496 times.

White guards beat prisoners at least once a day, for such crimes as working slowly, plowing crooked rows, or stepping on a head of cabbage.

Youth reports three of the many deaths were caused by beatings and shootings.

All colored male prisoners work on the farms; white prisoners are kept in the penitentiary.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Defense Witnesses Are Heard In Trial Of Sheriff, Deputy

Case Expected To Reach Federal Jury During Day; Whippings Are Denied

BY WILLIAM M. HINDS
Birmingham News-Age-Herald Staff Writer

OPELIKA, Ala.—Qualified contradiction of the testimony presented by state's witnesses was offered by defense witnesses Tuesday afternoon in the trial of Macon County Sheriff E. E. Evans and Deputy Henry F. Faucett on federal charges of brutality to prisoners, and the case was expected to reach the jury during Wednesday.

J. H. Reynolds, Macon County tax collector, testified that he was present when Evans arrested Walter Gunn—a Negro who died of head and body injuries 24 hours after the arrest—and that he did not see the officer strike the prisoner.

However, he admitted that Evans and Gunn engaged in a scuffle, and that during a portion of the time they were out of his sight. Gunn was shot in the leg during the process of arrest, and, according to the earlier testimony of Gunn's widow, dragged wounded by the sheriff to the sheriff's automobile.

The prosecution had rested its case Tuesday morning, after presenting a number of witnesses who accused the two county officers of beating them at various times. The indictments alleged that Evans and Faucett fatally wounded Gunn while arresting him, beat eight other Negroes, including two women, and beat a white man.

Defense Witnesses

Continued From Page 1

DEFENSE ATTY. J. A. WALKER presented Tax Collector Reynolds as a witness for the defense in connection with the alleged beatings of Gunn at the Mt. Esther Church. After Reynolds had told the jury he did not see Sheriff Evans strike Gunn at the time of arrest, G. Maynard Smith, special prosecutor for the Department of Justice and a native of Georgia, began cross examination.

On cross examination, the tax collector stated that part of the time Evans and Gunn were having a scuffle, the two were out of his sight and that it could have been possible for the sheriff to strike a blow which the witness did not see.

The defense based much of its case upon character witnesses who were asked to testify as to the reputation for truth and veracity of Eugene Brown and Lily May Hinson, two Negroes who had told the jury of brutal treatment received at the hands of the sheriff and deputy.

The defense witnesses declared that the two Negroes had a bad reputation and that they would not believe them under oath in a court of justice.

During the prosecution's presentation Lewis James Hatcher had testified on the stand that he was handcuffed to the bars of his cell window and had been beaten by State Highway Patrolman C. C. Huckabee and Sheriff Evans who were attempting to extort information from him as to a jail break which he had led.

Huckabee, as defense witness, declared that neither he nor Evans had beaten Hatcher.

* * *

HATCHER WAS BEATEN at that time, according to the statements of W. C. Puckett, E. R. Reynolds and E. G. Terry—all of whom said they were in the jail building at the time—by the late T. A. Riley, chief deputy of Macon County, before his death.

On cross examination, the state prosecutors sought to show that the three witnesses actually knew nothing of the occasion when Huckabee and Sheriff Evans went to the jail, and that while they had seen one whipping administered by Riley, that there could have been others which they did not see.

Adolphus Hall, the Negro who swore out the warrant for the arrest of Lily May Hindon, charging her with the theft of $154, took the stand for the defense. He said he rode with the officers in company with the Hindon woman at the time she said she was beaten. Hall said that though she had been beaten before her arrest by Sam Griffin, the Negro with whom she lived, that he had not seen the officers beat her.

The trial, which appeared near its close Wednesday morning, opened Monday before Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer.

The prosecution was led by the district attorney of Montgomery, Parker Burns, and by G. Maynard Smith, formerly of Cairo, Ga., as representative of the Department of Justice.

Two of the original 15 counts under the indictment have been dismissed by the prosecution since the hearing opened.

* * *

BEFORE THE STATE rested its case Tuesday, Frances Stafford Patterson testified that she was beaten by Sheriff Evans at her home when the officers came to inquire about some money allegedly stolen from another Negro. She said that in the beating, by a walking stick in the hands of the sheriff, her little finger was broken.

The defense said that the blows were struck to make her let go of the hand of Deputy Riley which she was biting, but her husband, William Patterson, swore under oath that Deputy Riley never got near enough to the woman for her to have been able to touch him, much less bite his finger.

Another witness, James Martin, who has been employed for 21 years on the farm of Chester Storey without any previous arrest, told the jury that he was beaten by the walking stick after he had run from a Negro party in a field somewhere near the farm where he worked.

He said when he saw the officers coming, he ran, and that after one officer had fired a pistol after him, he was chased by Sheriff Evans for half a mile, who caught him, he said, and beat him with the cane.

Martin admitted that he had been drinking.

Readie Glenn Huguley took the stand to testify that Deputy Faucett accosted him on a road near Tuskegee, and after taking off his gun and badge, struck Huguley in the stomach and hit him several times in the face.

Though Defense Atty. Walker asked that the testimony be thrown out on the grounds that the incident was a matter of personal difficulty between the two men, Judge Kennamer ruled that an officer cannot take off and put on cloak of authority at will.

* * *

HUGULEY TESTIFIED that he had investigated at the home of Walter Gunn, a Negro who died after having been shot by Deputy Faucett, and that at the time of the beating he was accused by the officers of having interfered with their business.

Tuskegee Police Chief C. H. Thrasher told the jury that some time prior to the beating of Huguley, he had met Deputy Faucett on the street in Tuskegee, and that Faucett had said "I don't know whether to get Readie Huguley and beat him."

Dr. C. H. Rehling, of the state toxicologist department, testified that in the death of Walter Gunn, there was a point fracture behind the right ear and that an autopsy revealed three radical fractures with considerable hemorrhage beneath the skull which, in his opinion, was the cause of death. The three bullet wounds in the Negro's leg, one of which shattered both bones of the leg, were not fatal injuries, he said.

Chief of Police Thrasher, who has resigned to the City of Tuskegee effective July 1 after 23 years of service, was brought to the stand after Lily May Hindon had testified to having been beaten in an account of extorted confession. Thrasher said he heard Sheriff Evans say "I slapped the hell out of her."

The jury for the case includes: Julius W. Hayes, Clanton; J. B. Walton, Pinckard; Albert Spencer, Banks; H. F. Lowe, Jr., Opelika; Leland H. Jones, Phenix City; Floyd Baxter, Dothan; Henry C. Williams, Columbia; J. Lee Cox, Deatsville; Bunyan Jackson, Clio; Marshal H. Salter, Union Springs; Knox Hammonds, Rockford; Luther Cunningham, Headland, and as alternate, W. Barrett Kessler Montgomery.

Trial Of Macon Officials Stirs Fosier Pitch Interest

Montgomery, Ala.

200 Witnesses Called For U. S. Court Trial At Opelika—Various Charges Termed Inaccurate

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 20.—With more than 200 residents of Macon County called as witnesses in the case of Sheriff E. E. Evans and Deputy Henry Faucett, charged with violating provisions of the federal civil rights statute, public interest rose to an intense pitch over the weekend on the eve of start of the trial in Federal court at Opelika Monday. Charges against the two grew out of alleged treatment of prisoners.

Counsel for the two accused officers said they had summoned more than 100 witnesses and an equal number had been called by the government. These witnesses, in addition to a large number of persons who made up the large delegation which was to journey to Opelika for the opening of the trial.

Announcing ready for start of trial, defense counsel Saturday said they were prepared to show that in each of the 15 cases, extending over a period of three years on which the government will base its case, the alleged injured party was a law violator and a majority of them had been convicted more than one time.

Resentment against entry of the Federal Government into a case which has been here to be entered by the Governor's investigated by the State Attorney General's office, and a Macon County Grand Jury and in which no indictments had been returned has case of Walter Gunn, who was slain in the county, although there is known Sheriff Evans who is serving the leg while fleeing ar- has been an undercurrent of on- shot in the

position for some time. During Evans's administration Macon County has been one of the driest counties in the State and his strict enforcement of prohibition laws is reported to have aroused the antagonism of some who have run afoul of the dry law.

Bulk of the opposition to Sheriff Evans, however, is reported to center among the negro population, where some persons have been reported soliciting funds by mail to "finance" the prosecution of the officers.

Location of the Army flying school for negroes here has vastly complicated law enforcement problems in this county as the majority of the student fliers are from other sections and are not familiar with race relations in the South. Despite this, however, there have been no racial difficulties and Sheriff Evans is given credit for wise law enforcement policies under extreme difficulties.

Curiously, none of the 15 cases included in the charges against Evans and Faucett involved persons directly connected with the Army flying school. Most of the 15 accusers of the two officers have been residents here for some time. Thus, the general public here has been alerted to recognize them as confirmed trouble makers. Thirteen of those alleged to have been mistreated are negroes and two are white persons.

JUN 21 1943

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Trial Of Macon County Sheriff, Deputy Begun In Opelika U. S. Court

Edwin Evans And Henry Franklin Charged With Brutality To Prisoners

BY WILLIAM M. HINDS
News Staff Writer

OPELIKA, Ala.—Federal attorneys—all native Southerners—opened the government's case Monday in Opelika against a Macon County sheriff and deputy who are charged with brutality toward white and Negro prisoners over a three-year period.

Amidst pro and con sentiment which ran high throughout the county, Sheriff Edwin Eugene Evans and Deputy Henry Franklin Faucett faced federal indictments alleging 15 instances of brutality against both white and Negro prisoners.

District Atty. E. Burns Parker, Asst. Atty. Hartwell Davis and Maynard Smith, a Justice Department attorney from Washington, are handling the government's case.

The charges were brought under the civil liberties statute, the Justice Department points out, and the offenses charged constitute misdemeanors with maximum penalties of $1,000 fine and a year imprisonment.

"The case was presented by an Alabama lawyer and U. S. Atty. Edward Burns Parker, and by a Justice Department lawyer, G. Maynard Smith, who is formerly city solicitor of Cairo, Ga. Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department criminal division, pointed out.

"THUS SOUTHERN CITIZENS AS JURORS and Southern lawyers brought the indictment under the civil liberties statute of the United States code.

"A killing of a Negro convict by the high sheriff of Macon County, Alabama, was labeled by a Federal Grand Jury as a federal crime."

The Negro allegedly killed by Evans while being arrested, was listed as Walter Gunn. In addition, the department alleges, Evans and Faucett "whipped, beat and abused prisoners to extort confessions from them," using a walking stick, a blackjack, a rubber hose and other weapons."

Though the sheriff and deputy have had jurisdiction over the Tuskegee area, where problems have been intensified by the large number of Negro cadets brought here from all parts of the United States, none of the 15 cases included in the charges against Evans and Faucett involve persons connected with the Army flying field. Most of the 15 accusers of the defendants have been residents of the county for some time.

From Tuskegee comes the report that more than 200 residents of Macon County have been called as witnesses, half by the defense and half by the government. These witnesses, in addition to a large delegation of interested Tuskegee citizens, were in Opelika Monday morning for the opening of the trial in Federal Court.

* * *

THE DEFENSE COUNSEL DECLARED they were prepared to show that in each of the 15 cases the alleged injured party was a law violator, several with more than one conviction.

Sheriff Evans is serving his second term in Macon County and was, according to reports from Tuskegee, elected by large majority without necessity for a run-off over two opponents last year.

Gunn, the defense will aver, did not die as the result of the bullet wound allegedly inflicted by the sheriff, but of head wounds received in striking an iron motor-block when he fell.

Throughout the county two conflicting currents of sentiment were obvious Monday: One, opposition to the two sheriffs which has been felt throughout the last three years, and the other, resentment against the federal government entering into a case which had previously been investigated by the state attorney general's office without resulting prosecution.

JUN 21 1943

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Jury Returns Verdict Of Acquittal In Trial Of Sheriff, Deputy

Judge Says He Hopes Incident Will Improve Federal, State Relations

BY WILLIAM M. HINDS

OPELIKA, Ala. — Sheriff E. Evans and Deputy Franklin Faucett were acquitted Thursday morning in Federal Court here on all counts of all indictments charging them with brutality to prisoners in their custody.

The verdict was returned to Federal Judge C. C. Kennamer after the case had been given to them late Wednesday afternoon following a trial which had lasted three days.

Following the return of the verdict Judge Kennamer took the occasion to warn the two officers that there were United States laws "with teeth in them" which would be brought against the officers should they attempt any retaliatory measures against witnesses who testified against the sheriff and deputy.

Judge Kennamer went on to tell the officers when the verdict was returned that he hoped the incident would prove a guiding point for better relations between state and federal authorities.

He told the two acquitted officers he hoped they would go back to Tuskegee and Macon County and begin a better spirit of cooperation between other state and county officials than has appeared to exist in the past.

The federal judge, before elevated to the bench, spent many years as a federal district attorney and as such was called upon to protect the rights of officers who were charged with brutality or slaying in connection with law enforcement work. He said that it had been his practice never to proceed with a case in court where he found evidence of a concession had been obtained by beating or intimidation.

Judge Kennamer said that it was not customary for him to comment about a case at its conclusion but in this instance he felt it his duty to point out some few features of the case and to remark that the district attorney and the special prosecutor, C. Maynard Smith, sent from Washington to assist in the trial had done nothing more than perform the duties imposed upon them by their office and by the superiors over them.

J. A. Walker and Thomas B. Hill, of the defense counsel, argued before the jury that there was "the stench of politics" mixed up in the case and also the question of who had asked the federal government to intervene in the matter of state administrative law.

G. Maynard Smith, a native of Cairo, Ga., and a special attorney sent to help with the ease from the Department of Justice in Washington, argued that the law under which the indictments were brought is a law of the United States to protect every individual within the boundaries of the nation and that its application had been sought by county and city authorities of Macon County and the city of Tuskegee only after the Macon County Grand Jury had failed to satisfy those officials in its investigation of alleged acts of brutality.

* * *

E. BURNS PARKER, district attorney for the Middle District, said that he had asked the aid of the Department of Justice due to the fact that his office was deluged with a large amount of civil matters due to acquisition by the federal government of numerous pieces of property in the district for the prosecution of the war effort, explaining for the first time in open court why a special attorney had been sent here to assist in the prosecution.

Atty Hill was cautioned by Judge Kennamer for attempting to argue the fact that the law under which the indictments were brought was enacted during the Reconstruction period as being highly prejudicial to the jury, and that the time of enactment of the law had nothing to do with its validity and that it had been competently tested and upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Testifying in his own behalf, Sheriff Evans Wednesday morning denied the charges of brutality against him. He admitted having slapped Lillie Mae Hindon, a Negro woman, but he said the slap was in answer to her offer of a bribe and her improper advances to him.

The woman, he declared, had offered him $25 and had advanced toward him improperly and when she seemed to realize she had gone too far she started to run out of the door. "I slapped her on the back," Evans told the jury.

The defense opened its case Wednesday morning with a number of character witneses who testified that the reputations of Lillie Mae Hindon and Eugene Brown, who previously had testified he had been beaten, were bad. Sheriff Evans denied that he had mistreated Brown or that Brown had been beaten by anyone else in his presence.

* * *

ON CROSS-EXAMINATION by Special Prosecutor Smith, Evans admitted that the Macon County Commission and the Tuskegee City Council had investigated or asked him about certain phases of its conduct as sheriff.

Judge Kennamer ruled that financial details of the conduct of the sheriff's office were not proper matters for consideration of the jury.

Taking the stand for the defense was Adolphus Hall, the Negro, who swore out the warrant for the arrest of Lillie Mae Hindon, charging her with the theft of $3.54. Hall said the trouble with the officers and the Negro woman at the time she claims to have been beaten, and he declared that she had been beaten before her arrest by another man and that he had not seen the officers beat her.

The trial of the two officers opened Monday. The defense did not call on Deputy Sheriff Faucett to testify.

JUN 24 1943

age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

OFFICERS RESTS IN JURY'S HANDS

Sheriff And Deputy Are Accused Of Brutality To Prisoners

OPELIKA, Ala., June 23—A federal jury Wednesday night retired to consider the guilt or innocence of Sheriff E. E. Evans and Deputy Sheriff Henry F. Faucett of Macon County on charges of brutality toward prisoners under their control.

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Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer at 5:40 p.m. told the jury they might reach a verdict Wednesday night and seal it, but that in that case it must remain secret until the jury reconvenes at 9 a.m. in open court Thursday.

Thus drew toward a conclusion a trial which has created widespread interest in Central Alabama and which has had elements of a highly controversial nature injected into it by residents and citizens of the district and especially of Macon County, where the alleged acts of brutality occurred.

J. A. Walker and Thomas B. Hill, of the defense counsel, argued before the jury that there was "the stench of politics" mixed up in the case and also the question of who had asked the federal government to intervene in a matter of state administration of law.

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G. Maynard Smith, a native of Cairo, Ga., and a special attorney sent to help with the case from the Department of Justice in Washington, argued that the law under which the indictments were brought is a law of the United States put on the statutes to protect every individual within the boundaries of the nation and that its application had been sought by county and city authorities of Macon County and the city of Tuskegee only after the Macon County Grand Jury had failed to satisfy those officials in its investigation of the alleged acts of brutality.

E. Burns Parker, district attorney for the middle district, said that he had asked the aid of the Department of Justice due to the fact that his office was deluged with a large amount of civil matters due to acquisition by the federal government of numerous pieces of property in the district for the prosecution of the war effort.

Thus for the first time was officially explained in open court why a special attorney had been sent here to assist in the prosecution of the Macon County officers.

Attorney Hill was cautioned by Judge Kennamer for attempting to argue the fact that the law under which the indictments were brought was enacted during the Reconstruction Period as being highly prejudicial to the jury, and that the time of enactment of the law had nothing to do with its validity and that it had been competently tested and upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Testifying in his own behalf, Sheriff Evans Wednesday morning denied the charges of brutality against him. He admitted having slapped Lillie Mae Hindon, a Negro woman, but he said the slap was in answer to her offer of a bribe and her improper advances to him.

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* * *

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JUN 24 1943

Cop Shoots Chicago Boy For Innocent Sidewalk Tussle

NEW YORK—Before the horrified eyes of several of his companions this week, a midtown policeman shot fatal wounds to a Negro youth, allegedly for no other reason than that the boy and three of his friends had been engaged in a playful tussle on the sidewalk on East 13th street.

Indignation mounted high in the Harlem community when the witnesses said, they saw the officer grabbed Ellerba, took him inside a Postal Telegraph office nearby and locked the door.

Looking through the window, eye witnesses, the four lads was victim, Elwell Ellerba, had been taken to the Belle- vue Prison Ward, wounded in the thigh by a bullet from officer had beaten him with a blackjack, it was stated. of Patrolman Fousek. Two other lads were taken to prison.

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15-1943
Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Witnesses Tell Court Macon County Officers Beat And Tortured Them

By United Press.

OPELIKA, June 22.—The Government's prosecution of two Macon County officers on charges of violating the civil rights of two white men and 14 Negroes entered its second day this morning in a crowded Federal Court room in the Opelika postoffice building.

The officers—Sheriff E. E. Evans and Deputy Sheriff Henry Faucett—were indicted on 15 counts of brutality to prisoners in their charge, one of which was dropped by the end of the first day of testimony.

During yesterday's opening session before Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer, prosecution witnesses testified they were beaten by the officers—in some instances with handcuffs.

A Negro woman, Lilla Mae Herndon, testified that she was beaten twice by the sheriff and deputy. She said she was first removed from a jail and carried by the officers to a lonely spot near Tuskegee, and was struck three times by Deputy Faucett. Later, she said, she was carried to another spot where Sheriff Evans hit her with an instrument resembling a blackjack.

Another Negro, Eugene Brown, said the deputy handcuffed him and whipped him with a brush switch after he had been arrested on charges of stealing automobile tires and later was carried to his home where he said Faucett knocked him down with a chair and beat him with a blackjack.

The Government's side of the case was in charge of U. S. Attorney E. Burns Parker. A special prosecutor, G. Maynard Smith, of the Justice Department, was assisting in the prosecution. Principal defense attorney was Jacob A. Walker, president of the Alabama Bar Assn.

One Charge Dropped

One indictment against the officers was dropped during yesterday's session on motion of Smith after a witness testified he was "too drunk to know what happened."

The witness, Willie Lee Griggs, white, now serving a prison term on charges of shooting at the Macon sheriff, was brought into court to testify that Evans had beaten him.

The jury today was expected to hear additional testimony in the death of one Negro, Walter Gunn, who allegedly was shot by the sheriff.

The defense contended that bullet wounds, not Gunn's death but that he was killed when he fell against a piece of iron at his home while trying to escape arrest.

Earlier witnesses testified that Gunn was beaten over the head by the sheriff with handcuffs in a Negro church where Evans came to arrest him.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Macon County Sheriff, Deputy Are Acquitted

United States Court Jury Finds Them Innocent Of Brutality Charges

BY ATTICUS MULLIN

OPELIKA, ALA., June 24.—A verdict of not guilty on every count was returned by a Federal jury here Thursday morning in the case of the government versus Sheriff E. E. Evans of Macon County and Chief Deputy H. F. Faucett on charges of brutality to prisoners.

The verdict was read in the presence of more than 200 friends of the two officers, including many sheriffs and peace officers from different sections of the State. There was no demonstration in the courtroom but the evidences of satisfaction could be seen on every face.

The jury had no argument among its members, it was learned. After getting the case at 6 p.m. Wednesday, the jury deliberated 45 minutes before going to supper and disposed of all counts in the indictment except three. After supper it disposed of the other three counts in a few moments, sealed the verdict after dating it Wednesday, June 23, and retired for the evening. It was read promptly upon convening of court Thursday morning at nine.

Judge Kennamer, after the verdict was read, made a short talk. He stressed the fact that the statute upon which the defendants were tried had been effective for a long time and probably would remain a federal statute for a long time. He said that the trial should remind peace officers that under the law and even in the interest of humanity, peace officers should use no more than the necessary force in handling prisoners. He said his long service as a lawyer and prosecuting attorney before becoming a federal judge had taught him that officers were compelled to use necessary force.

Judge Kennamer, without criticising either directly or indirectly, the conduct of Sheriff Evans, suggested that when he got back to Tuskegee that he forget the fact that three or four Tuskegee officials had appeared in the case against him. He said Tuskegee was a fine little city and should be free from dissension. Sheriff Evans took the suggestion in the spirit in which it was made.

During the trial which lasted three full days, more than 300 Alabama peace officers including sheriffs and policemen from a score or more counties visited the courtroom where the trial was being held. Alabama sheriffs and policemen feared that if Sheriff Evans was convicted, it would mean that the federal government had laid its heavy hand upon local law enforcement in the counties and cities and that every peace officer would be at the mercy of the word of convicted criminals.

The government did not place a single eye-witness of the alleged acts of brutality on the stand except inmates of penitentiaries or other negroes convicted of crime. Reedie Huguely, a white man who operates a beer selling place in Lee County, said Deputy Sheriff Faucett struck him but it developed that it was in a personal fight and that no arrest was made.

The hundreds of Alabama peace officers who interested themselves in the Evans case did so because they did not feel that the tremendous expense involved in the defense against the wealth of the federal government on a matter involving the rights of counties and cities and the State to maintain their own local self government, should be borne by the Macon sheriff. The Macon sheriff is very poorly paid. By this the writer does not mean that the peace officers of Alabama put up a fund to help defend the sheriff. They may have done it. Many told the writer they should have done it. Eminent lawyers employed by the defense cost money and summoning a vast concourse of witnesses costs money.

* * *

Immediately after the acquittal and after Judge Kennamer's clear and sensible and apparently appreciated talk, Sheriff Evans walked out of the courtroom and there his scores of friends met him and the back slapping was spontaneous.

During the argument Wednesday afternoon just before the case went to the jury, defense attorneys mentioned politics as being the motive that caused the case to be made. Later U. S. District Attorney Burns Parker and Assistant Attorney General Maynard Smith said they were responsible for the FBI being in the case. But their statements while accepted as the full truth, did not prevent a continuation of the talk that the real power behind the prosecution was Washington and that a national organization of negroes with a powerful Washington friend, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, backed the very unusual proceedings.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Witnesses Describe Alleged Whippings During Brutality Trial

Beating Of White Man Put In Testimony Record Despite Objections

BY WILLIAM M. HINDS
Birmingham News-Age-Herald Staff Writer

OPELIKA, Ala.—Despite defense objections, the government Tuesday placed in the record details of one beating of a white man in the trial of Sheriff E. E. Evans and Chief Deputy Sheriff Franklin Faucett, of Macon County, on charges of brutality to county prisoners.

Readie Glenn Huguley told the jury in Judge C. B. Kennamer's court that Deputy Faucett accosted him on a road near Tuskegee and after taking off his gun and badge at Huguley's request struck Huguley in the stomach and hit him several times in the face.

Atty. Jake Walker, chief of defense counsel, asked that Huguley's testimony be thrown out on the ground that the beating was a personal difficulty between the two men and was not done by Deputy Faucett under color of his office.

Judge Kennamer ruled that previous court decisions that held that an officer cannot take off and put on his clothes at will.

The testimony followed that of two previous witnesses, both Negroes, and one a woman, who had testified that they had been beaten by the officers against whom a total of 15 counts were originally presented in three indictments returned by a federal Grand Jury based on an old federal statute which guaranteed personal liberty.

THE GOVERNMENT WAS NEARING the end of its case as Huguley went to the stand.

Witness testified that he had, prior to the beating, made some investigations at the home of Walter Johnson, a Negro who died after having been shot by Deputy Faucett, and at the time of his beating was accused by the officers of having interferred with their business.

C. H. Thrasher, chief of Tuskegee police, followed Huguley to the stand and told the jury that some time prior to the beating Deputy Faucett had met him (Thrasher) on the street in Tuskegee and at that time said: "I don't know whether to get Readie Huguley and beat him."

At the close of Huguley's testimony Attorney Walker moved to have the testimony excluded but on both occasions was overruled.

The earlier testimony in the trial was further examination of Dr. Rehling, of the state toxicology department, regarding the nature of the wound on Walter Johnson's head, which the defense claims was the cause of the Negro's death.

Dr. C. L. Rehling testified that there was a point fracture behind the right ear and that autopsy revealed three radical fractures with considerable hemmorage beneath the skull which in his opinion was the immediate cause of death and that the three bullet wounds in the Negro's leg, two above the knee and one below, the latter having shattered both bones of the leg, were not the injuries, that caused death.

* * *

DR. REHLING HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN a prosecution witness but was ordered by Judge Kennamer to become a defense witness on a technical point of law and he was examined direct by the defense.

On cross examination by the prosecution the government sought to show that on Rehling's original's report to the attorney general of Alabama he had said that the fall suffered by the dead Negro could have not have caused the injury to his skull.

Dr. Rehling did not have a copy of that report and therefore could not read it to the jury.

A constant parade of witnesses had previously gone to the stand to relate, or corroborate, testimony regarding the beating which the government charges the defendants had administered to Lily May Higdon and Eugen Brown.

More than 200 witnesses have been served for the prosecution and defense, while a large delegation of Macon County residents have been spectators at the trial which began in Federal Court here Monday morning.

One of the 15 counts of the indictments charging brutality to white and Negro prisoners against Sheriff Evans and Deputy Faucett, was dropped in Federal Court Monday.

The prosecution charged that Evans had beaten Willie Lee Griggs, white man, now serving a term in Speigner Prison on acharge of shooting at Sheriff Evans.

Special Prosecutor Maynard Smith, of the Department of Justice, native Georgian, asked that the count be dismissed after Griggs testified on the stand that he had been too drunk at the time of the

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that the officer took him from the filling station to a place in the woods where this beating occurred.

Then Brown testified, Faucett took him to Brown's home and there knocked him down with a chair and beat him with a blackjack. Brown said he was bleeding about the head when the officer put him back into the automobile, and that the officer made Brown hold his head over his hat to catch the streaming blood.

* * * *

THE NEGRO TESTIFIED that he was then taken to jail, but that later the officer came for him again and in a second session in the woods beat him with a walking stick.

Dr. Harry H. Winters, a physician in the town of Tuskegee, told the jury that he had treated Brown at the county jail, and that his examination showed that Brown had a bruised face and other injuries. The doctor said that he had prescribed for Brown then, and saw him 24 or 48 hours later when the bruises had started to heal.

The jury includes: Julius W. Hayes, Clanton; J. P. Walton, Pinckard; Albert Spencer, Banks; H. F. Lowe, Jr., Opelika; Leland H. Jones, Phenix City; Floyd Baxter, Dothan; Henry C. Williams, Columbia; J. Lee Cox, Deatsville; Bunyan I. Jackson, Clio; Marshal H. Salter, Union Springs; Knox Hammonds, Rockford; Luther Cunningham, Headland, and, as alternate, W. Barrett Kessler, Montgomery.

Woman Beaten By Policemen; Declared Insane

TAMPA, Fla.—Melissa Williams, 35-year-old Negro woman here, who was beaten up by city policemen, has been declared insane by two doctors, and the officers have been cleared by Mayor Chancey, the NAACP revealed this week. NAACP attorneys have filed a complaint with the Department of Justice in Washington.

Melissa Williams was a principal witness in the federal court peonage case against Joe McGlamery, Tampa sanitary officer. A short time later she was arrested. She was declared insane by a sanity commission, which found, however, that she was beaten up by the police just before the mental breakdown.

The NAACP reports that City Prosecutor Feinberg of Tampa said that he would ask the FBI to investigate her treatment by the officers.

Brooklyn Detective Beats Negro Woman

By Ann Rivington

The story of a police assault against a young Negro woman roused burning indignation Monday night at a meeting of Brooklyn civic and trade union leaders, white as well as Negro.

The meeting, called at the Carlton Ave. YMCA to plan for a Brooklyn Negro Freedom Rally early in August, was well towards its close when the young woman, Lillian Fernandez, was introduced by the Rev. Thomas Harten.

Miss Fernandez, a beautician, told the group of that at 1:30 last Saturday morning she crossed the street from her home at 1164 Fulton St. to investigate a disturbance.

She found that a white hit-and-run driver had struck another car driven by a Negro, and the Negro had followed him and forced him to the side of the street. Detective Charles Holt of the Brooklyn Borough Bay Squad had fired a shot, drawing a crowd.

As she approached the corner, Miss Fernandez heard the white man say to the officer "All them N——s ought to be lined up in front of Hitler's firing squad."

When the young woman objected to this insult against her people she was kicked and beaten by Detective Holt.

Charged with "disorderly conduct," Miss Fernandez was held for $500 bail. On Monday morning, in the Pennsylvania Avenue Court, her case was adjourned till July 6.

The only possible answer to this outrage, is an immediate delegation to Mayor LaGuardia, demanding departmental charges against the police and an investigation of the 79th Precinct, urged Charles Collins of the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

The group elected a delegation, including Mr. Collins; the Rev. Harten; Councilman Peter V. Cacchione; Fred Turner and Maude Richardson of the Brooklyn NAACP; Abe Skolnick of the Bakers Union, Local 362, AFL Tony Morton of the Communis Party, and Alice Onque, executive secretary of the Ashland Place YWCA.

Plans were made to hold the Brooklyn Negro Freedom Rally on Aug. 6, in Brooklyn Technical High School's large auditorium.

Last night's meeting was noteworthy for the wide representation of trade unionists, white as well as Negro. Union delegates included Morris Saltz, Teachers Union; Eleanor Godding, State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO; Edith Schomburg, United Electrical Workers, CIO; Harley Myers Fur Dressers and Dryers, Local 88 CIO, and Ed Goddard, Confectionary Workers, Local 452, AFL

Beat Prisoners; Officers Freed

OPELIKA, Ala., July 8 (ANP)—Two Macon county officers were freed Thursday by a 12-man Federal court jury on charges of brutal treatment of prisoners in the Macon jail.

At the trial, which lasted three days, prosecution witnesses testified they were beaten by Sheriff E. E. Evans and Deputy Henry Faucett with blackjacks, with handcuffs and a rubber hose.

The officers were charged with violating a Federal statute invading the civil rights of the allegedly mistreated prisoners.

Witnesses Parade Against Macon Sheriff In U.S. Trial

White Convict's Testimony Out; Prosecution Nears Close; Crowds Fill Opelika Courtroom

By ATTICUS MULLIN

OPELIKA, ALA., June 21. The prosecution had its day Monday and practically finished the presentation of witnesses against Sheriff Pat Evans and his deputy, Henry Faucett, of Macon County, who have been charged in Federal indictments with brutality towards prisoners and in the arrest of prisoners. None of the prisoners were Federal prisoners or were charged with Federal offenses.

The trial, something new in Alabama, was based upon a Federal statute guaranteeing civil rights. The government offered many negroes to the jury, which was quickly selected. Most of the negroes were either in the penitentiary or had been arrested for crimes. Some had no criminal record.

The jury, quickly selected, was composed of men from 12 counties and not a one of them wore a wool hat or jeans britches. In fact as the writer looked at them, it came to us that prejudice would not go far either for or against the defendants.

Strong Legal Array

The array of lawyers was a strong one. Representing the government was Dist. Atty. Burns Parker, who can hold his own with the best of them. And then there was Maynard Smith who said he was from Cairo, Ga., and who represented the Attorney General of the United States. Just why the Attorney General of the United States should be interested in the case did not come out on the first day. Hartwell Davis, assistant district attorney also represents the government. Contrary to rumored expectations there was no lawyer from the North representing the UN negro organizations. The FBI agent present was Peyton Norvelle, Jr., of Mobile, the son of Peyton Norvelle, lifelong business man of Mobile, and one of our fishing buddies.

Representing the Sheriff and his deputy were Jake Walker, of Opelika; T. B. Hill, Jr., of Montgomery; W. C. Hare and Richard Powell, of Tuskegee. Mr. Powell is of the firm of Powell and Powell, his father being former Senator [illegible] Powell, a leading East Alabama lawyer.

It had been represented that the government would provide witnesses to prove that white men were also beaten up by the defendants. They produced from the penitentiary one Willie Griggs who made such a poor prosecution witness that Judge Kennamer promptly quashed that count in the indictment. Willie was serving a term for shooting Sheriff Evans, who had been called to the home of his sister, where Willie was drunk. It developed that Willie was raising such a fuss that his sister whammed him over the head with a poker which addled his brain. Later a neighbor broke open another place in his head with a blackjack root. Willie testified he couldn't remember shooting the sheriff, couldn't remember his sister hitting him with a poker and could hardly remember his neighbor bashing him with the root of a blackjack. He said the next thing he remembered was getting drunk in Opelika and going back to Tuskegee was when he woke up in the county jail with a headache and aching limbs. At this point Judge Kennamer said there was no use pushing this count further and so the white portion of the population alleging brutality in Federal indictments went by the board and the whole thing reverted back to negroes.

White Witnesses

The prosecution scored with white witnesses, Mayor Carr, of Tuskegee and aldermen and also Neil Segrest, member of the Legislature and Tuskegee lawyer, who swore that sometime after Lillie May Hendon had been released from the county jail, they gathered with her in Mr. Segrest's room and that she consented to stoop over and they found she had been severely bruised along the back, hips, and down to her knees. They also said they found face wounds. They did not swear that either Sheriff Evans or his deputy made the wounds. But Lillie May swore they did. She said at one point she told the officers, after they had struck her, that she would lead them to a cache where she had given another woman money she was said to have stolen from a cousin. She admitted she led them there but said she did it to keep from being further beaten and that after they could not find [illegible] was taken but and [illegible] fully.

Lilly Mae, it must be admitted, excited some comment about her demeanor on the witness stand when Atty. Jake Walker for the defense told her to lower her dress. She was sitting in front of the jury in what might be called a movie pose by some. Somebody started to laugh at Mr. Walker's admonition and Judge Kennamer warned that the matter of the trial was serious and that if anybody took it any other way he would jail him or her.

In this repect Judge Kennamer early made it known that he would stand for no delaying tactics and frequently overruled Jake Walker's objections to certain testimony. He kept the trial going in workmanlike fashion at all times.

At one time during the Lilly Mae Hendon section of the case the Tuskegee Civic Association was mentioned. Defendant counsel wanted to know if the association had not put up money to push the prosecution. Hartwell Davis for the government objected, saying the government had money to try cases and push prosecutions and did not ask for contributions. And the name of Earl Cole came up also. Earl Cole was the "special investigator" of former Gov. Dixon. Earl investigated the case, it appeared, upon complaint of the Tuskegee City Council, and the Governor or the Attorney General then, did nothing about it. Later the Macon grand jury did nothing about it.

Other Witnesses

Chief of Police Thrasher, of Tuskegee, testified that some time after Lilly Mae Hendon was released, Sheriff Evans told him "he had slapped hell out of Lilly Mae." It was developed that Chief Thrasher has since resigned.

Dr. W. H. Nixon, State toxicologist, testified he had examined Lilly Mae a week or 10 days after she had been released and that she was still bruised. He did not know who bruised her.

Following the case of Lilly Mae

15-1943

Alabama Law Officers Face Brutality Charges

'Pittsburg Courier' MAY 1 1943

MAR 1 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29—The Department of Justice announced last Friday that a Federal Grand Jury at Montgomery, Ala., had returned three indictments charging Sheriff Edwin Eugene Evans and Deputy Sheriff Henry Franklin Faucett of Macon county, Ala., with acts of brutality toward prisoners over a period of three years. The case was developed as a result of an FBI investigation requested by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge.

The three indictments charge, on 15 counts, that the sheriff and his deputy whipped, beat and abused prisoners to extort confessions from them in violation of the Federal Civil Rights Statute, Section 52, Title 18, U. S. Code. The maximum penalty under this statute is imprisonment for one year and a fine of $1,000, on each count.

MAR 1 1943

PRISONER KILLED

According to the indictments, the brutality of the defendants extended to both white and Negro prisoners, including Watler Gunn, who was shot and killed by Sheriff Evans while attempting to arrest him. The indictments allege that the beatings were administered with a walking stick, a blackjack, a rubber hose, and other weapons.

Among prisoners thus mistreated, the indictment charges, were Louis James Hatcher, who was handcuffed to the bars of his cell and severely beaten with a rubber hose; Ezekiel Buchanan, Curnel Jotte Towery, Alvil Lloyd Stevens, Edgar Cullen Bryant Sr., Edgar Cullen Bryant Jr., Lillie May Hendon, James Martin and Robert Loyd Jr., and two white men, Readie Glenn Huguley and Willie Griggs.

MAR 1 1943

Upon inquiry, Victor W. Rotnem, chief of the Civil Rights section, said that the original complaints received by the Criminal Division and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were from local war enforcement officers of the State of Alabama who co-operated throughout with Alabama federal officials.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

Grand Jury Refuses To Indict Cop Who Killed Negro Soldier

Apr. 24, 1943

ALEXANDRIA, La.—The United States Department of Justice was urged again this week to prosecute the case of the white policeman who shot Raymond Carr, Negro soldier, here early last November. The Louisiana grand jury has refused to indict the policeman.

The NAACP recalled that it has repeatedly referred such cases to the Department of Justice and in each instance has pointed out that unless affirmative action is taken by the department, similar beatings and killings will follow, which will continue to strike at the morale of Negro soldiers.

Asserting that Negro soldiers now in camps in the South are there solely because the War Department placed them there and by reason of that fact merit the protection of the United States government, the NAACP warned that not only did the government's failure to protect soldiers weaken army morale, but civilian morale as well.

"It is difficlt to believe," the N. A. A. C. P. concluded, "that our democracy has a chance of survival as long as it is unable to punish an individual who kills a United States soldier while on duty pursuant to orders of the War Department."

The Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

Open Fight on Cop Who Beat 2 Negro Boys

MAY 20 1943

Morris Engel, member of the International Labor Defense legal staff and the National Lawyers Guild, will start action in the County Supreme Court Friday against the Controller of the City of New York in the case of patrolman John Jenkins, charged with brutality against two small Harlem boys.

Charles Nichols, 11, Negro, and Donald Turner, 11, white, are backed by witnesses in their assertion that patrolman Jenkins attacked them both with his club when he caught them playing around a curbstone fire hydrant on Eigth Ave., near 146 St. on the evening of April 8. An X-Ray examination, it is said, showed Charles' hand to be broken. Donald's ankle was fractured, according to his parents.

MAY 20 1943

Mr. Engel has received word from the police department that it will hear additional testimony against Jenkins. At the first hearing, several weeks ago, the parents of the boys appeared without witnesses. Jenkins was exonerated. The new hearing will be held before Inspector Joseph Goldstein at 229 W. 123rd St., at 10:30 next Monday morning.

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Macon Sheriff, Aide Indicted For 'Brutality'

APR 23 1943

U. S. Attorney General's Office Tells Details Of Case At Washington

APR 23 1943

Sheriff Edwin Eugene Evans, of Macon County, and his deputy, Henry Franklin Faucett, were indicted here by a United States District Court grand jury, which, adjourning yesterday, returned true bills charging the two officials with brutality in the treatment of prisoners over a three-year period.

An announcement of the indictments was made in a prepared statement by the Department of Justice and was handed out simultaneously in Washington and Montgomery.

A press service dispatch from Washington said, "Asst. Atty. Gen. Wendell Berge, in commenting on the indictments, emphasized that the case was presented by southern lawyers, heard by southern grand jurors, and presented to a southern judge."

The Advertiser, however, learned from a responsible source in Tuskegee, county seat of Macon County, that a group of negroes there began a movement six or eight months ago to raise funds for the prosecution of Sheriff Evans. This group, it was said, had sent letters soliciting funds to persons in all parts of the Nation.

APR 23 1943

For Anti-Propaganda Use

The manner in which the U. S. attorney general's office made the indictment public and the pains taken to point out that the investigation originated and was conducted in the South by Southerners, suggested to some observers here that the case might be utilized to combat Japanese propaganda radioed to this country about alleged racial discrimination.

APR 23 1943

Three indictments were returned in the case alleging 15 counts against Sheriff Evans and Deputy Sheriff Faucett. The indictments charged that the sheriff and his deputy whipped, beat, and abused prisoners to extort confessions from them in violation of the Federal Civil Rights statute, section 52, title 18, code of the United States.

The emphasis placed on the case by the U. S. attorney general is indicated in the Associated Press report from Washington, based on the "release" handed out there. The following is picked up from the A. P. report:

"The indictments allege 15 instances of brutality against both white and negro prisoners, the department said, over a three-year period. The charges were brought under the so-called Civil Rights Statute.

APR 23 1943

"The department said that Evans and Faucett were alleged to have 'whipped, beat and abused prisoners to extort confessions from them,' using 'a walking stick, a blackjack, a rubber hose, and other weapons.'

"Victims" Enumerated

"One of the persons alleged to have been mistreated was Walter Gunn, a negro, who, the department said, was shot and killed by Evans while being arrested.

"'Among the prisoners mistreated,' the department said, 'were Louis James Hatcher, a negro, who was handcuffed to the bars of his cell and severely beaten with a rubber hose; Ezekiel Buchanan, Curnel Jotte Towery, Alvin Lloyd Stevens, Edgar Cullen Bryant, Sr., Edger Cullen Bryant, Jr., Lillie May Hendon, James Martin, and Robert Lloyd, Jr., all negroes; and two white men, Readie Glenn Huguley and Willie Griggs.

APR 23 1943

"Less than two weeks ago a Federal grand jury at Macon, Ga., indicted the sheriff and a deputy in Baker County, Ga., under the civil rights law in connection with the death of a negro prisoner.

"'A killing of a negro convict by the high sheriff of Macon County, Ala., was labeled by a Federal grand jury as a Federal crime,' Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division said in commenting on the Montgomery indictment. 'The case was presented by an Alabama lawyer and United States attorney, Edward Burns Parker, and a Justice Department lawyer, G. Maynard Smith, former city solicitor of Cairo, Ga. Thus Southern citizens as jurors and Southern lawyers brought the indictment under the civil rights statute of the United States code.'"

Another Version

Inquiry made by The Advertiser in Tuskegee elicited the information that the negro, Walter Gunn, referred to in the department of justice hand-out as "shot and killed by Evans while being arrested," was shot in the leg and fatally injured when, in his flight, he struck his head against a water barrel. It was said that the injured negro was handed over to a hospital by the sheriff and died there of a fractured skull, not a gunshot wound, as intimated in the release.

APR 23 1943

Approximately 100 witnesses were summoned in the case, it was stated, both white persons and negroes.

APR 23 1943

The majority of 63 other indictments returned by the grand jury charged violations of the internal revenue law, violations of the selective service act, and extortion charge, a narcotics case; and several for violation of OPA laws.

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

OUST SUBWAY COP WHO BEAT GIRL STUDENT

APR 4 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y., Apr. 1—Raphael Jacobson, independent subway policeman who on March 15 attacked Ethelyn Burnett, 15-year-old high school girl, has been suspended pending a hearing by the Board of Transportation, Police Inspector John J. Spain announced this week at the first hearing on the assault. The hearing followed protests made by Ethelyn's parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Burnett, managers of a rooming house at 328 St. Nicholas avenue.

APR 4 1943

Testimony by 12 students of the beating of the high school student at the 207th street subway station by a subway policeman in the presence of schoolmates was also heard this week by Prentice Thomas, assistant special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was learned through the hearing that the attack upon Ethelyn which has been carefuly concealed by the metropolitan press had assumed the proportions of a riot.

Several radio cars of policemen were involved in quieting the uproar created by a large group of high school students yelling for protection of Ethelyn.

APR 4 1943

PM

New York, N. Y.

Cop Suspended In Girl's Arrest

MAR 25 1943

A preliminary hearing at the Brooklyn offices of the Board of Transportation on the case of Ethelyn Burnett, 15-year-old high school student who has accused a special subway policeman of beating her last Monday in the 207th St. station of the Independent Subway, disclosed yesterday that Police Inspector John J. Spain is holding the hearing for the Board of Transportation, following a complaint by Arthur J. Boylan, principal of George Washington H. S.

Statements were taken from the Burnett child and 12 other George Washington students. The accused cop was not present at yesterday's hearing.

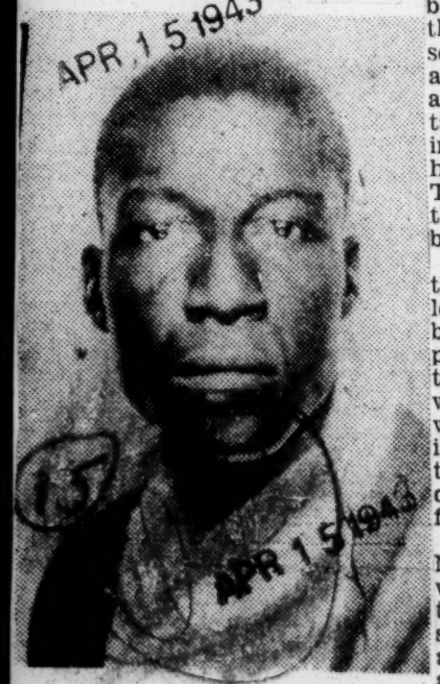
MAR 25 1943

A final hearing will be held before the Commissioner of the Board of Transporta-

tion within 10 days.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Lashed 500 Times By S. C. Guards



MOODY LOWMAN

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—**Moody Lowman, 25-year old Aiken County youth, was lashed 465 times on six specific instances, while a prisoner at Reid's state prison farm. Released April 5, on "good behavior," Lowman tells a graphic, pitiful story of tortures almost unbelievable in modern times. Now in Columbia, his whereabouts known only to those working to have the state penal system investigated, as far as Negroes are concerned. Lowman saw two men killed while at the farm and says he's willing to testify before the governor or any persons interested in revising penal methods in South Carolina.**

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
March 19, 1943

Letters to The Editor

Abuse of Negroes

Editor, The Telegraph:

On Feb. 20, Dr. E. M. Calhoun called me about the alleged mistreatment of some Negro soldiers at the bus station in Macon. Just prior to that a Negro woman, Maybelle Stewart, 225 Fifth street, had talked with me about an alleged abusive and arbitrary arrest of a Negro who worked for her. Dr. Calhoun was very much perturbed and expressed the hope that some investigation would be made in the interest of amicable relations.

For a long time I have known that the police officers are entirely too quick with their blackjacks and weapons, and repeatedly I hear that prisoners are abused and hit, when they are being investigated just because they maintain their innocence. It seems to be quite fashionable to accuse a Negro of some crime, and if he denies it, the officers take the attitude that he is calling them a lie, and proceed to hit him or beat him for that. They are entirely too free with threats to use, and the use of blackjacks when making arrests.

The time has come when these things should be investigated, unless we are to have serious trouble. It might be well to have the police committee, or some other tribunal, investigate every case in which the officers use force or a weapon of some kind. However, it is extremely difficult to get the truth, because the officers of course have to present a state of facts giving seeming justification.

The inter-racial committee of Macon is the logical one to deal with the problem. Maybe, some of the committee may interest themselves to investigate some of the alleged abuses. I hope it may be able to formulate some workable plan, and feasible means to prevent recurrences of these unlawful assaults. I hope you can, in the interest of fairness and justice.

Please give this your consideration and I know that you can devise some plan to stop these alleged abuses.

Thanking you to give this your consideration, and with personal regards, I am.

ARNOLD JACOBS.

Macon.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

SHERIFF SEIZED IN BEATING OF 6 NEGRO PRISONERS

Anderson, S. C., Aug. 1.—Sheriff W. J. Erskine of Anderson county was arrested yesterday on federal warrant charging him with beating six Negroes in his custody to force them "to make an admission of guilt of a crime wherein they were charged."

AUG 2 1943

A bill of information drawn by District Atty. Oscar H. Doyle said the Negroes, ranging in age from 13 to 30, were arrested in connection with the theft of gasoline coupons from the local rationing board.

Doyle said the case had been under investigation by federal agents for the last six months. He was informed, he said that four of the Negroes named in the bill of information have never been tried on any charge.

AUG 2 1943

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

It Was Murder! Why No Action On Shooting of Negro Soldiers?

MAY 16 1943

By Adam Lapin
(The Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — Three white police officers in the South have literally gotten away with murder.

They have discovered that they can shoot Negro soldiers in the uniform of the United States Army—without being punished in any way whatsoever.

MAY 16 1943

There are reports here today of cases of brutality by white law enforcement officers in the South against Negro soldiers on leave.

But in three cases where Negro soldiers were known to have been murdered in cold blood by policemen the War Department has officially investigated and asked the Department of Justice to take action.

In none of these three cases was there a conviction. And in none of these cases was there even an indictment against the culprits.

War Department officials frankly told **The Worker** that they feel that the Department of Justice has pussy-footed on these cases, has made important blunders and has not proceeded with sufficient vigor.

ADMIT FAULT

Department of Justice officials admitted that they deserved criticism for the way they handled the first of these cases, the fatal shooting of Sergeant Thomas P. Foster at Little Rock, Arkansas, on March 22, 1942.

MAY 16 1943

War Department officials said that "one successful prosecution in these cases would be of incalculable benefit in strengthening the morale of Negro troops in the South."

There is no doubt about this. Negro troops and the Negro people are justifiably resentful of the Jim Crow conditions in the Army. And they are naturally disturbed by the evidence that white police officers can attack and even kill Negro soldiers in the South without paying the penalty.

When the War Department asked for action in the case of Sergeant Foster, it pointed out that prompt action was important "in view of the necessity that soldiers, white or Negro, be afforded protection when on pass in a civilian community."

Sergeant Foster was shot on the steps of the Allisson Presbyterian Church in Little Rock, Arkansas.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE ACCOUNT

MAY 16 1943

The official Department of Justice account of the incident says that Foster had urged military police officers not to hand over a soldier they had arrested for drunkenness to the Little Rock police.

Policeman A. J. Hay tried to take Foster over to an Army truck. Foster was reported to have resisted arrest. Hay then clubbed him over the head with a night stick. The Department of Justice release tells the rest of the story as follows:

"At this point, reports say, Hay rose to his feet, drew his revolver, and fired four shots into Foster while he was lying in a dazed condition on the ground. Immediately after the shooting, Hay broke open his revolver, reloaded it, and then lit and smoked his pipe."

The Department of Justice instituted a Federal Grand Jury investigation into the shootings.

But two days before the Grand Jury was to report, Policeman Hay was inducted into the Army.

Hay is still in the Army.

And the Department has done nothing to re-open the case, and to press for further action.

DIES' BAILIWICK

Then there was the case of Private Charles J. Rico, who was murdered by a white policeman in Martin Dies' bailiwick of Beaumont, Texas, on Aug. 14, 1942.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that any information against the policeman would be filed by the United States District Attorney.

But on Jan. 16, 1943, the United States Attorney announced that the case would not be prosecuted because "it is lacking in those elements promising a successful prosecution."

Finally, there is the case of Private Raymond Carr who was killed by a Louisiana State Trooper in Alexandria, Louisiana, when he refused to leave a post which had been assigned to him by a superior officer.

Instead of proceeding before a Federal Grand Jury on charge of violating the civil rights statutes, the Department of Justice concluded a deal with Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana to let the case come up before a State Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury promptly refused to indict the white State trooper on a charge of murder. Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge has flatly refused to take any further action.

"In view of the high type of Grand Jury," Berge said, "and in view of the return of no bill, I recommended to the Attorney General that no further action be taken."

There have been other incidents, as well. On Aug. 14, 1941, a mob of white state troopers and private citizens attacked a group of Negro soldiers under the command of white officers.

The Department of Justice was called upon to act. But it did nothing.

So that is where the matter stands now.

There has not been a single case where white police officers have been punished for killing or attacking Negro troops.

The situation is obviously scandalous, and calls for far more vigorous action on the part of the Department of Justice.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Police Club Soldiers In Gadsden, Report

March 6, 1943

GADSDEN, Ala.—A few nights ago, a score or more of Negro soldiers jammed and packed the Soldiers Club at the local Negro Elks Club. They were having a good time without disturbing anyone when in walked two Gadsden police.

The police began milling around through the throng, and a soldier accidently stepped on one of the police's foot. The police is said to have begun rapping heads with their blackjacks and pistols.

Someone called the station house and but came upward of fifty additional cops with drawn guns who joined in kicking cuffing and brutalizing colored people and clearing up business places.

The feeling in Gadsden, is to the affect that Gadsden dosen't like the presence of Negro Soldiers from the North, who are camped at nearby Camp Seibert.

Reports of mistreatment of Negro Soldiers unparalleled in American history creeps through from every direction. One soldier tells of how bus officials actually forced Negro Soldier passengers to stand up i norder that white soldiers may have seats.

This sort of treatment of Negro soldiers by civilian police, led a soldier to say, "We have a war at home to win, winning the war over yonder without winning the war here will mean too little for the Negro."

This attitude on the part of bus operators.

Charge Police Brutality and Hoodlumism in N. Y.

NEW YORK. — Within one 24-hour period, two unwarranted cases of police brutality have happened in New York and one case of hoodlumism. Here are the cases: Kansas City Call JUL 23 1943

Case I-A Negro war worker, married and father of a child.

Case II—A Negro business woman in Brooklyn.

Case III—A former director of interracial program over Station WNYC.

The police need to be severely disciplined in cases I and II and highly praised in Case III for their bold and courageous action.

CASE I

Kansas City, Mo.

On Friday, June 25, at 2:30 a.m., Thomas Stevenson, father of a child, 5½ years old and employed at the Brooklyn Navy yard, was sitting with his wife on the stoop of their home at 1626 Park Ave., New York, because the apartment was hot and they wished to get a breath of fresh air.

A friend passed and spoke to Stevenson. At that moment a policeman walked up and demanded to know "What's all this noise about?" Stevenson replied, "There is no noise, I simply spoke to a friend."

The policeman started to walk away but saw a squad car coming around the corner. He whirled suddenly and crashed his club against Stevenson's head. The blow tore a piece from it and away. Furiously the policeman beat Stevenson to the ground. When his wife begged him to stop the officer struck her in the stomach with his club and she fell to the stoop.

JUL 23 1943

The two officers stepped from the car and joined in beating Stevenson. As a result of this police brutality Stevenson suffered cuts about the head and body. Contusions and whelps cover his chest and stomach and his left arm is in a splint. Mrs. Stevenson suffered a severe stomach pain and contusion.

Both were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. The case was heard Saturday morning, June 26, and Stevenson and wife were convicted.

CASE II

On Saturday, June 26, at 1:30 a.m., Lillian Fernandez, 1164 Fulton Ave., Brooklyn, proprietress of one of the boro's outstanding beauty parlors, a taxpayer and owner of the four-story building in which the shop is located, was closing the store for the night.

JUL 23 1943

Overhearing an altercation between a Negro and white motorist across the street, she crossed over, together with three of her co-workers, to see the cause of the disturbance. Before crossing she heard a shot and saw a man, whom she later learned was a deteotive, with a pistol in his hand.

The sound of the shot brought a crowd including two uniformed patrolmen. In the presence of the policemen the white motorist said, "All you n—rs should be lined up against a wall and shot. Hitler would know what to do with you in Germany."

Because Mrs. Fernandez mentioned to her friends that it was a shame a statement like the one made by the motorist should be made in the presence of a policeman—she was seized and told she was under arrest by the same detective who fired the shot, Charles Holt of the Brooklyn Burglary squad (East.

When asked what she had done, the detective beat her and took her to the Precinct where she was charged with disorderly conduct. In Stuyvesant Avenue Magistrate's Court the officer told the Magistrate he fired a shot because he saw some colored people gather and he feared THERE WAS GOING TO BE A RIOT!

Case III

Clifford Burdett of 40 Edgecombe Ave., who is employed as a radio announcer, was leaving the home of a friend, Earl Jones, who lives at 69 W. 99th St., at about 2:30 a.m., Sunday, June 27.

As Burdett stepped to the sidewalk he was set upon by several men. Just how many he does not know, and was severely beaten.

JUL 23 1943

He lost consciousness and only gained it again at the Knickerbocker hospital, where he was carried by the police.

It is alleged by Burdett that the officer told him that he was lucky the officers happened along and further stated he had made several arrests.

The motive in this assault was not robbery. Burdett had $30 and a gold ring on his person when attacked, which was not touched.

The action of the police in this instance was most complimentary and typifies the sort of efficiency desired in our city.

BLAST MP, COP TERROR REIGN IN NASHVILLE

Chicago Defender

Southern Conference Asks U.S. Action In Police Intimidation

Chicago, Illinois

NASHVILLE. — (ANP) — The department of justice has been asked by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to investigate the part of military police in creating bad morale and inviting disunity among the civilian and military population of the South.

APR 24 1943

"The need now," said a statement issued by James A. Dombrowski, executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, "is for mutual goodwill and respect between all groups in the community and the nation, if we are to do our utmost in the fight against the forces of fascism."

"We assume," the statement continued, "that the function of the military police is not merely to preserve order, but to help create goodwill and community morale. The reverse was the case in Nashville on April 3 when the military and civil police appear to have deliberately incited a large-scale and needless disturbance."

According to the statement, affidavits to be made available to the department of justice show that for one and one-half hours on the night of Saturday, April 3, military and civilian police "intimidated and terrorized" a large section of the Negro business area in the center of Nashville.

"The trouble arose over the arrest of a drunken Negro soldier when some frightened person," the statement continued, "turned in an unwarranted riot call. Investigation will show that there was no riot, only a sadistic outburst."

The statement charged that a "nine-year-old boy was clubbed with the barrel of a riot gun, women were beaten, passersby were kicked and beaten, people waiting for a bus were beaten, many were dragged from business establishments and beaten while cash and property were left unguarded, shots were fired recklessly, and tear-gas was used against peaceful citizens offering no resistance."

"Such tactics," said the statement, "are repugnant to the great majority of southern people who believe in fairplay and democratic institutions, and are deeply resented by the 45,000 Negro citizens of Nashville."

As a practical solution of the immediate problem, the statement called attention to the many southern cities that have improved morale by employing Negro military and civil police, and urged this procedure in Nashville.

LIEUTENANT, WIFE BEATEN BY GA. COPS

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 20—Resentment by white police and civilians MAY 29 1943 Negro army officers has resulted in the arrest, beating and fining of Lt. and Mrs. Wall and the reported failure of military authorities at Fort Benning, where Lt. Wall was stationed, to investigate the incident.

The attack occurred Monday evening, May 3, when the lieutenant and his wife approached the cashier of the Royal theater to buy tickets. Told that "nigger's tickets are sold in the rear," the officer said "thank you" and walked away.

According to Lt. Wall, in a few seconds they were stopped by theater usher and a special policeman who said their were detaining him "for the way you spoke to that white woman." The lieutenant, seeing a city policeman passing on a motorcycle, called to him.

"Nigger, you think you are something because you are wearing those gold bars," the policeman said, then called a patrol wagon and pushed the Walls inside. They were taken in the side entrance of the city police station to avoid M. P.'s at the front. Lt. Wall said 14 policemen began beating him. He was knocked down several times and each time was told to get up only to be floored again. He was struck mainly around the stomach, apparently not to break any bones, and was kicked once about the head. Finally, with his nose and mouth bleeding, he became so weak he could not rise when ordered to. His wife bent over to help him and a policeman hit her.

MAY 29 1943

After the beating, both were put in cells. Mrs. Wall was released in a few hours but her husband was kept under arrest until next day when he was tried in city court. The lieutenant was not allowed to testify. The cashier told her story only. A first lieutenant, acting as military counsel, said nothing but "yes sir" when told by the judge that he wanted charges under articles of war placed on Lt. Wall, who was fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

White Cop to Grand Jury in Man's Death

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Patrolman Harry O. Dodson, white, of the Tenth Precinct, was ordered held for the grand jury Tuesday after a coroner's jury disagreed following an inquest into the death of Robert Cunningham, who was shot by Dodson following an altercation over an alleged automobile accident.

JUN 5 1943

William F. Cunningham, 915 M Street, Northwest, a cousin of the victim, testified that there had been no accident. Dodson, he said, partly attired in civilian clothing, threatened him and his cousin with a pistol and fired twice as they drove away after being forced to the curb by Dodson's car.

Dodson testified that his car had been involved in a collision with the one occupied by the Cunninghams, but nothing to substantiate this claim was unearthed by police in their investigation of the shooting.

Mrs. Mary Kauffman, a passenger in Dodson's car, testified that the Cunningham car had touched Dodson's car with its bumper as it made a U turn at Second and E Streets, Northwest.

According to William Cunningham, the officer got out of his car and with a drawn pistol. Declaring that he had no way of knowing whether Dodson, who was wearing no badge, was a policeman or not, he said he attempted to drive away.

Fired Through Rear of Car

Dodson then fired through the back of the Cunningham car, one bullet lodging in the head of Robert Cunningham, who died at Freedmen's Hospital the following day.

Dodson, who said he fired only as a result of the alleged attempt to run him down with his car, was released in the custody of Capt. Clarence Lutz of the Tenth Precinct.

Cunningham was released on $700 bond, accused of operating a car without a D.C. permit and assault with a dangerous weapon as a result of the alleged attempt to run Dodson down.

Army Lieutenant and Wife Beaten by Petersburg Cops

JUN 5 1943

PETERSBURG, Va.—The story of how an army lieutenant by the name of Wall and his wife were brutally beaten by police officers, was told in court here this week.

According to the informant, then locked in cells, the lieuten-

the attack occured May 3 after the couple had been told by the white cashier of the Royal Theatre that no ---s' tickets are sold in the rear and the officer had thanked her and walked away.

A few seconds later they were stopped by theatre ushers and a special policeman who said they were detaining him for "the way you spoke to that white woman." Seeing a city policeman passing on a motorcycle just at that moment, the lieutenant called to him.

As he came over, the policeman said: "N----r, you think you are something because you are wearing those gold bars," called a patrol wagon and helped to push the couple inside.

Apparently to avoid M.P.'s at the front of the police station, they were ushered in the side entrance where fourteen policeman set upon the army officer, knocking him down and ordered him to get up each time until he was too weak to do so.

He was struck mainly about the stomach, apparently to avoid breaking any bones, and kicked once about the head. The wife was struck when she bent over the prostrate form of her mate who was bleeding profusely at the nose and mouth.

Following the beating, both were placed in cells, the wife being released in a few hours, but the husband was held overnight, tried in City Court the next day, only the cashier being allowed to testify.

Threaten Youth Who Exposed

Brutality at Reidsville State Penal Farm

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1 (ANP) — Guards at the Reid State Penal Farm, where only Negroes are kept, are "plenty hot with Moody Lowman," released prisoner said Wednesday following a trip to the farm a few days before to visit a friend still there.

Lowman's story of brutal whippings and mistreatment of himself and other prisoners was released through the Associated Press a month ago.

Guards, the man said, are "surprised that Lowman would do a thing like that," but declared, "if he ever comes back here, the next time he gets out he sure won't do any talking."

None of the prisoners had seen Lowman's story, he said, but one to whom he spoke confidentially "was so happy to learn something might be done about conditions, he said and the men prayed each night that their suffering might be removed."

While none had heard or seen Lowman's story as published, they had been warned not to talk to anybody who comes up and asks them how they were getting along.

White 'Justice'

PM-New York, N. Y.

In Detroit (says a PM report from that city) one of the deeply disturbing aspects of the race situation is the increasing distrust of police by Negroes. This is not a phenomenon peculiar to Detroit, and in its worst forms the distrust takes on aspects of a conspiracy against the police and society. In Harlem a fugitive can turn into a thousand doorways and be assured of asylum in every room, every closet, even every bed. In Mobile, Ala., a Negro slashed from ear to lip in a brawl with another Negro will insist, grinning through his blood, that he fell on a knife. In Laurel, Miss., or Atlanta, Ga., or Beaumont, Tex., he will stolidly deny knowledge of the name of his own street if he suspects it will further the cause of white man's justice against another Negro.

Not Allergic to Policemen

Now there is nothing in a Negro's chromosomes that makes him more allergic to policemen than are white men. His allergy has been thrust upon him. He has learned, through bitter experience, that white man's justice holds no impartial scales and is far from blind; on the contrary, it holds an extremely partial club which it aims with remarkable accuracy on his own skull.

The Negro resorts to conspiracy, in other words, for many of the same reasons that the Dutch do, or the Poles, or the Czechs and Norwegians; he feels himself bereft of rights, surrounded by an overwhelmingly superior enemy power, and denied that equal protection of law which is the foundation of the civilized state.

What the 'Conspiracy' Is Against

A few weeks ago, in a southern town, I saw what many Negroes are "conspiring" against. Police had picked up what they termed "a wild nigger" in the streets and brought him to the station house. The room was crowded with policemen gathered in a circle, and one among them was wielding a club on something on the floor that I could not see. The officer's arm rose and fell rhythmically, and he put his shoulders and whole body into each blow.

I was in the station house entrance hall when a beaten Negro was brought out of the room. He wasn't black any more; he was red. His skull was red, and his face, and the blood was flowing down his neck and inside his shirt. He was ordered to stand before the sergeant's desk; presumably, having been duly punished, he was now to be charged in accordance with due process.

The Negro was having trouble keeping upright, and when he wiped the blood from his face with his hand, and saw before him a little counter leading to the sergeant's cubby-hole, he grabbed it for support. The policeman behind the counter didn't like that, and shoved the Negro's bloody fingers away from it with his club.

"Get your hands off that, you black bastard," he said.

An Odd Situation

I walked down the hall, then, to the police chief's office, and asked him what was going on. This chief has a reputation for being tough but very just, and for disliking wanton violence. He said the Negro had been picked up for drunkenness, and that nothing would have happened to him if he hadn't, in the station house, tried to kick a policeman in the groin.

It seemed odd to me that a southern Negro would try to attack a southern policeman, particularly in a station house with the odds so heavily against him, and I said so. The chief answered:

"Sometimes them niggers jest git so mad at everything they don't give a damn no more."

We—the Whites—Will Win

I tell this story not as an atrocity story to arouse your passions (the Negro subsequently recovered; and in any case, his blood is but a drop in the cataract of the battle fronts for liberty the world over). But I think it important to recognize clearly the path which we are following in race relations—the path of brutal suppression, which engenders lawless conspiracy, which engenders more brutal suppression. And in the end we will have 13,000,000 Americans "jest gittin' so they won't give a damn no more"—not about law, not about the white man's life, not about their own life.

In such an event, of course, we—the white people—will win. There never has been any question about that. We are too many for them. We can assert our strength at any time, in any place, and our victory will be swift and total. We will emerge with the purity of our blood secure, the whiteness of our skin guaranteed against defilement, the supremacy of our race beyond challenge.

We will emerge, in fact, as Nazis.

—VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN

Protest Shooting of Negro Boy by Cop

The recent shooting of a young Negro boy by police is arousing widespread protest from Negro and white citizens of Jamaica, Queens, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

Prosecution of the police officer is demanded by the Jamaica branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Judge Thompson, of Queens General Hospital, NAACP president, yesterday told the Daily Worker the story of the shooting, which occurred on July 14, and of the mounting campaign of protest ever since.

Andrew Miller, age 16, of 145-41 South Road, Jamaica, was the victim. According to his own story, he fled was on his way to work about 3 in the afternoon, when two other Negro boys came along in a car and offered him a ride.

Young Miller accepted, he told an investigator from the NAACP, not knowing that the car was stolen.

Police officers Howard Walter and John Quigg, in a radio car, accompanied by the car's owner, Negro Forbes, Negro AWVS member, of 110-11 Union Hall St. and Larceny, have been held in addition under $1,000 bail on charge of Grand Larceny, although the other two boys have since been arrested.

Dr. Thompson told the Daily Worker yesterday that in addition to demanding prosecution of the police officer guilty of the shooting of the boy as a discriminatory act harmful to the war effort. Whites as well as Negro groups will be invited to take part, he stated.

Laidley, white, forced the boys to the curb on Union Hall St. near 110th Ave.

The two other boys ran, telling also most emphatically condemn the almost fatal police shooting of this mere boy. He had every right to a fair trial.

"We're going to protest against this thing," he went on, "to both the Mayor and the Police Commissioner. Police terror against Negro people in Jamaica is nothing new. Only last year we had a similar case, when a mere child was shot by a police officer. In the interest of unity, this kind of thing has got to be stopped."

SHOT WITH HANDS UP

The youth dodged into a private garage, then walked out with his hands raised to surrender, according to the witnesses. Officer Walter shot the youth down on the spot, the witnesses agreed. The bullet entered his chest and lodged in one lung.

Miller was taken to Jamaica Hospital in a critical condition after receiving first aid from Mrs. Ethel

15-1943 Police Brutality

4 Teen-Age Boys Beaten, Spit Upon; Detective Had Been Warned by Judge

Extra

The evil results of one of the foulest and most persistent campaigns to break morale and destroy racial unity, by means of a daily press crime smear, directed at the world's largest Negro community, are being revealed today in the Children's Court. Four polite, intelligent, friendly Negro boys of high school age, were attacked by three police in an apartment hallway at 452 W 164 street (near Amsterdam ave.) and brutally kicked and beaten. At the police station a Southern-minded detective spat in their faces and told them that the next time they saw a white man, woman or boy, they should walk on the other side of the street.

People's Voice, N.Y.
APR 10 1943

JUSTICE BOLIN SPEAKS

Justice Jane Bolin, of the Domestic Relations Court, on hearing the gruesome details of the police abuse, told the detective she had warned him before about his behavior and said if the attorneys handling the case believed the boys' story they would be justified in taking the case to the Police Commissioner. Hope R. Stevens, for the National Negro Congress and Donald Crichton, for the NAACP acting as the boys' counsel, say they will present the case to the Commissioner.

APR 10 1943

According to testimony, the boys had gone to call for two other boys in the neighborhood and were waiting for them in the entrance hallway. One of them had a play gun. Two police and a plainclothesman entered the hallway with guns drawn. One officer swung with his club and struck the detective on his hand accidentally. The detective angered, took Cecil Harris back under the stairway where he put his gun to the boy's head and told him he wanted him where his blood would not spill on the hallway. The other boys heard Cecil scream as he was kicked and beaten.

APR 10 1943

Two of the boys told how they were kicked in the stomach and the groin until they were wet with urine. Then they were taken to the 30th precinct at 152nd street and Amsterdam where the detective further abused them, spit in their faces and trampled their hats under his feet. Steve DuBois was bailed out that night, March 18, and his case dismissed with that of his close friend, Wade. Cecil was paroled the following week by Justice Justine Wise Polier, daughter of Rabbi Wise. The other boy, Alonzo Green is being held for investigation.

GUN CAN'T SHOOT BULLETS

At the hearing the detective said the gun would fire a .25-calibre bullet. Attorney Stevens made him admit on cross examination that he had no such knowledge and that the gun lacked the necessary structure for such a

APR 10 1943

Last Sunday night Dubois, Wade and Harris together with other boys of the Heights met with the idea of laying plans to open a "gym" in the neighborhood. The "gym" has been idle for a long time. They complain they have no place to play except the streets. Mrs. DuBois said she had been discouraged by the police from sending her boy down to the YMCA, when recently one of her son's friends had been beaten about the face by a policeman until his lips were swollen. The boys had gone to the "Y" together and one had been attacked.

Councilman Powell pointed out that the education budget had been cut seven million dollars thereby creating a worse condition, since this would mean cutting out more recreational facilities for directing youthful activities. He said there would be a hearing before the Board of Estimate this Thursday on the budget cut, and that people interested in the community should attend.

APR 10 1943

JUVENILE ACTS MADE CRIME

It was pointed out by Powell and other leaders that since most of the former idle and frustrated habitual criminals and first offenders are either in the army or enjoying work in defense plants, there is less for the police to do. The crime smear has caused an increase in the police force in Harlem. The result of all this is that acts of juvenile delinquency of yesterday, that would have been passed by with a mere reprimand or a threat from busy police, are gladly seized upon by police who have less to do and children are jammed into court. The press converts every item of childish disorder into a crime of mugging. Even principals of schools are sending cases to court they could well handle themselves.

APR 10 1943

Washington Post
Washington, D. C

Georgia Sheriff Indicted in Fatal Beating of Negro

MAY 11 1943

Attorney General Biddle said yesterday that a Federal grand jury at Macon, Ga., had indicted Sheriff M. Claude Screws of Baker County, Ga., and two other officers on charges of fatally beating a Negro prisoner, Robert Hall.

Also named as defendants are Deputy Sheriff Jim Bob Kelley and Frank Edward Jones, Newton city police officer; the three are accused of violating Federal civil rights statutes.

MAY 11 1943

Biddle said the indictment charges that on or about midnight January 28 the defendants arrested Hall at his home, transported him to the courthouse square in Newton, and there beat him into insensibility. It is charged that Hall died the same night shortly after being taken to a hospital at Albany, Ga.

Harlem Cop Beats Negro Lad; Acquitted

The Daily Worker, New York, N. Y.
MAY

"You can do anything you please about it," patrolman John Jenkins told Mrs. Charles Nichols, whose son's hand the cop allegedly broke with his club.

X-ray examination of the boy's hand at the Harlem Hospital shows, according to physicians, that it was struck a blow with some hard object and that it was not injured in a fall, as the policeman, at the hearing said it must have been.

Patrolman Jenkins, whose act was under investigation by Inspector Joseph Goldstein until yesterday, has been exonerated by his superiors. At a hearing in the 123rd St. police station yesterday morning Jenkins presented two witnesses who swore that he did not strike the boys when he chased them from a small curbstone fire on the night of April 8.

MAY 6 1943

Charles Nichols, father of the 11-year-old whose left forearm and hand are still in a plaster cast, declared yesterday that he knows both witnesses work at night and could not have seen what happened.

Mr. Nichols works in the New York Lunch, 2723 Eighth Ave., directly opposite the place where the alleged police assault occurred.

Charlie, as the boy is called, a straightforward, handsome little fellow, said he, his 10-year-old brother Allan and Freddy, a white boy of about the same age, were watching a small fire burning near the curbstone.

MAY 6 1943

"I felt somebody grab me like this," indicating by grasping himself with the right hand at the nape of the neck. "Before I could see who it was he struck me, here," pointing to his left thigh, "and I put my hand back there and he cracked down on it."

The blow of the policeman's club shattered the bone at the base of the thumb.

MAY 6 1943

Charlie said his brother and Freddy, recognizing the assailant as patrolman Jenkins, ran away. The white boy was sent sprawling to the sidewalk by the cop's well-aimed nightstick.

MAY 6 1943

Mrs. Nichols, who maintains her family of six boys and one girl at 306 W. 146th St., told the Daily Worker Jenkins' manner when he reported the child's injury, was arrogant and insulting. He told her, she said, that people like her and her neighbors could do nothing to him. She said he boasted that he lived in the Dunbar Apartments, the famous Harlem development built several years ago by the Rockefeller interests for well-to-do Negro tenants.

MAY 6 1943

Mr. Nichols said he intends to appeal to Police Commissioner Valentine about patrolman Jenkins.

News
Birmingham, Ala
MAY 1

CONCRETE WARNING

Alabama sheriffs and other law enforcement officers should pay heed to the action of a Federal Grand Jury in Montgomery last week, which brought indictments against two Macon County officers, charging them with brutality to prisoners, under the federal civil liberties statute.

MAY 10 1943

It will be noted that the case was presented, and the indictments returned, after an Alabama lawyer, U. S. District Attorney Burns Parker, and a Justice Department lawyer, the former city solicitor of Cairo, Ga., presented the evidence to a jury of Alabama citizens.

The charge against the officers was that they killed a Negro prisoner, as well as mistreated 15 other white and Negro prisoners, in their care, over a three-year period.

MAY 10 1943

If there is a conviction in this case, it ought to serve as a concrete warning to county and city officers, both in this state and in others, that prisoners are not subject to beating or flagrant mistreatment, as they so will.

There has been too much of this, especially in the past, when an officer of brutal instincts felt free to beat, maim or otherwise mutilate men, both white and black, to their heart's content.—Huntsville Times.

DO THEY LOOK LIKE HOODLUMS?

These three clean-cut looking Harlem youngsters were recently beaten, spit upon and wrongfully thrown into jail by "over-ambitious" plainclothesman Carrol of the 30th Precinct. Left to right, Cecil Harris and Steven Dubois, were caught by the cameraman discussing plans to form a club that will endeavor to open a "gym" in their neighborhood, a gym that has been idle while they were forced to find recreation in the streets. THIS MUST STOP!—M. Smith photo

School Principal and Teachers Press Action in Sub Beating

The People's Voice New York N.Y.
MAR 27 1943

Extra

The principal, teachers, parents, and students of George Washington High School faced subway police officials, Wednesday, at police headquarters, 385 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, with demands for immediate action against Patrolman Rayfield Jacobson. Armed with signed statements from schoolmates who witnessed his unwarranted beating of Ethelen Burnett, 15 year old George Washington student, the school group stated its intent to secure the dishonorable discharge of Jacobson from the force.

MAR 27 1943

Last Monday in the 207th st. station, Independent system, Jacobson dragged the girl into the men's toilet before 200 witnesses, beat her, and kept her confined there for almost half an hour. This week Ethelen was unable to attend school. She had severe pains in both sides, bruises around her eyes, aand was forced to remain in bed, her mother, Mrs. Edward Burnett, stated.

MAR 27 1943

Public indignation mounted last week when Harlem citizens found no account of the case in the daily press. The community was doubly aroused because papers that omitted Ethelen's story were bloated with stories of crimes perpetrated by Negro youths against the rest of New York's population. Only paper other than *PV* reporting the incident was the *Daily Worker*.

MAR 27 1943

HOLD MASS MEETING

A mass meeting held Thursday at the Church of the Master, 56 Morningside ave, resulted in selection of a representative delegation to visit the Mayor and Board of Transportation officials with a written demand for investigation and punitive action.

MAR 27 1943

The delegation conferred Friday with William T. Daly, secretary of the Board and left its proposals in the Mayor's office. Specifically, demands were:

MAR 27 1943

- that the subway officer No. 428 (Jacobson) be identified further and immediately discharged from the employ of the city;
- that the report of the investigation by the Board of Transportation be made accessible to the public upon request;

MAR 27 1943

- that charges of felonious assault be levelled against him and that the rights of the victim and the justice due her be guaranteed through the Courts of this city.

MAR 27 1943

A resolution drawn up by members of the Frederick Douglass and Ralph Wardlow Clubs of City College and submitted to the Student Council was passed by that body and sent in letter form to the Mayor and Police Commissioner. Gist of the statement was insistence upon immediate and thorough investigation of the case, and a demand that Jacobson be brought to justice.

The NAACP has offered to furnish the Burnett family with an attorney so that the case will not be permitted to slip out of public consciousness before something has been done in behalf of the injured child.

MAR 27 1943

Suspend Subway Cop Who Beat High School Girl; Trial Scheduled

The People's Voice New York N.Y.
APR 3 1943

Spearheaded by PV, the drive to oust Patrolman Rayfield Jacobson from his post as Independent Subway policeman, received an upward boost when it was announced last Wednesday that he had been temporarily dismissed from the force. Jacobson, accused by 15-year-old Ethelen Burnett of beating her in the men's room of the 207th st. station March 15, was present at an investigation held Wednesday in the office of Inspector John J. Splain, 385 Flatbush ave. extension.

Dr. Arthur A. Boylan, principal of George Washington High School, where Ethelen is a sophomore student, headed a delegation of twelve students who had witnessed the assault. Edward Burnett, father of the girl, and Mrs. H. Jacobson, mother of Harriet Jacobson, student whose phone call brought city police to the scene, were also present.

APR 3 1943

Signed statements from each of the girls testified to the authenticity of Ethelen's charges against Patrolman Jacobson. The discharged policeman was not permitted to defend himself at the investigation. Inspector Spain said that a written report giving policeman's side of the story would be submitted to the Board of Transportation along with testimony against him.

When evidence has been whipped into shape, charges will be preferred against Jacobson, and after a period of five days the Board will hold a formal hearing. The whole process should take no more than two weeks.

Peoples Voice
APR 3 1943

Prentice Thomas, of the NAACP, will represent Ethelen at the hearing, assisted by Attorney Hope Stevens.

AROUSED COMMUNITY

The Burnett case aroused deep seated anger in Harlem because it happened on the day that NY dailies started an organized smear of the community as a crime center. Although the subway disturbance assumed proportions of a small riot, it was overlooked by all NY dailies except the Daily Worker.

PM
APR 3 1943

PMPowell, Jr. Says Any Police Brutality Here Brings Disciplinary Action

Replying to charges made by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Negro member of the City Council, there have been "a continual succession of unwarranted brutality perpetrated upon Negro citizens in our city," Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine yesterday declared in a written reply to a written query submitted to him at Police Headquarters.

"Every charge of alleged unnecessary force by a member of this department against any persons, Negro or white, is thoroughly investigated by the police officials and if the facts sustain the charge appropriate disciplinary action is taken."

JUN 26 1943

Councilman Powell's charges were made on Thursday when he rose at a City Council meeting to warn both Commissioner Valentine and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia that they must share responsibility for any outbreak of race violence in New York.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

VALENTINE DEFENDS MEN

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

JAMES FOSTER, 63, standing in the doorway of his home, just as he stood when a policeman shot him, wounding his hand. About 50 shots were poured into the house by police.

Cop Who Shot Philadelphia Negro Picked Up for Drinking on Duty

APR 4 1943

(Special to The Worker)

PHILADELPHIA.—One of the policemen involved in shooting up a Negro home in Southwest Philadelphia three weeks ago was picked up last Friday at the corner taproom in uniform, while on duty, and suspended for six days. APR 4 1943

He is patrolman Carl Crail, of 2518 Grey's Ferry Ave. Neighbors told The Worker that this was the fourth or fifth time Crail had been picked up for the same offense by the "ginks," the plainclothes headquarters squad. "He was drunk," neighbors said. APR 4 1943

"The odor of liquor was on Patrolman Crail's breath," Police Superintendent Sutton told The Worker, denying that Crail was intoxicated, and confirming Crail's suspension. "He is being returned to duty after the usual six days suspension." APR 4 1943

Three weeks ago, James Foster, 63-year-old Negro, was shot in the hand while standing in the doorway at his home at 2530 Grey Ferry Ave., by Policeman Charles Dever, part owner of the corner taproom where Crail, who joined Dever in shooting up Mr. Foster's house, was picked up by the "ginks." Mr. Foster, who was wounded in the hand by Dever, as told in last week's Worker, 'is under bail on charges including "assault and battery with intent to kill." Newspapers who carried "Negro crime scare" stories about Foster going berserk, being mentally deranged, and suffering from a persecution complex have not had a line about police shooter Crail's suspension for his taproom activities, which The Worker now discloses for the first time.

Meanwhile, Mr. Foster, member of No. 413, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, AFL, his wounded hand in a sling, sits in the home of a neighbor. His home, like the rest of the Negro homes in the neighborhood, is not safe from the hoodlums who have been breaking in windows and doors, which Patrolman Crail has not been able to prevent.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Seek Investigation Of Georgia Police Brutality

FEB 13 1943

ALBANY, GA. — The Albany NAACP branch has requested witnesses to make affidavits of the death of Robert Hall who was beaten and dragged to death last week at Newton, Baker County, Georgia while in the custody of Sheriff Claude Screws and night policeman Frank Jones. Hall's body bore 21 contusions and abrasions. The NAACP will seek investigation by the proper governmental authorities. FEB 13 1943

The back of Hall's skull was beaten soft. His wrist was cut as though cut by handcuffs and his clothing was torn to pieces.

Mrs. Annie Pearl Hall the widow of Hall stated that on Friday night, January 29th at about 12 o'clock the policeman named aroused Hall and ordered him to dress and go with him, stating that George C. Durm and his brother John C. had taken out a warrant for the arrest of Hall for stealing tires from a truck owned by them. Later the Durn brothers denied that they had sworn such a warrant. Hall was handcuffed by the night policeman and was taken away in an automobile driven by the sheriff. On the following morning the wife and relatives of Hall went to the jail to visit him and were told by the jailor that Hall was sent to the hospital.

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Negro And White CIO Organizers Brutally Beaten In Vicksburg

APR 3 1943

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southern Worke s Defense League has launched an immediate investigation into the brutal beating of two CIO organizers in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Claude Welch, organizer for the International Woodworkers of America was kidnapped from his home in Vicksburg at the point of a gun, driven out of town, handcuffed to a tree and given a severe beating. Frank Avis, Negro IWA organizer was arrested by the city police and given a bad beating while in jail.

In an appeal for aid, Worth Lowery, International Woodworker of America, president, wired to Frank McCallister, Southern Secretary of the Workers Defense League:

"Brutal beatings of two Organizers of the International Wood workers of America, CIO, took place in Vicksburg, Mississippi on Wednesday, March 17th. Claude Welch white IWA organizer in Vicksburg Area, was taken forcibly under threat of death at the point of a gun from his home where he resided with wife and two children loaded into automobile driven out of town, handcuffed to tree and given severe beating. Frank Avis, Negro IWA organizer picked up [illegible] jail and given bad beating. We believe Local Police involved in both actions. We wired President Roosevelt, U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, protesting this abrogation of civil rights and urging that Department of Justce take jurisdiction over case to see that those responsible for such brutal action are punished to fullest extent of the law. Have also requested immmediate investigation of Governor Paul B. Johnson and Greek L. Rice, State Attorney General. Urge you contact our representatives George Brown and John Hawkins who are at hotel Heidelberg in Jackson trying to see that action is taken on situation. Will greatly appreciate anything your organization can do to see that those responsible are located and properly dealt with through legal processes." APR 3 1943

McCallister announced that he was going to Vicksburg to secure affidavits and seek immmediate federal investigation.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Ask Probe of Military Police In South

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 14.—The Department of Justice has been asked by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to investigate the part of military police in creating bad morale and inciting disunity in civilian and military population of the South.

"The need now," said a statement issued today by James A. Dombrowski, executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, "is for mutual good-will and respect between all groups in the community and the nation, if needless disturbance." the statement continued, "turned in a unwarranted riot call. Investigation to be made available to the warranted riot call. Investigation of Justice show that there was no riot. some frightened person," the statement, affidavits to be made available to the warranted riot call. Investigation of Justice show that there was no riot. According to the statement of Justice show that there was no riot. the forces of fascism."

"We assume, the statement concluded, "that the function of the military police is not merely to help create and civilian order, but to help create community morale terrorized." The reverse was the case in Nash-Negro business ville on April 3 when the military police and civilian police "intimidated and "nine-year-old boy was clubbed with a large section of the the barrel of a riot-gun, women were beaten, many were dragged from business establishments and the trouble arose over the arrest beaten while cash and property Negro soldier when were left unguarded, shots were

fired recklessly, and tear-gas was used against peaceful citizens offering no resistance."

"Such tactics," said the statement, "are repugnant to the great majority of Southern people, who believe in fair play and democratic institutions, and are deeply resented by the 45,000 Negro citizens of Nashville."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Officer And Wife Beaten By Police

MAY 16 1943

COLUMBUS, Ga. —(ANP)— Resentment by white police and civilians over Negro army officers has resulted in the arrest, beating and fining of Lt. and Mrs. Wall and the reported failure of military authorities at Fort Benning, where Lt Wall was stationed, to investigate the incident.

The attack occurred Monday evening, May 3, when the lieutenant and his wife approached the cashier of the Royal theater to buy tickets. Told that 'niggers' tickets are sold in the rear," the officer said 'thank you" and walked away.

STOPPED BY MINERS

According to Lt. Wall, in a few seconds they were stopped by the theatre ushers and a special policeman who said they were detaining him "for the way you spoke to the white woman." The lieutenant, seeing a city policeman passing on a motorcycle, called to him.

"Nigger, you think you are something because you are wearing those gold bars," the policman said then called a patrol wagon and pushed the Walls inside.

They were taken in the side entrance of the city police station to avoid M. P.'s at the front. Lt. Wall said 14 policeman began beating him. He was knocked down several times and each time was told to get up only to be floored again. He was struck mainly around the stomach, apparently not to break any bones, and was kicked once about the head. Finally, with his nose and mouth bleeding, he became so weak he could not rise when ordered to. His wife bent over to help him and a policeman hit her.

BOTH ARE BEATEN

After the beating, both were put in cells. Mrs. Walls was released in a few hours but her husband was kept under arrest until the next day when he was tried in city court. The lieutenant was not allowed to testify. The cashier told her story. A first lieutenant, acting as military counsel, said nothing but "yes sir" when told by the judge that he wanted charges under the articles of war placed on Lt. Walls, who was fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

Chaplain Stanmore of Fort Benning paid the fine and was a witness to Lt. Wall's physical condition at the time of his release.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

N.Y. Girl, 15, Says Cop Beat Her

NEW YORK (ANP)—Ethelen Burnett, 15, a sophomore at the George Washington High School Annex, accused a white subway policeman of beating her Monday when she failed to move along the platform fast enough to suit him.

According to the girl and many of the 150 school mates who witnessed the incident, the officer slapped her when she explained that she had to get her books from on top of the turnstile, and when she kicked at him, dragged her by the hair into a men's washroom and beat her.

A white girl who summoned city policemen was also snatched into the washroom when the officers discovered it was a colored girl they had been called to rescue. Both girls were taken from the subway station by police, but were later released.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan

NASHVILLE NEGRO DISTRICT TERRORIZED BY BRUTAL COPS

Nashville, April 16. (ANP)—Indignant Negro and white leaders here are cooperating to prevent the recurrance of such a disturbance as took place in this city last Saturday night when a white military policeman attempted to arrest a drunken Negro soldier in the Manhattan cafe.

When the soldier resisted arrest the MP summoned the aid of other officers, while someone sent in a riot call to police headquarters.

APR 16 1943

Witnesses report that scores of police and MP's rushed into the downtown Negro business section and began immediately to terrorize colored citizens on the streets and in the business district and shops, that tear gas bombs were thrown into the crowds of shoppers, proprietors of barber shops and customers were pulled, beaten, and driven out of the shops, and in one instance where the proprietor was a bit slow about opening his door civilian police smashed the door in and drove every one out, while in the Y. M. C. A. barber shop an MP fired a bullet into the ceiling, forcing the barbers and customers on the sidewalk.

APR 16 1943

Men, women, and children were clubbed, kicked, and driven by policemen armed with blackjacks, revolvers, and riot guns. It is claimed that scores of rounds of ammunition were fired into the air and on the ground.

This terrorization apparently resulted from an unwarranted riot call sent in by a frightened or hysterical person.

APR 16 1943

The Inter-Denominational alliance held a protest meeting Monday night, in cooperation with the Legal Redress committee of the NAACP, while the white pastors' association has appointed a committee to work with the colored citizens toward ending such brutality and terror on the part of Nashville police. Protests are being sent to President Roosevelt and other ranking government officials asking that trained Negro military police be placed in the city's Negro districts.

In view of the fact that the disturbance occurred on the eve of the city election, the colored citizens here feel that their chance of getting colored policemen on the city forces is good.

Investigations indicate that no arrests were made of Negro civilians on charges of resisting officers of the law, inciting riots or interferring with military discipline.

APR 16 1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THREATEN YOUTH WHO EXPOSED BRUTALITY

June 5, 1943

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 3—(ANP)—Guards at the Reid State Penal farm, where only Negroes are kept, are "plenty hot with Moody Lowman," a released prisoner said last week following a trip to the farm a few days before to visit a friend still there.

Lowman's story of brutal whippings and mistreatment of himself and other prisoners was released through the Associated Negro Press a month ago.

Negro Parents Press Fight on 'Mugger' Cop

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

APR 13 1943

By Eugene Gordon

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burnett told the Daily Worker yesterday that, despite the Board of Transportation's returning to work the subway cop who beat their daughter Ethelyn, the case was not closed. The man had been suspended for three weeks but was returned to work yesterday because the three weeks were up.

"Oh, no! He won't get away so easy! Beats up an innocent girl and gets a three-week vacation, then, after a good rest, is put back to work. What do these people think we are, up here in Harlem? If he's allowed to get away with that, he'll beat up some other girl whenever he takes it into his head."

Mrs. Burnett agreed with her husband that they would prosecute.

"MUGGED" BY COP

Fifteen-year-old Ethelyn Burnett was "mugged" by Raphael Jacobson, subway cop, on the afternoon of March 15, as she and a group of other girls were returning from the George Washington High School.

The Daily Worker was informed early yesterday by Jerome Daly, secretary of the Board of Transportation, that Jacobson's case was closed, as far as he and the Board were concerned. The Daily immediately informed the parents of the girl.

APR 13 1943

Miss Burnett, entering the subway station at 207th St. after school on March 15, laid her books on the top of the turnstile while she waited for a friend. Jacobson ordered her to move. She did not, however, move fast enough to suit him and he reached across the turnstile and slapped her. She kicked him.

The man came through the gate, grabbed the girl by the hair and the arm, and dragged her into the men's toilet, locking himself in with her. More than a hundred school kids, witnesses of the incident, clamored around the door as she screamed that he was beating her. Most of them were white.

"I don't know yet what that man did to my daughter in that place," Mrs. Burnett said angrily, yesterday. "She still complains that her head hurts when he pulled out handfuls of her hair."

Mrs. Burnett, who with her husband runs a rooming house at 328 St. Nicholas Ave., asked what would have happened to the policeman had he been a Negro and the girl been white. She said one could have imagined, also, what most of the newspapers would have done with such a story.

APR 13 1943

Scores of Negro and white persons, reading about the case in the Daily Worker and the People's Voice (the only papers which reported it), went to the aid of the Burnett family. A united-front rally around the case was called and a delegation, representing the NAACP, the Communist Party, the National Negro Congress, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the People Committee, visited the Mayor and the Board of Transportation to demand action against the patrolman.

Roy Wilkins, Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Commit-and the NAACP counsel. They said they would accept the offer. There was no effort on the part of the subway cop or his counsel to deny, during the recent hearing, that he had beaten the girl. Indeed, he said that he felt he had not been severe enough with her. He beat her in "self-defense."

His three-weeks' suspension and trial followed.

APR 13 1943

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,

Police Brutality
15-1943
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Find Witnesses to Beating of Negro, White Boys in Harlem

MAY 12 1943

The two small boys who were allegedly beaten so badly by a Harlem policeman that one's hand was broken while the other's ankle was dislocated will have their day in court, it was learned yesterday, in spite of the fact that the patrolman, John Jenkins, was exonerated at a private hearing last week.

Charles Nichols, Jr., 11, Negro, and Donald Turner, white, and about the same age, were caught by the patrolman as they played around a curbstone fire. Patrolman Jenkins admitted at the hearing that he caught the boys but insisted that their injuries came from falling down while trying to escape.

Morris Engle, member of the National Lawyers' Guild and the International Labor Defense legal staff, said yesterday that he had procured eyewitnesses to the police assault of the boys. Two witnesses, Mamie Woodruff, 625 St. Nicholas Ave., and Paul Moore, 1 W. 135th St., told Mr. Engle they were willing to testify in open hearing against Jenkins. Two additional witnesses may testify.

Mr. Engle, who is giving his services free, has filed notice of claim with the Controller of the City of New York. His next action will be to start a proceeding in the Supreme Court of New York County. He is suing the city for $20,000 for Charles and $10,000 for Donald.

Mr. Engle said, with reference to the suit:

MAY 12 1943

"In the past the people of Harlem have complained to the police department on numerous occasions against similar instances of police brutality and nothing has ever been done. Appeal should be made in all such cases to the Police Commissioner, and departmental hearings should be demanded in every instance. Furthermore, civil action for assault should invariably be prosecuted. When the police learn that they can't get away with it, they'll be forced to act as servants of the public rather than as petty dictators."

MAY 12 1943

MAY 12 1943

—Daily Worker Photo

Charles Nichols, 306 W. 146th St., and Donald Turner, 471 W. 145th St., friends who were assaulted by a policeman who caught them near a small fire some boys had built near the curbstone on upper Eighth Ave. The policeman broke Charles' hand and dislocated Donald's ankle.

Action Is In Order

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

MAY 15 1943

Reports of police brutality against Negroes during the past week have mounted to the point where special attention from Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine is in order.

MAY 15 1943

Police Brutality

In Harlem, a Negro youngster and his white playmate were assaulted by a police officer, and the Negro boy's hand broken. In Brooklyn, a Negro soldier was assaulted by an officer last Sunday, and a woman beaten. And a couple of days ago, a Negro lad was shot by an officer in downtown Manhattan.

MAY 15 1943

On top of that, a group of white hoodlums in Brownsville brutally raped a young Negro girl and though identified, got off scot free.

There's no doubt that under the Mayor's and Police Commissioner Valentine's administration, New York's police force is not the brutal, inhuman bunch known to New Yorkers in earlier days. But there is still a hangover of the old days in the attitude of some of the police toward the Negro people. This has been aggravated by the shameful "mugging" campaign carried on by sections of the metropolitan press.

Continuation of this brutality will have repercussions which might prove dangerous to our war unity and to the morale of our citizens. Immediate and drastic action by the proper authorities is needed, therefore, to see that it's cut out.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 24, 1943

Prison Treatment

Federal indictments have been returned against the sheriff of Macon County, Alabama, and a deputy, charging them with brutality to prisoners. Fifteen instances of mistreatment of both white and Negro prisoners over a period of three years are charged in the indictments, which were brought under the civil liberties statute. As charged, the alleged offenses constitute misdemeanors, carrying a maximum penalty of $1,000 fine and a year's imprisonment.

These cases are unusual. It is not often that local law enforcement officers are brought to trial on charges based on the federal civil liberties statute, although recently there have been more such cases over the country than there were formerly. The Macon County cases will be followed with special interest for that reason.

Concerning these indictments, an assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's criminal division has made the following statement:

"A killing of a Negro convict by the high sheriff of Macon County, Alabama, was labeled by a Federal Grand Jury as a federal crime.

"The case was presented by an Alabama lawyer and United States attorney, Edward Burns Parker, and a Justice Department lawyer, G. Maynard Smith, former city solicitor of Cairo, Ga. Thus Southern citizens as jurors and Southern lawyers brought the indictment under the civil liberties statute of the United States Code."

And a jury of Southerners will hear the evidence in a federal courtroom in Alabama and determine the guilt or innocence of the two officers, of course. Before the trial, no one has any right to form conclusions concerning their guilt or innocence.

Two comments are in order, however. One is that, whatever the merits of the cases, they are matters of proper concern to the state of Alabama, and especially to the prison authorities of the state. If there are abuses in an Alabama prison, whether state or local, the state should act to correct them and punish the persons responsible for them, without regard to action by federal authorities. If these charges of abuses are unfounded, then the state authorities have a proper interest in seeing that the state's good name is protected. In any event, the state should conduct its own investigation in cases of this kind and take appropriate action.

The other comment that seems pertinent is that in prisons it is often all too easy for mistreatment and abuse to crop up. Too often prison officials or attendants take the atti-

tain constant vigilance against mistreatment of prisoners.

ude that convicts are to be treated as if they were less than human beings. Even convicts, tion. Because prisons are closed, secluded of course, have certain rights which belongplaces, it is particularly necessary to main-

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The South Scores Again.

MAY 30 1943

THE South scores again. This time it happened in Georgia. Lieutenant Wall and his wife were the victims of the shameless and brutal treatment that the South has so long ago learned how to mete out to colored people. It doesn't matter what the rank or position; what the prestige or the wealth of the unfortunate Negro or Negroes who may be singled out as victims of southern race prejudice and depraved barbarity. All, when they have gone through the hellish experiment which they suffer when they are hapless enough and luckless enough to run into this ignominous stream of vile southern mistreatment, can tell the same story. Their position, their wealth, nor their characters, no matter how lofty they may be, fail to save them from suffering the most degraded treatment that it is within the power of men to invent.

MAY 30 1943

Lt. Wall wore the uniform of the United States Army. He has pledged to lay down his life, if need be, to assure the perpetuity of American institutions and the principle of American democracy. No matter, however, when he, with his wife, sought to purchase theater tickets he was told by the ticket seller who was an impish white girl, that 'niggers get their tickets in the rear." Insulting as this information was, the Lieutenant, nevertheless, thanked her for it and started away. He didn't get very far before he was "arrested" by a special policeman for "the way you spoke to that white woman." Subsequently, city policemen took him and his wife to the city police station and there beat him unmercifully because "you think you are something 'cause you're wearing them gold bars."

MAY 30 1943 MAY 30 1943

And the damnable South got away with this barbarous and wholly uncalled for mistreatment of Lieutenant Wall and his wife just as it has been getting away with its brutal treatment of Negroes, both soldiers and civilians, all along. And in the case of Negro army men, we wonder why it is so. Doesn't the government of this country care enough about the black men who pledge their lives to protect it to protect them from the insults and injuries heaped upon them by the squint-eyed, tobacoo-juice-spitting rebels of the South? To us, in view of the record, our government doesn't care. And so the South scores again!

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

It Must Have Been Funny.

MAY 27 1943

LAST week zealous cops slew a Negro youth out in Morgan Park. Yes; they slew him, and that in cold blood. It matters not what excuse the guilty officers may have offered as a reason for their having shot this boy in the back, there was absolutely no justification of their brutal act. The fact that the boy was running away from them, and the further fact that, as has been reported, he threw a stone at them, offers no excuse whatever for their summarily murdering him in the fashion that they did. He was not, according to all the evidence, a criminal who was wanted for some heinous crime, and his age, even if he were guilty of some misdemeanor, placed him in a category where due consideration should have been given his youthfulness.

MAY 27 1943

But the cops who slew him did not stop to think of anything except their anger and of the fact that the youth was a Negro. Thus, they felt no compunction in shooting him in the back as he fled from them. It must have been funny to these so-called upholders of law and order to commit a crime for which they felt they would not be punished. They didn't feel that it was any crime because they were white officers of the law and their victim was a mere Negro youth. Imbued with the southern credo that shooting Negroes is a great sport, they took advantage of the opportunity to get their "thrill" at the expense of the life of a youth who was even too frail to be of any great harm even if he desired to be.

MAY 27 1943 MAY 27 1943

We do not know whether our writing about this exhibition of police brutality will have any effect upon the future actions of the police or not. But we do know that we, all of us, feel greatly outraged by this most recent cold blooded murder of the son of one of our fellow citizens and fellow taxpayers. This is just one of the many glaring instances of the utter disregard for the life and well-being of Negro citizens that white cops are always so ready to exhibit. And it is likely that in this instance, as in numerous others, the guilty law officers will get away with it. But they shouldn't.

Something should be done, and that effectively. Shooting down our youth as if they were dogs is not a bit funny to us.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Crowd Sees Cop Shoot Negro Boy

MAY 1 4 1943 MAY 1 4 1943

Four Negro youths in their late teens or early twenties were playfully pushing each other around on the sidewalk on East 13th St. at the noon hour yesterday when a policeman burst into the crowd and grabbed one of the lads.

He took him away, beating him on the head with a blackjack, while the blood ran down his face, say witnesses.

Outraged pedestrians, who had been watching the good natured play, followed the policeman and captive to Broadway, where the officer took the Negro lad into a Postal Telegraph office and locked the door.

SHOOTS NEGRO

He shot him inside, wounding him in the thigh.

Witnesses, peering through the window, say that the lad was six or eight feet away when the officer fired.

The boy lay gasping on the floor, when the Daily Worker reporter arrived. The young Negro was bleeding from his thigh and from his lacerated head.

More policemen arrived and arrested two of the boy's companions, who had tried to enter the telegraph office to see their friend.

At the Eighth Precinct police station on Mercer St. the victim's name was given as Elwell Ellerba, but the address and charge were not disclosed. He had been removed to Bellevue prison ward, and his condition, the police asserted, was not serious.

MAY 1 4 1943

The name of the policeman, who did the shooting, was given as Fousek, Traffic A. Witnesses had previously taken his number.

The other two prisoners, whose names were not given, will be arraigned in Felony Court this morning.

SEEK VALENTINE TALK

News of the incident spread to Harlem immediately and Charles Collins, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee at 67 E. 125th St., announced that he was asking an immediate appointment with Commissioner Valentine.

MAY 1 4 1943

"We will demand that the police officer be suspended until the case is cleared up," he declared.

Brutality against Negroes is creating a dangerous situation in a nation that is fighting for its life against fascism, he said.

Downtown at 50 E. 13th St., a few feet from the scene of the blackjacking, Ben J. Davis, Jr., county chairman of the Manhattan organization of the Communist Party, and John Lavin, administrative secretary, issued a strong statement.

"These attacks on the Negro people," they said, "are the fruit of the anti-Negro campaign in the World-Telegram, the Daily News, the Hearst papers and the rest of the defeatist press.

"They help no one but Hitler."

Gadsden, Ala. Times
June 23, 1943

Sheriff Denies Brutality Charge

Defense Witnesses Say Prisoners Not Beaten By Officer

OPELIKA, Ala., June 23.—(AP)—Macon County Sheriff E. E. Evans entered a blanket denial today to federal charges of brutality to prisoners when he took the witness stand in his own defense.

The sheriff and his chief deputy, Henry F. Faucett, were accused of brutality in 13 cases by government witnesses. Two charges brought in the original indictments were dropped.

Evans testified he slapped a Negro woman, Lillie May Hinson, in his office after she offered him a $25 bribe and made an improper suggestion, and "realizing she had said too much, started to run."

The prosecution rested its case yesterday after presenting a number of witnesses who accused the officers of beating them at various times. The indictments allege that Evans and Faucett fatally wounded a Negro while arresting him, beat eight other Negroes, including two women, and beat a white man.

J. H. Reynolds, Macon County tax collector, testified that he was present when Evans arrested Walter Gunn, a Negro, and that he did not see the officer strike the prisoner. On cross-examination Reynolds said Evans and Gunn engaged in a scuffle and that during a portion of the time they were out of his eyesight.

Negro Denies Woman Beaten

Another defense witness, Adolphus Hall, a Negro, said he swore out a warrant charging Lily May Hinson with stealing $154 in cash from him and declared that he was with the officers at the time the Negro woman charges she was beaten by them. Hall said the two officers did not molest her.

C. C. Huckabee, a state highway patrolman, told the court he had gone to the Macon County jail following the escape of eight prisoners, but he denied that he or Evans beat a prisoner at that time in seeking to obtain information on the break.

Freed

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MAY 29 1943 MAY 29 1943

JAMES BUCHANAN

Worker in a Chicago defense plant and a fugitive from an Arkansas 'peonage' farm who was given his freedom in Criminal court Wednesday when Judge Sbarbaro refused to order his return to Arkansas on an extradition warrant. Buchanan was involved in an alleged shooting fracas in the South but before his case came to trial was forced to work on the sheriff's farm, a virtual slave. He escaped after the death of the sheriff and fled to Chicago with his wife and two children.

Inside Dope on Dixie Cops

MAY 22 1943

A White Reporter Assigned to Police Headquarters in a Southern Town Recites His Experiences for the AFRO

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

By DAVE SMITH

Formerly of the United Press, New York Times and the D.C. Daily News.

I am a white man, but for some time I have watched with concern the rising crescendo of strain between the colored and white races. It is not a pleasant thing to watch, this prejudice which is rapidly rolling out of control like a driverless car on a steep hill.

As a newspaperman covering police headquarters in a small Southern city, I have had opportunity to see this racial problem at its bigoted worst. At first I was mildly surprised, having been born and brought up in the North, but later I began to wonder how such an undemocratic characteristic as hatred of colored people could go so unprotested in a democracy.

Just Like Nazis

The attitude of the average white resident of this small city toward the colored man was the same brand of intolerance encouraged by the Nazis against non-Aryans. How could this problem be successfully handled? What could be done to bring about an understanding between these two races of Americans?

The more I observed, the more I began to think that the problem of racial prejudice was like a huge rock of granite, out of which a few well-meaning white men and a large group of colored men were chipping very insignificant pieces. The racial problem demands a more thorough investigation, a more discerning interest.

It is not enough to notice the unforgivable transgressions against the colored man and call them un-American and intolerant. Something far more drastic should be done.

MAY 22 1943

Say Boy, 15, Was Drunk

One of the most pathetic cases involving prejudice I have ever seen occurred a few months ago in the local police court. A young colored boy, 15 years of age, was brought before the judge after having spent the night in jail. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Upon investigation, it was learned that the arresting officer, a white man, had never thought to ask the boy his age. The case was for the juvenile authorities, but still the boy bore the marks of blackjack wounds on his head and the side of his face.

When the judge asked the arresting officer what the colored boy had done, he said that he had been "very drunk" and had "cussed him out without provocation." The officer reeled off a series of curse words which would have done credit to a sailor's parrot, and told the judge that those were the words used by the colored boy. The boy denied the charge and began to cry. He was young and frightened by the crowd.

MAY 22 1943

Sergeant Disagrees

This denial seemed to make the officer mad. He told the judge that the boy was "a black liar" and that he had been so drunk that he could not remember what he said. After further investigation, the judge found that the desk sergeant, who had booked the colored boy, had not noticed the boy being drunk.

In fact, the sergeant said that the boy had not been drunk or disorderly. However, this 15-year-old colored boy had been beaten, embarrassed, frightened, and spent the night in jail for no apparent reason, other than hatred.

I have seen the faces of these colored people as they are brought before the police court. Their eyes tell the story. I have watched the fear and hatred in their eyes as white Southern-born policemen, who know the colored man as something to be kicked around, conjure up all kinds of preposterous charges against them.

I have overheard the conversations of police officers, describing the types of blackjacks which will not leave marks on "those black heads." I have heard the police insult young colored girls by jeeringly questioning them on their sexual relations with colored boys. I have heard the colored man's religion derided by white policemen.

MAY 22 1943

It is not my intention, however, to go to the other extreme. I would never justify the action of every colored man. Such a tendency would be defeating its own purpose. There are bad colored men and there are bad white men. But it is my intention to ask for understanding, tolerance and justice for the average colored man.

During a recent disturbance which broke out between several colored and white soldiers here, I had further opportunity to observe the attitude of the white policeman toward the colored man.

Upon hearing that colored men were involved in the trouble, the police immediately took out the tear gas and the riot guns. These weapons are seldom used except in the event of a mass riot. but the policemen took them. The disturbance was one which could easily have been quieted with conciliatory measures.

It was on the street, but police lost no time in throwing tear gas bombs into the crowd which was by then mostly colored men. After the disturbance, it was learned that about nine colored men had been arrested, but that no white men had ever been questioned. Several of the colored men were taken into custody by local police and several were turned over to military authorities.

At the police station later, I heard one policeman remark to another, "Someday I'm going to shoot one of those ——— and hang him up on a lamp post.

Would You Believe That

Boys under 15 are held in jail overnight?

Black jacks are used without provocation?

Fake charges of drunkenness are trumped up?

Tear gas is reserved for colored(?) riots?

In interracial disturbances only the colored are arrested? Read Dave Smith's story for the inside dope on the police headquarters in one Southern town.

That's the way you drive crows away, isn't it? I bet they'd keep a quiet then." This attitude in a democracy; it is appalling!

Whites Must Understand

The problem of racial prejudice will continue to spread its octopus-like tentacles throughout our democracy until the white man, who is given the benefit of every doubt, takes it upon himself to try to understand his colored countryman.

MAY 22 1943

The "Save the World for Democracy" theme of this country will furnish little impetus to the colored man as long as he is treated in an undemocratic manner in his own country, the United States of America.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Mistreatment Of Negroes Told At B'klyn Rally

MAY 13 1943

Three cases of mistreatment of Negroes in Brooklyn, in two of which policemen played leading roles, were presented to residents of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area Monday night by Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church. After announcing that a mass meeting was being called next week to plan definite action, Dr. Harten urged members of the audience to:

1—See to it that Madison Square Garden is packed to capacity on the evening of June 7 for the Negro Freedom Rally.

2—Support Councilman Peter V. Cacchione in his efforts to help the common people of Brooklyn, including especially the Negro people.

3—Read the Daily and the Sunday Worker in order to know who the Negro's real friends were.

The three cases of mistreatment of Negro citizens were: the beating of a soldier by policemen early last Sunday morning; the beating of a woman member of Dr. Harten's church by a policeman; the rape of a Negro girl and the grand jury's failure to indict the men she identified.

MAY 13 1943

The meeting was held in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock St. near Franklin Ave., occupied by Dr. Harten's congregation since the Holy Trinity Baptist Church was burned several weeks ago.

The police beating of the Negro soldier was described by an eyewitness, who gave the ringleader's shield number. The witness said that bystanders who protested to the policemen were driven off, while the soldier, bleeding from the assault, was driven away in a squad car.

MAY 13 1943

BEATEN BY COP

Dr. Harten introduced a Mrs. Taylor, member of his congregation, who had been beaten by a policeman following her arrest. The policeman, Dr. Harten said, after tearing the license tag from Mrs. Taylor's dog's neck tossed it away and then accused Mrs. Taylor of having no license.

The case of the 17-year-old rape victim was related by Dr. Harten and by the girl's uncle. It was also referred to by Councilman Cacchione, who pointed out that the growing unity of the Negro and the white people in their common struggle against fascism had driven the enraged reactionaries to reprisals.

Dr. Harten roused round after round of applause as he praised Cacchione as "one man I have tried on the Negro question and who has never failed us."

MAY 13 1943

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Justice Bureau Probe Sought Into Outrages

April 24 1943

Citizens Beaten, Tear Gas Used by M P's, City Cops, Welfare Unit Says

NASHVILLE, (ANP)—The department of justice has been asked by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to investigate the part of military police in creating bad morale and inciting disunity in civilian and military population of the south.

"The need now," said a statement issued by James A. Dombrowski, executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, "is for mutual goodwill and respect between all groups in the community and the nation, if we are to do our utmost in the fight against the forces of fascism."

"We assume," the statement continued, "that the function of the military police is not merely to preserve order, but to help create good-will and community morale. The reverse was the case in Nashville on April 3 when the military and civil police deliberately incited a large scale and needless disturbance."

According to the statement, affidavits to be made available to the Department of Justice show that there was no riot, only a sadistic outburst.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
Circ. D. 45,117 S. 49,849

JUN 23 1943

U. S. Witnesses Under Fire By Evans Defense

Rebuttable White Citizens

4-24-43 no resistance.

Of Macon County Go On Stand For Sheriff

By ATTICUS MULLIN

OPELIKA, ALA., June 22.—From black to white, the federal courtroom suddenly turned at the noonday hour today just after the government finished evidence in the prosecution of Sheriff Pat Evans of Macon County, and his deputy, Faucett, on civil liberty charges worked up by the FBI of Washington.

All Tuesday morning the witness chair in the courtroom found one negro after another, most of them brought to the trial by deputy wardens of penitentiaries, testifying against the sheriff of Macon County and his deputy. One negro criminal, who was not only a repeater in crime in Alabama but also a repeater in North Carolina, was brought from that State to testify that the Alabama sheriff whipped him in jail in Tuskegee. One negro who had been in the asylum also testified against the sheriff and his deputy.

The color scheme changed after the noonday hour because the government announced the prosecution witnesses had been exhausted. And during the afternoon prominent white citizens of Macon County began to appear in the witness chair in an effort to discredit the criminals and others who had gone before. Direct testimony from these white witnesses was offered to tear down the testimony of the negro criminals and others put upon the stand by the government.

For the first time in the proceedings the name of Tuskegee Institute was brought in. The first time when Dr. Raley, of Auburn and a toxicologist, stated that Tuskegee Institute had first asked him to investigate the death of a negro. Later a physician of Tuskegee Institute testified for the government in the same death.

Origin Not Determined

It was not brought out during the day, either by the government or the defense, who started the FBI into the investigation. Mrs. Roosevelt's name was not mentioned by witnesses on the stand although it was frequently mentioned on the streets of Opelika and around the corridors of the courtroom. But nothing has come out so far that would indicate that Mrs. Roosevelt, or anybody else, is behind the government's prosecution.

During the morning the government went further into the death of the negro, Gunn, who was alleged to have been shot by the sheriff of Macon County, but also to have been beaten over the head by him. Dr. Raley of Auburn, toxicologist, said the gunshot wound in the legs would not have caused death and that the wound upon his head was of such a character that it could not have been caused by beating upon the head with handcuffs. He thought Gunn fell upon a sharp object while running from the officers of the law after being shot.

It was Dr. Raley, who first mentioned the name of the Tuskegee Institute in the proceedings. He said he was first called about the matter by a man who said he represented the Tuskegee Institute. Later a Dr. Chenault, a negro physician attached to Tuskegee Institute, was called by the government and explained the wounds. Chenault said he thought Gunn had been struck by a blount object possibly a blackjack. Upon cross examination he said that his death could have been caused by a fall upon an object but did not believe that happened.

White Witness

A white man was called for the government, Red Huguley. He claimed that he was starting to work one day and Sheriff Evans and Deputy Faucett met him on the road, both driving automobiles, and they said to him "I will beat hell out of you" and they did. He said Sheriff Evans held Faucett's gun while the two fought along the highway. He said Faucett beat him because he talked too much about the sheriff and his deputies beating up negroes. Chief of Police Trasher of Tuskegee, was placed upon the stand for the second time during the trial and testified that on one occasion Sheriff Evans had told him he was sorry that he "beat hell out of Lilly Mae Hendon." Lillie Mae was alleged to have been beaten. She was the glamor negress who was on the stand Monday when Attorney Jake Walker of the defense admonished her to "pull down your dress." She was accused of stealing money from her cousin and was alleged to have been beaten by the defendants.

Testimony showed that Albert Lloyd Stephens, a negro, was beaten by the defendants. Or that is, Albert Lloyd Stephens gave the testimony. Albert Lloyd is now in the penitentiary. Another negro, Albert Lloyd, Jr., testified he was arrested and was mistreated by the defendants. He served a term in the penitentiary for assault with intent to murder and has been convicted of other crimes.

Prisoner Testifies

Another negro, Lewis Hatcher, now serving a ten-year sentence in the North Carolina penitentiary and who has served before in North Carolina and Alabama, testified the defendants handcuffed him in the Macon jail, beat him with forty or fifty strokes with a hose. Later he confessed to having a hacksaw with which he sawed out of jail. During the afternoon white witnesses testified that Hatcher was not struck by the defendants but that former Deputy Reilly hit him five times with a piece of hose before he confessed to leading a jail break at the Tuskegee jail.

Matt Lewis, a negro, was brought in to say he saw Hatcher whipped by the defendants. Lewis, it was later brought out, had been convicted of petit larceny and has been in the asylum.

A negro, James Martin, who was said not to have ever been in the pen or convicted of anything, claimed to have been whipped by Sheriff Evans. It developed later that Martin ran when the sheriff and his deputies drove up to a negro Sunday church meeting. He admitted he had made a statement to Judge Varner, of Tuskegee, that he was bad drunk and that the sheriff hit him while subduing him.

Defense Takes Over

This type of government testimony went on all the morning. In the afternoon the defense took over with a view to impeaching the testimony of the negro criminals and others who had testified for the government.

J. H. Reynolds, county tax collector, testified that he was with the sheriff in the arrest of Walter Gunn. He said Gunn ran when the sheriff drove up to the negro church meeting, that there were no blows struck by the sheriff in subduing Gunn. A negro, Drew Walker, member of the church where the alleged crime occurred, testified for the defense and said Gunn was not maltreated by the sheriff. Other negroes testified to the same thing.

Jim Roberts, prominent citizen of Macon County, said he had known Walter Gunn for a number of years, that his character was bad and that he would not believe him on oath, and that he was always in trouble.

Bill Humphry, another prominent white man of Macon County and long-time citizen, said he knew Walter Gunn. his character and reputation were bad and he would not believe him on oath.

C. C. Huckaby, a highway patrolman, said he knew Gunn, that his reputation was bad and he would not believe him on oath.

Zeke Not "Mistreated"

In the case of a negro, Zeke Buchanan, who had alleged that the defendants mistreated him, W. C. Pucket, a white citizen, said he was with the officers who arrested Buchanan and that he was not mistreated. J. J. Plant, another prominent Macon County citizen. said he was with the officers when Buchanan was arrested and nobody bothered him. O. B. Broadwater, a citizen of Lee County, testified he was with the officers when they arrested Buchanan and that he was not mistreated or struck. And several prominent Macon County citizens said Buchanan's reputation was bad and they would not believe him on oath.

The same sort of testimony against the men the government charges the defendants mistreated was given in several cases during the afternoon and before adjournment. The defense was making every effort to breakdown the testimony of the criminals and others who had testified for the government.

During the afternoon for the defense side Attorney T. B. Hill, Jr., of Montgomery, conducted the examination of defense witnesses. At times he conferred with Attorneys Powell, Hare, and Walker.

During the afternoon testimony two investigators for the A. B. C. board testified that they heard Eugene Brown, one of the negroes who was alleged to have been beaten by the defendants, tell Asa Vaughn, a Tuskegee white man who had previously testified for the government and who is an alderman of Tuskegee, that "Mr. Evans and Faucett (the defendants) never done me no harm." Vaughn had previously testified that he had never made any effort to work up evidence against the defendants. Another prominent Macon County citizen named Sullivan testified that Vaughn had worked for weeks trying to get up evidence against the defendants.

A number of reputable citizens testified that they had known Eugene Brown, the negro who was supposed to have been whipped by the defendants, all his life, that he had a bad reputation and could not be believed upon oath.

Testimony of the defense against the testimony of the many negro criminals and some others who had testified for the government, will continue Wednesday morning.

The jury trying the case is composed of thirteen men, one an extra, and they hail from ten counties. They are Julius W. Hayes, of Chilton; J. P. Walton, of Dale; Albert Spencer, of Banks; H. F. Lowe, Jr., of Opelika; Leland H. Jones, of Phenix City; Floyd Baxter, of Dothan; Henry C. Williams, of Columbia; J. Lee Cox, of Deatsville; Bunyan Jackson, of Barbour; Marshall Salter, of Bullock; Knox Hammonds, of Coosa; Luther Cunningham, of Henry, and W. B. Kessler, of Montgomery.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Judge Raps Cop Who Held Youth In Jail 3 Days

MAY 22 1943

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — A charge of theft against a youth of 18 was dismissed and police who kept him confined in jail for three days before bringing him to trial were severely rebuked last week by Judge Harvey L. Neelan.

Judge Neelan, after hearing the testimony of Detective Leo Woelfel, white, to the effect that Cleophas Payne, 1728-B N. Sixth street, had been arrested for stealing two sweaters, questioned the officer concerning the time of the crime. When the latter replied that the arrest was made on Sunday, the court inquired:

MAY 22 1943

"If this fellow was arrested Sunday, and today is Wednesday, where has he been all this time?"

The detective stated that it took him two days to obtain a confession from Payne, whereupon Judge Neelan declared that this was not a satisfactory explanation. He reminded the officer that suspects held in the city jail are fed on nothing but sausage, bread and coffee. He pointed out that the defendant was entitled to bail if the police did not intend to bring him to court the next day.

MAY 22 1943

Admonishing the detective not to let it happen again, "or I will dismiss any more cases you bring me like this," Judge Neelan freed Payne without the latter taking the stand.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Flay Cops Who Beat 2 N.Y. Boys

MAY 22 1943

NEW YORK—The National Lawyers' Guild and International Labor Defense joined hands this week to go "all-out" in seeking punishment for a Harlem policeman charged with beating two 11-year-old boys unmercifully, allegedly breaking the hand of one and dislocating the ankle of the other.

MAY 22 1943

Victims of the frenzied police cruelty, the organizations say, are Charles Nichols Jr., and Donald Turner. The accused officer, Patrolman John Jenkins, was freed of the charge at a private hearing last week.

The two lads were playing with a group of friends on upper Eighth

Chicago Defender

Seek Investigation Of Negro Soldier Abuse In The South

New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Immediate investigation of the preva-lence of mistreatment of Negro soldiers and sailors in Alabama was sought here this week by NAACP officials.

The NAACP requested that this investigation be given immediate attention and reminded the War Department of increasing instances in the South of brutality to Negro soldiers and mistreatment by civilian police.

MAY 22 1943

15-1943
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Police Brutality

WOMAN BEATEN BY POLICEMAN

FEB 13 1943

FLORENCE, Ala., Feb. 11—Because she was unable to tell the whereabouts of her husband, Mrs. Minnie Lee Griffin was allegedly beaten up by a policeman in Tri-Cities, Ala., in the heart of the Tennessee Valley where police brutality is understood to be widespread.

According to information, the woman was struck to the ground, after which the officer put his foot upon her neck. A man who intervened reportedly was beaten and placed under arrest.

Board Studies Brief in Attack On Negro Girl

The secretary of the Board of Transportation, William Jerome Daly, told the Daily Worker yesterday that briefs covering the hearing in the case of Ethelyn Burnett and Raphael Josephson have now been turned in and that minutes of the hearing are being transcribed.

He said that decision in the matter would be made known soon.

Ethelyn Burnett is the Negro high school girl who was assaulted in an Independent subway station by Josephson, a subway policeman, three weeks ago. He admitted at the hearing that he had beaten the girl, adding that he felt he had not been severe enough with her. He charged her with having "attacked" him and declared that he had acted in self-defense.

Miss Burnett and her schoolmate witnesses, however, swore that Josephson slapped the girl, locked her in the men's toilet and beat her because she did not move quickly enough to suit him when he ordered her to get away from the subway turnstile.

APR 10 1943

Public interest in the case, manifesting itself in a delegation to Daly's office, resulted in the hearing. The Communist Party and the Daily Worker led in organizing protests against the policeman's act and demands for his removal. The trial just completed was held to determine whether the man should be removed.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

APR 15 1943

Brutality To S. C. Negro Prisoners Bared; Men Whipped At Rifle Point; Abused, Killed

By MOODY LOWMAN
(As Told to John H. McCray)

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—With thirty per cent off for good behavior, Monday, April 5, I walked the streets again freed from Hell. October 5, 1939, I was sentenced to five years in Aiken County on charges of assault and battery on a white man. Nine eight months were served on the Aiken County chain gang and June 29, 1940, I was transferred to the state penitentiary at Columbia, slept there by night and worked at the Industrial School for white girls by day. Just before Christmas in 1941 I was transfered to Reid's farm, state prison farm number two, and I lived a million years in those months, years of agony and unbelievable misery.

Reid's farm is about 46 miles north of Columbia and a short distance from Boykins, S. C. Dessesaure form, state farm number one, is about two miles away from Reid's farm. Only colored male prisoners are placed on these farms. White males are kept at the penitentiary.

WHIPPED "JUST TO TAKE IT"

My first sample of what hell is like came the third day after I reached the farm. Guard Jimmy Ives told his brother, Murk Ives, also a guard, "Here's a new nigger. Let's see if he can take a beating." Jimmy Ives then ordered: "Nigger, get your pants down. we want to show you what the state farm is like."

He ordered trusty Jim Williams, to hold a rifle on me and another trusty, Robert Gilchrist, to hold me. Gilchrist put a head and arm lock on me; I lay naked from the waist down, on the ground and Guard Ives lashed me 150 times with the "bull-tongue." After the first dozen or so blows, I knew little of what happened. I was numb all over; but other prisoners counted the blows (as we usually do whenever somebody gets whipped) and told me afterwards the number I received.

Guard Ives told me I took it fairly well for a beginner but needed touching up in several spots And I had met the "bull-tongue" a leather strap, about three-fourths of an inch thick, three inches wide and about eighteen inches long. It is attached on an eighteen inch handle and is carried for guards by a prisoner, known to the men as a "jack-leg."

FORCED TO BRIIBE TRUSTY

Two weeks later, the mule I was plowing accidentally stepped on a head of cabbage. I got seventy-five lashes with the bull-tongue under identical tcondiitons as the first time. Gilchrist told me privately afterwards that the only way I could help myself was to "set me up every once in a while." I sent to mamma for some money and gave him three dollars when it came, and during the rest of my sentence, continued to buy him cigarettes and soft drinks.

I got my third whipping about two months later when I forgot to take off my cap when Captain of the guards and superintnedent of the farm, W. A. Rush, passed. This time I got twenty-five lashes with a bull whip. Two weeks later, I got thirty-five with the bull-tongue, when guard Jimmy Ives said I had plowed a crooked row. Trusty "Son" Holliday put on the head-lock, Williams held the rifle.

BURNED WITH CIGARETTE

My fifth whipping was 150 lashes with the bull-tongue. That day I was "an example for the rest of you niggers." Captain Rush had told guard Jimmy Ives either we had to dig ditches faster or he would have to go. When Captain Rush left, Ives said: "You niggers heard what the captain said and I sure hell aint going NO damn where." To impress them, I was called out of a ditch and lashed. Gilchrist held my head and arms and guard Boles held the rifle.

About midway the beating, guard Ives paused to rest and smoke. About through with his cigarette, he pushed the lighted refuse down my shirt and said "That ought to keep you hot enough up there; I'll damn sure keep you hot enough behind." With my arms held fast, I could only bear it.

My final and sixth lashing came the last of September, 1942, when I was given 60 bull-tongue lashes because I accidentally left four bolls of unpicked cotton on my row. But daily we got two or three lashes, which none of us counted. I don't think there is a single man on the farm who doesn't get at least one whipping a week and I have seen men take as many as 500 and more lashes at one beating. I counted 844 lashes Joe Rivers got, 300 that Jerome Lewis got and 500 or more for each of the following: Bert Hunt, Elkin Williams, Isaac Brown, Jesse Mareno and Johnny Jones. All of these men are still on the farm and I tell this story, not because it can help me. Mine is now past, but I can't help but think of how pitiful and hopeless is the suffering and plot of these men.

MEN KILLED BY TREATMENT

One of the men, Joe Brown, died last year because of treatment given him. After taking a heavy beating with the bull-tongue he started staggering off as a semi-conscious. Guard Murk ordered a trusty to hit him with a stick and trusty Curtis Hickman struck him from behind in the head and he toppled over. Brown was taken to Columbia, presumably to the hospital. We received word the next day that he had died and since that time I have heard several guards tell us his fate was read for any of us who wanted it.

One day last summer, Lee Brown, not related to Joe, asked permission to rest while we worked under a blazing sun. The guard told him: "There aint no such damn thing as rest, and if I hear another whimper out of you, I'm gonna give you a thousand and four." He went back to work but fell over a few minutes later. A doctor arrived and worked over him furiously for about ten minutes, putting ice on his chest and head. Finally, he pulled a sheet over him and walked away.

There are men at Reid's now who told me that if ever given the chance, they would tell anybody, from the governor on down, how Murk Ives shot to death Richard Hamilton. I didn't see this myself but the men say Hamilton had brought up one tool for canal digging while the guard had ordered three tools each. When the guard threatened to get him a little later, Hamilton secured a razor blade and told some of the men he was going to kill himself before the guard killed him. The guard learned of the plan, had him overpowered and the blade taken. At the canal, all the men were ordered to work excepting Hamilton, who was ordered to start walking with his hands in the air. This he did, praying and begging not to be killed. The guard told him, "I'm just gonna put you out of your misery, nigger. No use to suffer." Thirty yards away, his hands still raised amidst prayers and pleadings, Hamilton was shot thrice in the back. The official version was, he was shot trying to escape.

Long term men still talk about how Allen Moultrie of Charleston was shot to death in cold blood back in 1932. He didn't get his pants off quickly enough. The official version was that he advanced on guards with a shovel.

I can't tell of all the things that happened and happen daily in one story. I can only tell you it is unbelievable; it can not be worse in German concentration camps. The men are forced always to write home "everything's fine," or it's another whipping.

I hope that somebody, somewhere will read this story and do something about it. Personally, I would be willing to offer my story to anybody in position to do something about it as a public service to my state. Just now, I am more grateful to God for coming out alive than anything else I can think of. You don't have to be bad to get a whipping, I got six of them in fifteen months and am out now because of "good behavior."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP HITS NO ACTION IN SOLDIER DEATH

MAY 16 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 13—Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, assailed this week the announcement of Wendell Berge, United States assistant attorney general that no further prosecution will be made of the alleged murderers of Raymond Carr, Negro soldier who was killed in cold blood by a Louisiana state trooper. Private Carr, wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army was killed when he was ordered to leave the post which had been assigned to him by his superior officer.

Questioned by the NAACP on the progress of the Carr case, Berge told Marshall that he had sent a member of the Department of Justice staff to Louisiana in December to confer with Governor Sam Jones and to urge the prosecution of the state trooper accused of Carr's death. Governor Jones, Marshall maintained that it is the duty of officials of the United States department of Justice to prosecute all persons guilty of violation of the federal criminal code. He further ponted out that at the present time there are

tens of thousands of Negro troops in Louisiana and all of these troops who visit or are assigned to Alexandria are at the mercy of the policeman who killed Raymond Carr and whose total 'punishment' for this crime has been a one day suspension from duty.

MAY 16 1943

The express purpose of federal criminal code is the protection of the civil rights of American citizens. "In view of the fact that this case involved the killing of an American citizen in uniform," Marshall said, "there is even more reason to expect protection."

Reviewing the number of cases involving the killing of soldiers by policemen, Marshall recalled the assaulting of Negro troops on August 14, 1941, near Gurdon, Ark., by a mob composed of state policemen and citizens. Although an investigation was made and the Department of Justice was called upon to act, no prosecutions were instituted. The NAACP was advised that the department's files in this matter have been closed.

A short time thereafter, on March 22, 1942, Sergeant Thomas B. Foster of the United States Army was shot to dath by a city policeman at the doorsteps of the Allison Presbyterian church in Little Rock, Ark. Prosecution in the case was halted by the induction of the city policeman into the United States Army.

On July 28, 1942, Private Charles J. Rice, of the United States Army, was murdered by a policeman in Beaumont, Texas. On August 14, 1942, Attorney General Biddle announced the filing of an information against these policemen for the killing of Rico but on January 16, 1943, a press release from the local United Stat-es attorney pointed out that the case would not be prosecuted because "it is lacking in those elements promising a successful prosecution." The NAACP urged the attorney general to reconsider the matter and by letter on February 3, was advised that the case 'would not be reopened or re-investigated." MAY 16 1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Gov't Indicts 2 Ala. Sheriffs For Brutality

APR 24 1943

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP).—The Justice Department announced tonight that Sheriff Edwin Eugene Evans and Deputy Sheriff Henry Franklin Faucett of Macon County, Ala., had been indicted by the Montgomery, Ala., Federal Grand Jury on charges of brutality toward prisoners over a three-year period.

The men were charged with whipping, beating and abusing prisoners to extract "confessions" from them. It was alleged that they violated the civil rights statute which provides maximum penalties of a year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine on each count.

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, in commenting on the indictments, emphasized that the case was "presented by Southern lawyers, heard by Southern Grand Jurors and presented to a Southern Judge." APR 24 1943

Victims of the brutality, the indictment said, were both white and Negro prisoners, who were beaten with a walking stick, a blackjack, rubber hose and other weapons.

One Negro, Walter Gunn, who was among the victims, was shot and killed by Evans while he was attempting to arrest him, the indictments continued, while another Negro, Louis James Hatcher, allegedly was handcuffed to cell bars and severely beaten with a rubber hose.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 20, 1943

Negroes Allege Cruelty on Farms

Governor Olin D. Johnston has received from the Negro Citizens committee of South Carolina, a letter in which the governor's attention is directed to a publication in "The Lighthouse and Informer," a Negro weekly, referring to brutality to Negro male prisoners, on two of the state's prison farms.

The committee says that "The article alleges that prisoners are whipped unmercifully and for the least infraction of the rules and goes so far as to allege that some deaths have occurred. The article goes so far as to name a prisoner and dates of inhuman whippings.

"Our committee is requesting that an investigation to either disprove' the allegations made or to take corrective steps that such conditions will not continue in the state of South Carolina.

"We feel that your fairness in matters will not permit such charges to go 'uninvestigated.'"

Those signing the letter to the governor were E. A. Adams, chairman of the Negro Citizens committee; James H. Hinton, secretary.

CAROLINA POLICEMEN GANG, BEAT SOLDIER

MAR 25 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Aroused Citizens Urge Investigation

SUMMERTON, S. C.—(SNS)—Bitter resentment, almost to a fever pitch, coursed the Negro homes of Summerton Monday morning following a week-end in which Negro leaders had more than their hands full to prevent violent outbreaks which developed after highway patrolmen, two town officers and six white youths, deputized for the occasion, combined their beating efforts on a single Negro soldier who had come home to attend the funeral of a brother.

MAR 25 1943

The soldier, unidentified just now as well as other persons involved in the incident for obvious reasons, was stationed at Fort Bragg. He and a civilian Negro entered into an argument, witnesses report, and the civilian reported the dispute to city officers. Five or six white youths were given guns and along with the patrolmen and city officers, went on a search for the soldier.

MAR 25 1943

Locating the soldier in his brother's car and about to go home, the patrolmen dragged him out by his collar and began beating him. The soldier fought back and then the town officers and posse members rushed up. A City officer struck the soldier in the head from the rear, knocking him to the ground. The soldier wanted to know why they were taking him to jail and in reply the officers knocked him down again. One sat on him while another beat him about the head and body with a blackjack until blood flowed freely from many wounds. When he was finally pulled up, being too weak to stand, his uniform was covered with blood. The group then took him away to jail but when relatives sought to locate him a short while afterwards they were told he had been taken to Manning and placed in the county jail but no information was available at that place.

MAR 25 1943

Negro leaders placed the matter before military authorities at Sumter Saturday night but were told the investigation would have to be initiated by authorities at Fort Bragg where the soldier was stationed. Fort Bragg authorities were asked to rush down and conduct the investigation before nine o'clock Sunday morning. A protest is being filed with the State Highway Department as well and another protest was to have been presented the Summertown Town Council Monday night. No one knows why the soldier was so badly treated nor why mystery has shrouded his arrest and whereabouts.

MAR 25 1943

James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina NAACP conference, said Tuesday night that it had received information on the wanton beating of a Negro soldier at Summerton Saturday night by town, highway and deputized officers, and that the case was being investigated.

"This sort of thing has got to be stopped," Mr. Hinton said, "or how will we ever be able to impress upon a colored soldier that he is fighting for everything that is good?"

Mr. Hinton said no authoritative information had been received late Tuesday night but that, on the surface, the incident appeared far from being pleasing.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

U. S. Grand Jury Indicts Sheriff And Deputy Here

APR 29 1943

Action Viewed As Federal Invasion Of State's Rights

APR 29 1943

Sheriff E. E. "Pat" Evans and his deputy, Henry Faucett, were indicted on charges of violating provisions of the federal civil rights statue by the Federal Grand Jury which returned its report to Judge C. B. Kennamer at Montgomery last week. The charges, according to federal officials, grew out of alleged mistreatment of prisoners. APR 29 1943

Action of the Federal Grand Jury at Montgomery followed refusal of a Macon County Grand Jury to return indictments when similar charges were investigated locally several weeks ago. Thus the action at Montgomery was widely construed as unwarranted invasion of this state's right to handle its own law enforcement machinery.

APR 29 1943

Coincident with announcement of the indictment at Montgomery, press dispatches from Washington quoted officials of the Attorney General's ofice as stating that one of the persons alleged to have been mistreated was Walter Gunn, a Negro, who, the statement said was shot and killed by Sheriff Evans while being arrested.

Shot While Fleeing

At the time of the death of Gunn it was established that Gunn was shot in the leg while running to avoid arrest. Cause of his death was not the gunshot wound but concussion of the brain resulting from a fall in which he struck his head against a washstand. It was also made known that Sheriff Evans did not fire the shot that wounded Gunn.

In connection with recurring efforts to force investigation of Sheriff Evans and Deputy Faucett, reports have circulated here that certain disgruntled Negroes have been engaged for some months in soliciting funds by mail to finance prosecution of the two officers. APR 29 1943

Sheriff Evans has been subjected to some criticism, by both white persons and Negroes, on the

escaping from a Georgia prisondefense, he shot Stafford, the bullet
up, was held under $3500 bondlanding in one of his feet.
nday by Judge Nathan Margold Garlick said that two months ago,
a charge of assault with a dan-Stafford escaped from a Georgia
gerous weapon. prison camp where he was under
Policeman P. B. Garlick said that a 10-year sentence for robbery.
when he tried to arrest Stafford's
girl friend on another charge on
July 9 Stafford slashed his ear with
a knife. Garlick said [illegible] in self-

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Police Shot Victim Held Under $3500

AUG 4 1943

James Stafford, 18-year-old Negro, who, police claim, is wanted

15-1943

Officers Accused of Brutality

Mistreatment of Prisoners Brings Federal Action

APR 30 1943

WASHINGTON — Teh department of ujstice annonuced Friday, April 23, that a efderal grand jury at Montgoemry, Ala., had returned three indictemnts charging Sheriff Edwin Eugene Evans and Deputy Sehriff Henry Franklin Faucett of Macon county, Ala., with atcs of brutality toward prisoners over a period of three years.

APR 30 1943

The case was developed as a result of an F. B. I. investigation requested by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge.

The three indictments charge, on 15 counts, that the sheriff and his deputy whipped, beat and abused prisoners to extort confessions from them, in violation of the federal civil rights statute, Section 52, Title 18, U. S. Code. The amximum penalty under this statute si imprisonment for one year and a fine of $1,000, on each count.

APR 30 1943

According to the indictments the bruatility of teh defendants extended to both white and Negro prisoners, including Walter Gunn, a Negro, who was shot and killed by Sheriff Evans wihle attempting to arrest him. The indictments allege that the beatings were adimnistered with a walking stick, a blackjack, a rubber hose, and other weapons.

Among prisoners thus mistreated, the indictment charges, were Louis James Hatcher, a Negro, who was ahndcuffed to the bars of his cell nad severely beaten with a rubber hose; Ezekiel Buchanan, Curnel Jotte Towery, Alvil Lloyd Stephens, Edgar Cullen Bryant, Sr., Edgar Cullen Bryant, Jr., Lillie May Hendon, James Martin, and Robert Lloyd Jr., all Negroes; and two white men, Readie Glenn Huguley and Willie Griggs.

APR 30 1943

The case was presented to the Grand Jury by Edward Burns Parker, U. S. Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, and G. Maynard Smith, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division.

APR 30 1943

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FBI INDICTS ALA. SHERIFF FOR BRUTALITY

MAY 2 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The Department of Justice announced last Friday that a federal grand jury at Montgomery, Ala., had returned three indictments charging Sheriff Edwin Eugene Evans and Deputy Sheriff Henry Franklin Faucett of Macon County, Ala., with acts of brutality toward prisoners over a period of three years.

The case was developed as a result of an FBI investigation requested by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge.

The three indictments charge, on fifteen counts, that the sheriff and his deputy whipped, beat and abused prisoners to extort confessions frem them, in violation of the Federal Civil Rights Statute, Section 52, Title 18, U. S. code. The maximum penalty under this statute is imprisonment for one year and a fine of $1,000, on each count.

MAY 2 1943

According to the indictments, the brutality of the defendants exteded to both white and Negro prisoners, including Walter Gunn, a Negro, who was shot and killed by Sheriff Evans while attempting to arrest him. The indictments allege that the beatings were administered with a walking stick, a blackjack, a rubber hose, and other weapons.

Prisoner Beaten With Hose.

Among prisoners thus mistreated, the indictment charges, were Louis James Hatcher, a Negro, who was handcuffed to the bars of his cell and severely beaten with a rubber hose; Ezekiel Buchanan, Curnel Jotte Towery, Alvin Lloyd Stevens Edgar Cullen Bryant Sr., Edgar Cullen Bryant Jr., Lillie May Hendon, James Martin, and Robert Lloyd Jr., all Negroes; and two white men, Readie Glenn Huguley and Willie Griggs.

MAY 2 1943

The case was presented to the grand jury by Edward Burns Parker, U. S. attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, and G. Maynard Smith, special assistant to the attorney general in the Civil Rights section of the Criminal division.

Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general in charge of the Criminal division, commenting on the case, declared:

Terms Killing Federal Crime.

"A brutal killing of a Negro convict by the high sheriff of Macon County, Ala., was today labeled by a federal grand jury of Alabama citizens as a federal crime. The case was presented by an Alabama lawyer, United States Attorney Edward Burns Parker, and a lawyer from the department, G. Maynard Smith, who was formerly city solicitor of Cairo, Ga. The grand jury was under the supervision of another Alabama lawyer, the judge of the federal District court. Thus, southern jurors and southern lawyers brought this indictment under the Civil Rights statutes of the United States code.

MAY 2 1943

Upon inquiry, Victor W. Rotnem, chief of the Civil Rights section, said that the original complaints received by the Criminal division and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were from local law enforcement officers of the State of Alabama who co-operated throughout with Alabama federal officials.

INDICT ALA. SHERIFFS IN JAIL BEATINGS

MAY 1 1943

U. S. Jury Hits Two For Brutality, Slaying In Montgomery

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

SOLDIER'S WIFE OUTRAGED AND THROWN IN JAIL

Feb. 20 1943

Friends Pay $25 Fine; Had Failed To Say "Sir" In Filing Complaint

By CARL LAWRENCE

After a week in Memphis, Tenn., where she was cowardly beaten by a detective and fined $25 for "failing to address a white man as sir," Lorraine Guilford Brown was back in Harlem this week somewhat doubtful as to whether there's much difference between Hitler's Berlin and Boss Ed Crump's Memphis.

Until Feb. 7, the attractive and pleasingly plump Mrs. Brown was playing saxophone with the all-girl orchestra, Sweethearts of Rhythm. Thereafter she left the southern city, vowing never to return.

"I'd hate for my husband (Corp. Charles Brown, 369th) to know about this," she said during an interview, "because that would come darn near destroying his faith in the things we are supposedly fighting for. So I'm waiting until he is back to tell him of the horrible experience I went through."

Slapped and Kicked

The talented musician's trouble started, she said, when she went to Boss Crump's police headquarters to file a minor complaint because she hadn't been able to collect a claim.

A desk lieutenant referred Mrs. Brown to the detectives' room where an officer identified as Carroll bawled her out with this: "Nigger, when you address me, use sir." Frightened, she added, by the sudden change in the cop's mood, the soldier's wife turned to walk away, only to be grabbed by Carroll and shoved back into the detectives' room where she was slapped several times and kicked in the abdomen.

Other policemen standing nearby cursed her, meanwhile, and characterized her as a "smart Harlem nigger from New York." Later, Mrs. Brown was placed in a cell with several others under arrest as prostitutes and held incommunicado until the following morning.

Then, she was arraigned before Police Court Judge Kinkle who imposed the $25 fine aftercase was then referred to the telling her: "You're too smart and you don't know how to talk to white people down here."

Friends Pay Fine

With her original complaint Brown's fine was paid by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Stone, authors of the songs "W.P.A." and "Idaho."

Even my lawyer, a leading Jew, was called democracy. Even fined, he told me that it was the best fight possible in a city like Memphis." Like hundreds of other southern communities, Memphis is like suffered the humiliation of being examined as a prostitute, Mrs. ment," Mrs. Brown said. "You'd Brown's fine was paid by Mr. and actually have to be subjected to it Mrs. Jesse Stone, authors of the to realize what Boss Crump and songs "W.P.A." and "Idaho." The Hitler are trying to do to our so-

'Worker' Exposed Persecution of Negro; White MP Accused

Now Philly Man Has Won a New Trial of Beating Soldier

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
APR 18 1943

PHILADELPHIA. — Peter Clark will come out of Holmesburg Prison for a new trial.

This action comes after The Worker exposed the framed-up case against the young Negro and after a campaign of protest started by the Communist Party aroused widespread public interest and support throughout the lower 2nd Congressional District.

Phillip Dorfman, civil liberties attorney, announced that a writ of habeas corpus had been issued, and that a hearing on this writ, which amounts to a new trial, would be held before Judge Gerald Flood at the Philadelphia City Hall.

A resolution passed at a meeting arranged by the Communist Party denounced the "vicious, jim-crow frame-up of Peter Clark, who was getting ready to serve in the United States Army but instead is now unjustly confined in Holmesburg prison." The resolution further called upon Mayor Bernard Samuel to instruct his police to "call off their war against the patriotic Negro people of Philadelphia and devote more activity to rounding up the price-ceiling chiselers, black-market operators, rent-gougers, and spreaders of fifth-column propaganda against our government and our country at war."

Elsie Smith, Communist Party district leader, speaking at the meeting, declared that "getting Peter Clark out of prision and getting the Negro people out of the prison of jim-crow will be accomplished in one and the same way: the united action of the Negro people with all patriotic white Americans to sweep aside every obstacle that holds us back from speedy victory."

Mrs. Rebecca Clark, cousin of Peter who had written to The Worker appealing for aid against the frame-up, told how Peter had been denied even the right to speak at his trial and was rushed off to prison before anybody could tell exactly what was happening.

A local Democratic political leader, Dr. Grennich, addressed the meeting and pledged his support.

A Committee to Free Peter Clark has been formed to rally the people and organizations of the community.

Framed-Up Negro Wins Freedom: Thanks 'Worker'

The Worker
New York, N. Y.
APR 25 1943

PHILADELPHIA. — Peter Clarke is free today, and will join the Army on May 4.

This new victory for national unity and for the war, follows close on the recent freeing of another young Negro worker, Thomas Mattox. The Worker had taken up the case in which 22-year-old Peter Clarke was sent to Holmesburg Prison. A campaign of protest and a mass meeting initiated by the Communist Party had won wide support.

"I'm going to fight for a free country and a better world," Clarke said, thanking The Worker, as Judge Floor released him on a writ of habeas corpus filed by Philip Dorfman, civil liberties attorney.

Clarke proudly carried with him as he walked out of court, an order to report to the Army on May 4, and a letter which Judge Flood had received from his Selective Service Board, confirming Clarke's claim that he had volunteered, but could not get into uniform on account of the case that kept him in jail.

Clarke's first move was to go to the Communist Party headquarters, and thank organizer Elsie Smith, and State secretary Sam Darcy, for the work of the Communist Party in obtaining his freedom. Then he went home to his family.

Mr. Clarke will be given a victory sendoff to the Army at the giant Second Front May Day Rally at Town Hall, May 1, at 1 P. M. National Chairman William Z. Foster and Sam Darcy will be the main speakers. Thomas Nabried, Communist Negro leader, will be chairman.

Clarke had been arrested while on the way to work on a fake "purse snatching" charge, but when this could not be sustained, he was sentenced as "an idle and disorderly person," and given three months in jail. The Worker expose came as a result of letters written by his family to the Communist Party and The Worker.

New York Girl Fined and Jailed After Being Beaten by 3 Police

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.
MAY 22 1943

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Miss Carrie Mae Little, of New York, was fined $100 and sentenced to ten days in jail by Judge William P. Wools here Thursday on a charge of resisting arrest and disorderly conduct.

Three husky policemen brutally beat Miss Little while ejecting her from a Greyhound bus in Alexandria because she refused to move to a rear seat when told to do so by Abe Avant, white bus driver. Courtroom spectators almost created a scene and the judge ordered the room cleared when Miss Little told of the brutal treatment at the hands of the police.

MAY 22 1943

Officers testified Miss Little spat in their faces several times. Avant corroborated their testimony. Miss Little told the court that she was asked in Washington by Avant to move. She refused, telling him that she was comfortably seated and did not care to move. She said that he told her he wanted the seat so 2 white men could sit down. She further stated that he told her she would be glad to move when she got to Alexandria. On getting to Alexandria she was again asked to move, and continued to refuse.

MAY 22 1943

She testified that three officers beat her over the head, broke her glasses, jammed her foot in the door of the police car, beat her and sat her on the way to police station. At this point the reaction from the spectators was so obvious that the judge ordered all persons not directly connected with the trial to leave the court room. It was quite sometime before the room could be cleared. There were quite a few who were reluctant to go. On leaving the courtroom the crowd milled around in the hall and in the streets. They had to be dispersed by officers.

James H. Raby, local attorney, acted as chief counsel for Miss Little. Perry W. Howard, Washington, and Harrison Jackson, New York, also aided in the defense of Miss Little. Judge Wools took into consideration the fact that she had spent four days in jail before the first trial. The Tribune learned that with the time given off for good behavior, she is due for release today (Friday).

MAY 22 1943

It was further disclosed that Rev. D. E. Miles, local president of the N.A.A.C.P. has manifested interest in the case and it was through his efforts that so many persons came to witness the outcome.

Subway Cop Suspended For Beating Student

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
APR 23 1943

NEW YORK.—Raphael Jacobson, independent subway policeman who on March 15 attacked Ethelyn Burnett, 15-year old high school girl, has been suspended pending a hearing by the Board of Transportation, Police Inspector John J. Spain announced this week at the first hearing on the assault.

The hearing followed protests made by Ethelyn's parents.

APR 23 1943

Testimony by 12 students of the beating of the high school student at the 207th street subway station by a subway policeman in the presence of schoolmates was also heard this week by Prentice Thomas, assistant special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P.

It was learned through the hearing that the attack upon Ethelyn which has been carefully concealed by the metropolitan press had assumed the proportions of a riot. Several radio cars of policemen were involved in quieting the uproar created by a large group of high school students yelling for protection of Ethelyn, who after the beating was locked for ten minutes in the men's lavatory of the subway station.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
APR 23 1943

Negroes' Beating Claims Discounted

There is no medical record at Scheduled for electrocution at

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
MAY 29 1943

WASHINGTON

The story of the alleged brutal beating of a colored soldier from Camp Van Dorn by a white military policeman on a train passing through Mississippi was revealed in a letter sent by an eyewitness to President Roosevelt.

In her letter, Miss Beatrice Shelby, government employee, said that the incident occurred on April 18 while she was en route here from New Orleans.

According to Miss Shelby, a colored sergeant boarded the train at Centreville, Miss., and sat next to her. He was approached by two white military policemen, one of whom said, "Hey, soldier," and demanded his pass.

Beaten Until Unconscious

When the sergeant expressed resentment at being addressed in this manner, the M.P. was quoted as saying, "This is a smart n----r; let's put him off," and allegedly struck the sergeant with his billet.

MAY 29 1943

The letter states further that the M.P. beat the sergeant from his seat to the train platform, where he fell, apparently unconscious, and then kicked him. The soldier was taken off the train at the next town of Gloucester.

The victim is reported to be a New Yorker, stationed with the 512th Q.M. Bn. at Camp Van Dorn. Both the NAACP and Truman Gibson, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, have been asked to investigate the case.

Police Brutality

3 Anti-Negro Crimes Here Cited in 48 Hrs.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

JUL 2 1943

Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., charged in a statement to the press yesterday that police brutality and hoodlumism exist now in New York City, and cited three cases of the preceding 48 hours.

One of the cases he listed was that of Lillian Fernandez, beautician of Brooklyn, whose unprovoked beating by a plain clothesman was reported by the **Daily Worker** on Wednesday. In her case, and in the case of the police beating of a Negro war worker and his wife, **"the police need to be severely discipline,"** Councilman Powell said.

In the third case, when hoodlums beat a Negro radio announcer to unconsciousness and a police officer rescued him, took him to a hospital and arrested several of his attackers, the police, Councilman Powell said, should be **"highly praised . . . for their bold and courageous action."** Police action in this third case "typifies the sort of efficiency desired in our city," the Councilman declared.

DESCRIBES 3 CASES

The three cases were described in some detail in Councilman Powell's statement:

Case I: Thomas Stevenson, father of a 5-year-old child and employed at the Brooklyn Navy yard, sat with his wife on the stoop of their home, 1626 Park Ave., New York, and exchanged remarks with a passing friend. A policeman walked up, yelled "What's all the noise about?" and crashed his club against Stevenson's head. A squad car came around the corner. The policeman continued beating Stevenson to the ground, and clubbed his wife also.

JUL 2 1943

This happened Friday, June 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, and on the following day were tried and convicted!

Case II: Lillian Fernandez, beautician, living at 1164 Fulton Ave. Brooklyn, and owner of the building where she lives—ran across the street in the evening when she heard a shot and saw an altercation between a white motorist and a Negro motorist. The shot had been fired by a policeman. The motorist hised at the Negro, "All you n---rs should be tied up against a wall and shot. Hitler would know what to do with you in Germany."

JUL 4 1943

Shocked by this Nazi statement in the presence of a policeman, Mrs. Fernandez said to a friend it was a shame—and the plainclothesman, Charles Holt of the Brooklyn Burglary Squad (East), arrested her, beat her up, took her to the Precinct station and charged her with disorderly conduct!

This happened Saturday, June 26, about 1:30 A. M.

JUL 2 1943

Case III: Clifford Burdett, 40 Edgecombe Ave., New York, was leaving the home of a friend, Earl Jones, who lives at 69 W. 99th St., about 2:30 A. M., Sunday, June 27, when several hoodlums attacked and beat him to unconsciousness. Motive: not robbery for $30 and a gold ring on his person were not taken.

When Burdett regained consciousness, he found himself at the Knickerbocker Hospital. A police officer, he was told, had rescued him and brought him there.

Youth, 14, Killed By Dayton Civilian Guard

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

JUL 10 1943

DAYTON—This war production center is seething in indignation today over the fatal shooting of a Negro youth by a civilian guard in a government office in the Third National Bank building last week.

Jesse LeRoy Jackson, who, according to his mother was 14 years of age, but who raised his age to 17 in order to get a job, was shot in the head at the building by Luther Cecil Goins, a guard employed by the Army Air Forces, when he stepped on the elevator he was operating and entered one of the offices, according to the story told by Goins.

A federal district court inquiry into the shooting was in preliminary stages today. Goins is held by the city police for the United States marshal, pending a full investigation of the case. U. S. District Attorney Calvin Crawford, expected to conduct the investigation, is out of the city, it was reported at his office.

JUL 10 1943

Report Argument

A spokesman for the Army stated that Goins shot the lad in the head after warning him not to leave the elevator car to enter adjacent offices. According to the testimony of two other guards, Goins is alleged to have fired at the boy from close range, after challenging him three times.

JUL 10 1943

Detective Captain O. L. Kincaid reported there had been "words" between Jackson and Goins previous to the shooting. Police records state that the boy was 17, but his mother, with whom he lived at 915 Riest avenue, stated that he was but 14 years of age.

Jackson came to Dayton about three months ago from Champaign, Ill. He is survived by his mother, three sisters, Lorraine, Dorothy, and Cora, and two brothers, Ralph and Gordon. The guard is a recent arrival in Dayton also, coming here three months ago from London, Kentucky.

The boy, after being shot, was taken to Miami Valley hospital where he died an hour and a half later. Goins was taken into custody last night by city police and was to be turned over to military authorities.

Coroner A. P. McDonald withheld a verdict pending an inquest.

The Army spokesman stated that civilian guards had been instructed to use particular precautions in protecting offices in the building because of certain information there "which is vital to the United States and our Allies."

The case is being turned over to civilian federal authorities, it is understood, because the shooting involved two civilians on military premises.

JUL 10 1943

In the meantime the Negro population is rallying to protest the action of the guard and to see that he is prosecuted. It is expected that a mass meeting will be held immediately as this shooting is the climax to several cases of bad feelings between white southern guards and Negroes who are employed in the many government offices here.

FREE MISSISSIPPIAN WHO BEAT SOLDIER

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

JUN 26 1943

COLLINS, Miss., June 24—(ANP) This small community is still feeling the after effects of the incident which occurred here a week ago when two Negro soldiers were wounded and others arrested after they had been stopped by officers and highway patrolmen in a truck returning from a baseball game.

Saturday afternoon a crowd assembled and demanded the release of Broodus Sullivan, the only white man of the 11 being held here in connection with the outbreak. Sullivan had been charged with disorderly conduct after he had struck an unnamed Negro soldier several times over the head with a pool stick. He was also jailed.

JUN 26 1943

MAYOR BEATEN

Following his arrest Sullivan told Sheriff P. B. Allen of Magee, that he had become involved in the fight with the soldier after the latter had pushed a white woman from the sidewalk. Sullivan claims that on seeing the act, he rushed from a pool room and proceeded to attack the soldier.

Mayor Otis J. Biglone, on the street at the time, attempted to stop Sullivan, who then struck at the mayor, missing him and dropping the pool stick. The mayor then picked up the stick and struck Sullivan. Later Sullivan was arrested.

A few hours after the crowd gathered Sullivan was released from jail "for lack of evidence." The wounded soldier was taken by highway patrolmen to Camp Shelby, where he was admitted to the station hospital for treatment.

Judge Scores Police For Beating Soldier

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

SEP 25 1943

By JOE BOSTIC

Police brutality in Westchester received two setbacks during the past weeks, both administered by Judge Jacob A. Bernstein of the Mt. Vernon Court of Special Sessions. Two weeks ago Judge Bernstein dismissed a disorderly complaint against John Long after the latter had been arrested following a brutal beating at the hands of four police, friends in Mt. Vernon, was standing near the Baltimore theatre and was offensive to a soldier on furlough. However, last Friday the court handed down an even more sterling decision when a complaint against Pfc. Cecil Lee was dismissed when the complaining witnesses failed to prove their trumped-up case against the soldier. The Lee case was such a flagrant example of rampant police brutality that the entire Westchester area was outraged by the unwarranted bestial attack on the soldier since proven innocent. The aroused citizenry held three mass meetings as they united to fight the case to the last ditch.

On the night of July 14, Pvt. Cecil Lee, beaten man, procuring witnesses when he was accosted by two plainclothesmen who demanded that he show his pass on the grounds that a Negro soldier was AWOL and was charged with resisting arrest.

The charge was so obviously of protection upon the shocking lack of protection afforded its Negro enlisted personnel by the Army officer was later dismissed by way of the public prosecutor refusing to pay $50 to "buy" his way out on the original trial net. The Army officer was later jailed, reviled and forced to pay $50 to "buy" his way out on a highly unusual driving.

STRUCK IN FACE

According to First Lieut. William H. Webb, attached to a quartermaster unit located in the Harmony church area, he was victimized September 8 while returning to his quarters by way of the Columbus-Cusseta highway, when his car was stopped, and he was beaten and arrested. The arrest-attack occurred in Muskogee county.

Webb said that when officers struck him in the face he called to two nearby MP's, who refused to investigate, to "step over here a minute," but was roughly shoved into the police car where the slammed door injured his thumb and one of the officers stated: "I'll whip both of you, and that MP too."

Beats Army Lieutenant

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

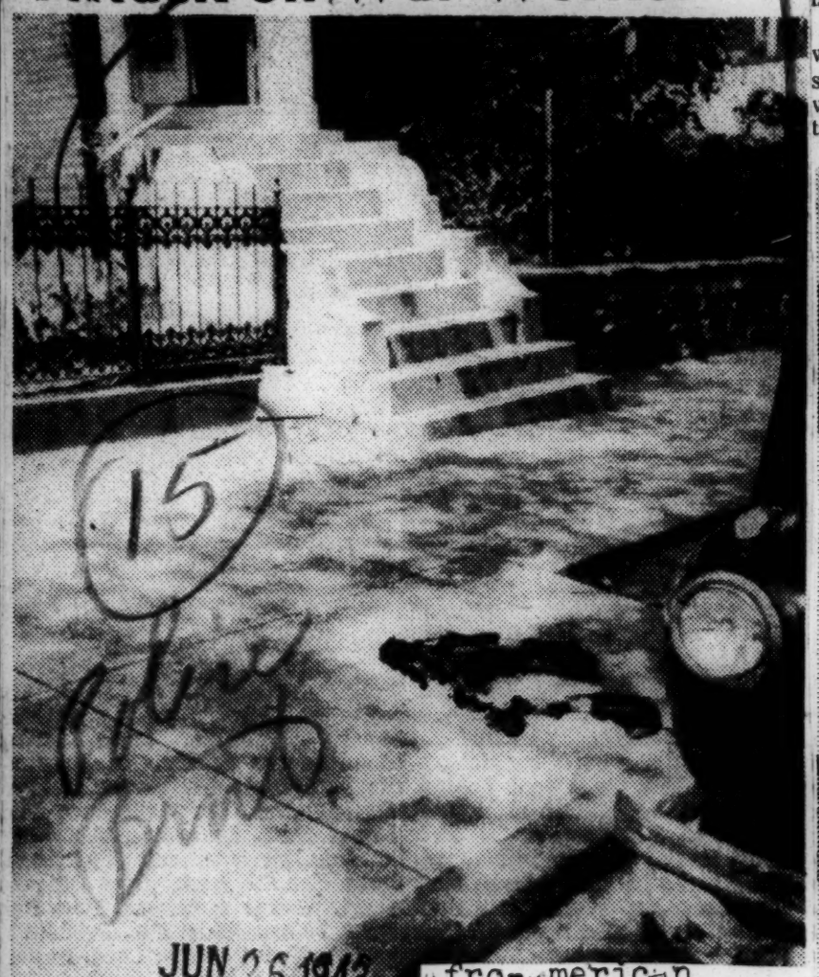
JUL 10 1943

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 30—(ANP)—Disclosure of the arrest and beating of an Army lieutenant by two police officers here, one of whom was intoxicated, while two MP's stood idly by, again focused attention upon the shocking lack of protection afforded Negro enlisted personnel by the Army officer was later dismissed by way of the public prosecutor refusing to pay $50 to "buy" his way out on a highly unusual driving.

The charge was so obviously phony that at the court reserved decision and advised the complainants that the charge as drawn was not sufficient to convict the man on the facts stated. The trial was continued.

Drunk Cop

Scene of Alleged Police Attack on War Worker



JUN 26 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Above is shown the doorstep leading to the home of David Fowlkes, 3 3, of 1500 E. Chase Street, Baltimore, and the bloodstained sidewalk after he was allegedly beaten there by two white Northeastern Distri ct policemen Friday morning. Fowlkes, an employee of the Bethlehem Steel Company here for the past 16 years, was en route home fro m work at the time. Police said he was drunk and attacked them.

Beaten by Officers, Steelworker Charges

Drunk, Attacked Them, Cops Say; War Worker Held Under $600 Bail

JUN 26 1943

BALTIMORE—David Fowlkes, 33, war worker of 1500 E. Chase Street, charged two police North-eastern district policemen with "beating him into unconsciousness" on Friday.

Arrested afterwards and booked on a charge of disorderly conduct, Fowlkes is now under $600 bail awaiting a criminal court trial. His attorney, J. Howard Payne, waived a preliminary hearing.

Fowlkes has been employed at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Street Company for the past sixteen years.

He told the AFRO that he was on his way from work early Friday morning and had just parked his car in front of his home when Sgt. Arthur High and Patrolman Lewis Williams accosted him and threatened to lock him up.

Beating Continues at Hospital

When he asked them why, Fowlkes said, they began beating him. He was then carried to Johns Hopkins Hospital where the beating continued, Fowlkes said.

After treatment for five deep gashes on his head, a cut lip and a badly bruised right arm, he was booked on the disorder charge. The $52 that he had in his pockets when the officers attacked him is missing, Fowlkes said.

Mrs. Louise Fowlkes, his wife, witnessed the entire affair, she said, and was herself threatened with bodily harm when she tried to protect her husband.

The officers' explanation of the affair was that Fowlkes was drunk and attacked Sergt. High when he questioned him about the angle of his parked car.

DAVID FOWLKES

COPS RUN WILD IN NASHVILLE TERROR REIGN

Chicago Illinois Defender

APR 17 1943

Guns, Tear Gas Used To Intimidate Negro Area After Riot Call

NASHVILLE. — (ANP) — Indignant Negro and white leaders here are cooperating to prevent recurrence of disturbances such as took place in this city last Saturday night when a white military policeman attempted to arrest a drunken Negro soldier in the Manhattan cafe.

When the soldier resisted arrest, the M.P. summoned the aid of other officers, while someone sent in a riot call to police headquarters.

Witnesses report that scores of police and M.P.'s rushed into the downtown Negro business section and began immediately to terrorize colored citizens on the streets and in the business district and shops. Tear gas bombs were thrown into the crowds of shoppers, proprietors of barber shops and customers were pulled, beaten, and driven out of the shops. In one instance where the proprietor was a bit slow about opening his door, civilian police smashed the door in and drove everyone out, while in the Y.M.C.A. barber shop an M.P. fired a bullet into the ceiling, forcing the barbers and customers on the sidewalk.

Men, women and children were clubbed, kicked, and driven by policemen armed with blackjacks, revolvers, and riot guns. It is claimed that scores of rounds of ammunition were fired into the air and on the ground.

The Inter-Denominational Alliance held a protest meeting Monday night, in cooperation with the legal redress committee of the NAACP, while the white pastor's association has appointed a committee to work with the colored citizens toward ending terror on the part of Nashville police. Protests are being sent to President Roosevelt and other national government officials asking that trained Negro military police be placed in the city's Negro districts.

Will Take His Case To Court

Journal and Guide

Fired Officer

Norfolk, Virginia
PORTSMOUTH— Portsmouth City Circuit Co... for a hearing. The commission is allowed 10 days in which to produce a transcript of the evidence submitted to it during a two-night session.

In its decision upholding the manager's action in dismissing Morgan from the force, the commission stated that the manager had sufficient grounds but stated that the charge that Morgan accepted a bribe from the colored woman has been proven.

Service Commission has been notified by E. N. Morgan, who was notified by the recently dismissed from the police force by City Manager Owens, that he will appeal the commission's decision to uphold the city manager's action.

OCT 5 1943

Oust Race-Haters in Boston Police--Hood

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Jack Green

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Otis A. Hood, Massachusetts Communist leader and candidate for School Committee in the Boston election, revealed in his radio broadcast this morning that overnight under guise of Hallowe'en pranks obscene anti-Semitic, anti-American slogans written in English and German had been scrawled over store fronts on Center Street, in the Jamaica Plain area.

Hood especially invited attention of police to number 618 Center Street, where slogans were written in German, such as "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Hood declared that this was hardly the work of young hoodlums, and called upon the police for energetic action against Boston fifth columnists and Christian Frontists. At the same time he revealed that in his possession was information that one of the police inspectors sent out on the anti-Semitic cases was himself an open anti-Semite and Negro-baiter.

Hood offered such information to the Police Commissioner and the Governor, calling for action to cleanse the police force of any Christian Fronters that were discovered. He demanded suspension, pending open hearings, of Sergeant Bernard Fay, accused of beating up a 17-year-old Jewish boy in station 11.

Hood called for a tremendous vote to elect him on Tuesday to demonstrate the people's desire for action on these issues.

2,000 Protest Cop's Attack on Negro Woman

OCT 5 1943

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

(Special

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—More than 2,000 Negro and white men and women crowded Quinn Chapel of the Methodist Church here last week to protest a policeman's assault on Mrs. Julie Mae Woods, respected Negro citizen of Louisville.

Two police officers involved in the assault have been suspended pending a hearing.

Police had beaten Mrs. Woods and broken her nose when they came to arrest her on charges of disorderly conduct for protesting

officer of the Rev. W. H. Hughley, were working on her speakers.

Representatives of the National Maritime Union and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, as well as representatives of the Communist Party played an active part in organizing the protest meeting. A leaflet: "We Don't Want Troopers Here," distributed by Stormtroopers in the streets, brought many people to the meeting.

Advancement of Colored People, which sponsored the meeting.

I. Willis Cole, publisher of the Louisville Leader, was chairman.

The Rev. Wheat, executive of

OCT 5 1943

15-1943

Suspend 2 Louisville Cops Who Broke Woman's Nose

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — Suspension of two policemen who mercilessly beat a woman September 7, was ordered Thursday by Col. A. E. Kimberling, acting director of safety, after an afternoon long conference with Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt.

The officers accused are Patrolmen Arthur L. Beville and Albert M. Melcher. Belville is recovering from an operation in a local hospital. They are charged with assaulting Mrs. Julia Mae Woods, 28, who suffered a broken nose and severe bruises in the attack. Mrs. Woods is reported under the care of a physician.

In a statement released after the conference Kimberling said, "I find that there is considerable difference of opinion among the various witnesses contracted. In order that every person involved in the case may be given an opportunity for a full and complete hearing, I am this day suspending the officers involved, and will hold a hearing in the office of the chief of police at an early date. The time will be decided as soon as Mrs. Woods and one of the officers who is now in the hospital recovering from a recent operation are able to appear."

Kimberling said he presented two folders of statements to the mayor covering a two weeks' investigation and added that he has secured statements from the officers differing greatly from that of Mrs. Woods. According to the policemen they went to the Woods residence to investigate reports that she had threatened a roof repairman with "hot lye" whom she had accused of trespassing. They said that Mrs. Woods attacked them when they sought to make inquiries.

Mrs. Woods, however, charged that the officers began to beat her without provocation and continued their assault while en route to the police station and hospital.

Local newspapers, civic organizations, and the NAACP are mobilizing for support of the injured woman and held a protest meeting Sunday at Quinn Chapel church to "petition against the brutality of Louisville police where Negroes are concerned."

Mayor Wyatt, coming to the defense of the policemen, said that Col. Kimberling had conducted "a very thorough" investigation and had assigned one man to case exclusively. He said that some of the witnesses were hard to find, it taking three days to locate one in particular.

OCT 2 1943 Defender

Beaten By Cop, Woman Faces Trial

Chicago, Ill.

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — Although beaten nearly senseless by a plainclothes officer whom she sought to question at a downtown store here, Mrs. Rosa Lee Woodruff, when she recovers, must face trial on disorderly conduct charges in police court here.

Eyewitnesses said that Mrs. Woodruff questioned the officer who was standing inside the store and that he took offense and expressed it with a violent assault on the woman.

The woman, it was said, was beaten to her knees with a blackjack. Witnesses said when the officer first struck the woman she attempted to defend herself.

More than 200 Negroes were in the store at the time of the beating. A white bystander pleaded with the officer to stop beating her.

The woman's trial was tentatively set for Sept. 24, but was postponed because of her weakened physical condition.

Youth Wins $300 In Suit Against Cop

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT. — (ANP) — Seventeen-year-old Harold Adams was last week awarded damages of $300 and costs as a result of his accusation brought against Patrolman George Miller who was found guilty of striking him with a club on April 28 during the Sojourner Truth incident.

The boy accused the officer of stopping him on the street, taking his cigaret and then striking him with his nightstick when he asked the officer to return the cigarets.

The officer, however, claimed he was being rushed by a group of people and was swinging his club when Adams walked into the path of the stick and was accidentally struck on his person.

The case was heard without a jury by Circuit Judge Clyde L.

Police Brutality

Webster who awarded the boy the money.

Adams' mother, Mrs. Luberta Adams, in a declaration filed in circuit court in June, 1942, asked damages of $10,000 for time lost from work in a suit filed against a Hunt street police officer.

The declaration stated that Adams was "searched, pulled and dragged, then struck by a bullet" in the hands of Patrolman George L. Miller on the night of February 28, 942.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Man in Custody Said Whipped

ALBANY, Ga., Oct. 6.—(AP)—A former Newton (Ga.) policeman, on trial with two Baker county officers for alleged violation of civil liberties statutes, was quoted by a federal court witness today as saying an arrested Negro was whipped "when he started talking about making bail."

James P. Willingham attributed the statement to the former policeman, Frank E. Jones, and also testified that Jones told him, "we did a good job."

The government contends that the Negro, Robert Hall, who died January 30, was fatally beaten after being arrested in a charge of stealing an automobile tire. On trial in addition to Jones are Baker County Sheriff M. Claude Screws and Jim Bob Kelley, special sheriff's deputy.

Willingham, a former resident of Newton, was carried into the courtroom on a stretcher, having recently been confined to a hospital. He said he talked to Jones the night after Hall was arrested and quoted him as saying:

"The Negro had a mighty good pistol and we took it away from him. He got smart and went to the grand jury and hired a lawyer. So we arrested him on a warrant one night."

The warrant figured in testimony today by Hubert L. Davis, handwriting [redacted] for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Davis said portions of the warrant showed characteristics similar to those in specimens of Screws' handwriting but declared two other signatures on the warrant revealed characteristics which he said handwriting examiners "usually associate with forgeries."

Reforms Long Overdue

Atlanta, Georgia Daily World

The Georgia Legislature, called into special session by Governor Ellis Arnall, adjourned here Friday after passing sweeping legislation, calculated to bring about badly needed reforms in the State's prison conditions.

A previous investigating committee, appointed by the governor to inquire into conditions, had reported shocking and vicious conditions surrounding the treatment of prisoners.

OCT 3 1943

The committee found ignorant and brutal guards and wardens in charge of affairs. It found filth and vermin in the highway camps. It found unbelievably bad food. It found that some camps actually starved prisoners. And it found the highway board divided and frustrated by politics and personal jealousy.

The Legislature, in five brief days, voted to abolish the present board and remove them from office by January 1. It went on record for remaking and reforming conditions from the bottom to the top, and thus give to prisoners the type of treatment due human beings who have fallen into the clutches of the law.

OCT 3 1943

That is as it should be. Christian sanity and human decency demand that prisoners, like others, be given a chance to amend their ways and be inspired to live and lead better lives when they are returned to society. Georgia has been guilty of having ignorant and viciouh men, for the most part, to guard and supervise its prisons and prisoners. There have been reported instances among them when they boasted of the punishments they inflicted upon the prisoners. Negro prisoners, as unbelievable as were the fares of the white prisoners, have been treated more inhuman and brutal.

OCT 3 1943

Accordingly, states in the North have come to the place where they, for the most part, will not honor the request of southern governors to return Negro prisoners, who have succeeded in escaping from these vicious camps and officers.

We thus commend Governor Arnall and the Legislature upon their wisdom and their action in moving to get better and more intelligent men to handle its prison system. The day of man's inhumanity to man is far gone. And it is high time that Georgia's prison-guards and wardens learn this important lesson.

Newswoman Victim Of Dixie Police Attack

SEP 4 1943

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—(ANP)—Further evidences of attempts by some Southern officials to intimidate the Negro press were seen here Friday in the mistreatment and arrest of Mrs. Harriett G. Weston, secretary of the Lighthouse and Informer, militant Negro journal, and Frank Boyd, a bystander, who came to her defense.

In police court Saturday morning after hearing a lengthy discourse by Recorder Richard Broome on the race question, the Negro press and "agitation during war," the two defendants were given $10.50 suspended fines on charges of "disorderly conduct." Two young men, witnesses to the incident, were released upon the promise that they would join the navy.

SEP 4 1943

Mrs. Weston, witnesses said, was crossing the intersection enroute back to the Lighthouse and Informer office when a car driven by a man later identified as a detective, off duty, ran through a red light barely missing her as she leaped to safety on the sidewalk.

Curses Woman

Regaining her composure, Mrs. Weston said she looked back to see continuing to curse her, the driver getting out of his car and said, twisted her arms tighter as advancing toward her. She stopped crowd quickly gathered.

Admits Violation

I had my gun I'd blow his standing If and asked black brains out." Two youths, who had been up In court the next morning, the matter, Mrs. Harriett were en route to the naval recruit-prosecuting officer admitted he had to twist your arming office nearby, and had been run through a red light. He conthe driver, he said spectators in the crowd, we retended that after narrowly missing and he stepped picked out by the policemen and Mrs. Weston, she had walked to the a patrol car stopped similarly charged. side of the car and said: "You s— on was placed under When released Mrs. Weston was of a b—, why don't you watch in civilian clothes aching arms and said that she had had shown his badge before grabuniformed men to been photographed and finger-bing the woman, which was denied fat one over there printed. by both Mrs. Weston and Mr. Boy

Chief Dailey, 3 DeKalb Aides Face Prisoner-Beating Charge

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
Atlanta Constitution 12-22-43

Court Told Civil Rights Statute Violated

Four DeKalb county police officers, including Police Chief Joseph T. Dailey, were charged in the U. S. district court here with violating the federal civil rights statute in connection with the arrest of two Negroes last October on charges of burglary.

Two "informations" were filed by United States Attorney M. Neil Andrews following an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In misdemeanor cases an "information" serves the same purpose as a grand jury indictment in felony cases.

Accused in the informations besides Chief Dailey are Charles Benjamin Hensler, lieutenant of police; Jefferson Coyce Holbrook, Jr. and Charles Lightfoot Visscher, all employed by DeKalb county.

THREE ACCUSED

One case, that of Raymond Rouser, charges that Dailey, Holbrook and Visscher "did willfully, unlawfully and wrongfully, under the color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations and customs of the state of Georgia and of the county of DeKalb, creating the office of police officer, subject and caused to be subjected Raymond Rouser . . . to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured and protected by the constitution and laws of the United States."

Specifically, the information charges the officers "willfully, unlawfully and wrongfully, with the intent to procure a confession," caused Rouser to be whipped, beaten, struck, kicked, abused "and otherwise cruelly" maltreated, "thereby inflicting serious injury on the said Raymond Rouser, and did aid and abet other persons unknown so to do."

The second information accuses Chief Dailey, Hensler and Holbrook of identical wrongdoing in connection with the arrest of Naomi Reid.

HELD IMMUNE

Under Section 52, Title 18, United States Code, both Rouser and Reid are held immune to illegal assault and battery, and have the right and privilege not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law and have equal protection under the law, the "informations" related.

Neither Rouser nor Reid has been convicted by a legal court, though they were indicted by the December DeKalb grand jury on charges of burglary.

Maximum penalty if the officers are found guilty is a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

Chief Dailey could not be reached for a statement and Hensler declared he had "nothing whatsoever to say."

News Woman Is Victim Of Outrage By Detective

SEP 4 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2—(ANP)—Further evidence of obvious attempts by some Southern officials to intimidate the Negro press were seen here Friday in the mistreatment and arrest of Mrs. Harriett G. Weston, secretary of the Lighthouse and Informer, militant Negro journal, and Frank Boyd, a bystander, who came to her defense. The case has stirred a storm of bitter protest among colored residents of this community.

In police court Saturday morning after hearing a lengthy discourse by recorder Richard Elbroome on the race question, the Negro press and "agitation during war," the two defendants were given $10.50 suspended fines on charges of "disorderly conduct." Two young teens witnesses to the incident, were pleased upon the promise that they would join the Navy.

Mrs. Weston, witness said, was crossing the intersection en route back to the Lighthouse and Informer office when a car driven by a man later identified as a detective off duty, ran through a red light, barely missing her, as she leaped to safety on the sidewalk.

CALLS POLICE

Regaining her composure, Mrs. Weston said she looked back to see the driver getting out of his car and advancing toward her. She stopped and the white man approached, seized both of her arms and swore: "You little son of a b—— I ought to slap your face." Mrs. Weston, not knowing the driver was a plainclothes officer, began screaming "Police, police," according to Willie Jamieson, who substantiated and witnessed the incident. The driver, continuing to curse her, the witness said, twisted her arms tighter as a crowd quickly gathered.

Boyd, who had been standing nearby, walked up and asked: "What's the matter, Mrs. Harriett that man has to twist your arm like that?" The driver, she said, threatened him and stepped back. Shortly a patrol car stopped and Mrs. Weston was placed under arrest. The officer in civilian clothes then told the uniformed men to "take that big fat one over there. If I had my gun I'd blow his g—— d—— brains out." Two youths who were en route to the Naval recruiting office nearby and had been spectators in the crowd, were picked out by the policemen and similarly charged.

The officer's story was refuted by several witnesses, who denied that Mrs. Weston had said anything other than to yell for police aid.

Captain Shep A. Griffin told the court that he had investigated the case and was convinced that much of the incident was due to the officer's failure to observe a departmental rule. "We have told these men, time and time again not to make arrests, unless in a murder case in civilian clothes. There was a uniformed man in the next block he could have summoned. I want it understood that the police department is opposed to that kind of arrests."

Recorder Elbroome summoned the two patrolmen who had brought Mrs. Weston and Mr. Boyd to jail and both denied hearing the officer's threat against Boyd. But when Mrs. Weston repeated that the remark was made in their presence the recorder angrily declared: "I don't believe it. We don't have a man here who would do such a thing as that."

Indicating that he thought witnessed for the case were unreliable, the recorder, before pronouncing his decision, aired his views on the "race question." Chief target of his fury was the Lighthouse and Informer, which he said, had called him a "Hitler."

"That paper," he said, "has done more than any 1,000 other things I can think of to agitate conditions. That editor doesn't see a good thing about the police department. If they are looking for trouble they can get it."

Concluding, he said, "Those colored people who don't like the way white people are doing things and the police department ought to move out." He passed his sentence and the score of more business and professional men who came to hear the case quickly walked out. Attorney Harold P. Boulware represented Mrs. Weston and Mr. Boyd.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Policeman Charged With Beating Negro

ALBANY, Ga. —(AP)— Witnesses testified in Federal Court here that a policeman dragged an unconscious and bloody Negro into the Baker County Jail the night of Jan. 29 and later removed blood-smeared handcuffs from him.

The Negro, Robert Hall, about 30, died in a hospital the next day.

Sheriff Claude Screws, of Baker County, Frank Stevens, former Newton, Ga., policeman, and Jim Bob Kelley, special sheriff's deputy, are on trial, charged with violating civil liberties statutes. The government claims the Negro was beaten fatally after being arrested on a charge of stealing an automobile tire.

Mrs. Olivia Edwards, who said she was visiting the jail, told the jury that she heard Sheriff Screws tell Jones and another man to bring him in.

She said Jones replied, "I've drug him four miles. We'll as well drag him back."

FBI Agent Marcus B. Calhoun told the court that Sheriff Screws had given him a statement that Hall was a "biggity Negro," and had resisted arrest.

Prison Board Keeps Warden Adjudged Brutal; Refuses To Oust Him

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga. —(ANP)— Although the state legislative investigating committee recommended that the warden be re-employed as warden, said the legislators. But Georgia prison system commissioners, another source Wednesday, said Prison Board Vivian Stanley W. Rainey, associate professor of Cylem Rainey, who has made a and Roy Harris are of the opinion that the present study of criminology at Georgia Tech, asserted in insufficient to permanently sus- tain Warden A. W. Clay." Atlanta Civic Legislatrs said they found prisoners "time is ripe to tain club that the "time is ripe to throw out the iron system which prevails throughout Georgia prison camps." Glenn Ellis Arnall said he would not spend money for the camps which are greater disgraceful prison of the Georgia system of their poor

Other camps investigated were picked on both legs and said no prisoner should ever be fettered to one leg and never longer than six months as punishment. At the Johnston highway camp, the last month after several white prisoners at Carterville had been whipped with rubber hose to keep their wounds from showing. While reserving their findings as to Holloway is cruel to the prisoners" and recommended his dismissal as "imperative."

SHOULD BE HUMANE

In a general conclusion, the committee said: "We think that all wardens and guards should be considerate and sympathetic with their prisoners, treat them as human beings and should have knowledge of the purposes

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

Broke Woman's Nose, 2 Officers Suspended

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—Suspension of the two white policemen accused of beating and cursing Mrs. Julia M. Woods, September 7, was ordered Thursday by Col. A. E. Kimberling, acting director of safety, following a conference with the mayor.

Mrs. Woods, with NAACP backing, is expected to file both criminal and civil charges against the officers, Patrolmen Arthur L. Beville and Albert McLeacher.

15-1943

Macon County Officers, Charged With Flogging Prisoners, Await Fate

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

JUN 24 1943

By United Press.

OPELIKA, June 24.—The case of Macon County Sheriff E. E. Evans and Deputy Henry Faucett, accused of beating prisoners in their charge with blackjacks, handcuffs and a rubber hose, was in the hands of a 12-man Federal Court jury here today.

The jury was given the case by Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer at 5:30 last night following conclusion of testimony and arguments in the three-day trial.

In a closing speech to the jury yesterday Defense Atty. Thomas B. Hill was cautioned twice by the court, once when he charged the case "was a challenge to the sovereignty of the State of Alabama," and again when he said the Federal statute applied to the case was "a reconstruction measure passed by a vindicative Government."

The court ruled out both statements with the statement that the time of enactment of the Federal law on which the case was being tried did not alter its validity since it had been tested and upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Hill, charging that the Government's prosecution was based on "the word of jail birds" and was "little more than just a case between the U. S. Government and the State of Alabama, was reminded by the court that "enforcement of a Federal statute was not a challenge to the sovereignty of any state."

The officers weer charged with violating a Federal statute invading the civil rights of the allegedly mistreated prisoners.

Sheriff Denies Charges

Taking the witness stand in his own behalf yesterday, Sheriff Evans denied the brutality charges but admitted slapping one Negro woman, a witness for the prosecution in the trial.

He said he slapped the woman when she offered him a $25 bribe in his office and made "improper advances" to him.

Special U. S. Atty. G. Maynard Smith in a closing speech for the Government told the jury the case was one of preventing officers from violating the rights of small people, black and white.

Ending with an appeal to the people of Macon County to protect the rights of its people, he added that "one of the things we are fighting for is freedom from fear."

Woman Insane From Beating By Officers

TAMPA, Fla., July 8—Two Tampa physicians last week expressed the opinion that a recent beating

Police Brutality

Brand Brutality Of Detroit Cops

By Frank Ryhlick
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

DETROIT, June 23.—While Negro and white leaders raised the cry for a national campaign to smash the Ku Klux Klan and other forces behind the Axis-aiding riot conspiracy, the Negro war workers of this city demanded a chance to return to their jobs under protection against mobs and police brutality.

The Detroit police continue their provocative acts of violence in the Negro sections of the city. One Negro was shot in the back last night in the doorway of the Negro YMCA Building.

Casualties stand at 28 dead and well over 700 wounded. Twenty-four of the dead are Negroes and at least 20 were killed directly by police firing.

War production is still from 15 to 20 per cent below normal as Negroes remain at home. The police riot squads refuse to change their tactics.

CHARGE POLICE CRIMES

Charges are made by Negro and white citizens that the police are in effect using the presence of U.S. Army troops as a smokescreen behind which they can continue "business-as-usual" while disclaiming official responsibility.

Citizens Committee leaders have met with military officials welcoming them to the city. They urge that the troops be ordered to keep the police as well as the mob in hand. With only scattered exceptions, the soldiers have preserved a fair and impartial attitude in maintaining order.

Several Army officers are known to have commented bitterly about police methods, which keep the Negro communities in a state of seething unrest.

The luncheon meeting of the Citizens Committee was twice interrupted by police riot squads swaggering into the YMCA Building in the Negro area, pointing guns at freightened waitresses and demanding to know where the "trouble" was.

NEGROES WANT TO WORK

Negroes have shown a patriotic awareness of the need to get back to their war job so that production may be resumed without further curtailment.

The information centers established by the Citizens Committee in the Negro areas are beseiged with requests as to whether it is safe to leave their families and return to work.

Civic leaders are advising all Negroes to go back to the war plants, repeating the assurances of the U.S. Army that they will be protected.

Throughout the city, in white as well as Negro neighborhoods, is a growing appreciation of the decisive action taken by President Roosevelt toward restoring order.

The people realize that the President stepped in to put down a Fifth Column insurrection after local and state leaders had failed miserably. They see the President as the leader around whom the entire Negro and white population can be united to prosecute the war effort.

JEFFRIES BLAMED

Simultaneously, an increasing majority of the people see clearly that responsibility for the police brutality and failure to stop mob rioting before troops came must rest squarely on the shoulders of Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr. Jeffries, who faces re-election in two months, evidently believed that the best way to meet the crisis was to do as little as possible, as indecisively as possible.

At today's meeting of the Citizens Committee, which represents labor, church and civic groups, Ed Strong of the National Negro Congress stated bluntly: **"There must be one universal demand raised throughout the United States. It must be a demand that the Klan be abolished, and that every Fifth Column force engaged in fomenting these anti-Negro outbreaks be exposed and smashed."**

Plans are being formulated to send a representative white and Negro delegation to Columbus, Ohio, where the conference of Governors is meeting. Purpose of the delegation would be to enable the Governors to learn a lesson from the Detroit conspiracy, and to prompt them to take active steps now to put down Fifth Column movements in their own states.

URGE MOBILIZATION

Citizens Committee leaders called for a nationwide mobilization of labor and all pro-war organizations to meet the new Fifth Column strategy to disrupt the Home Front and delay the Military offensive against Hitler.

Other cities were warned to be on the alert against similar conspiracies.

It was learned on definite authority here that Klan elements last week were predicting outbreak of anti-Negro riots.

War workers assert that anti-Semitic leaflets have now been circulated at four war plants—Packard, Ford, Murray Body and Graham-Paige.

Further evidence of the organized nature of the outbreaks was shown by violence in the Hamtramck section last night.

Hamtramck, where Polish-Americans had taken no part in the riots against fellow-Negro citizens during the height of the outbreaks, was suddenly visited by a mob last night. Thirty-four white hoodlums were arrested by Hamtramck police. Not one was found to be a resident of Hamtramck.

VAGUE TALK OF ACTION

City and state leaders, including Governor Kelly, who at first professed to see no conspiracy behind the riots, are now talking vaguely about grand jury action. "The real inciters and assaulters are the ones we are after," says Kelly. But he has yet to state clearly the anti-war nature of the conspiracy. Mayor Jeffries made similar statements after he and Kelly had conferred with Brig. Gen. William E. Guthner, of the 6th Service Command, in charge of Army troops here.

John S. Bugas, FBI chief here, is interviewing some of the 1,300 prisoners, but the FBI, the Mayor and other groups are still confusing the picture by attributing the outbreaks to "Negro and white hoodlums."

The legal aid work of the Citizens Committee, which is being carried on by the National Lawyers Guild, the Wolverine Bar Association and by such men as Maurice Sugar, General Counsel for the United Auto Workers, ran into real difficulties at Recorders Court Building today.

Elwin L. Davenport, President of the Wolverine Bar Association, a new organization of Negro lawyers, told Judge Scallen that he believed the defendants should be represented by counsel.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Southern Justice Gets Big Jolt

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Three powerful Negro organizations, the Elks, NAACP and the Peoples Committee, joined forces last week in appealing the case of Carrie Mae Little who was thrown into jail here April 26, charged with disorderly conduct after she was severely beaten by local police.

The organizations' attornies, Perry Howard, William Hueston, James Raby and Harrison Jackson were able to reduce the sentence of six months to two days with a fine of $200 which was paid by the Elks. This concession by Virginia justice was an admission by local authorities of miscarriage of justice.

INDICT COP FOR ASSAULTING GIRL

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 30—(ANP) — The Charleston County grand jury Thursday returned a true bill against Olin W. Barrineau, dismissed police chauffeur who is now serving a 30 day sfor attempted criminal assault upon three young colored women on the morning of July 28. The indictment came after in-

AWFUL CRUELTY

Now that Governor Forrest C. Donnell has sat in on, and conducted a hearing regarding cruelties at the state penal institution at Jefferson City and heard first hand the testimony of the victims, we still wonder what will he do? Will he continue to apply the "whitewash" brush in his desperate attempt to cover up the scars on the bodies of the prisoners, inflicted by lashes in the hands of merciless guards at the behest of penal officials? Or will he do his plain duty? The deeper the investigation goes into the barbaric treatment of prison inmates, the worse it stinks in the nostrils of a common society.

Argus St. Louis, Missouri

Of course, Governor Donnell, will no doubt, attempt to apply the same sort of whitewash to these cases as he did to the conditions at the Negro Girls' Industrial Home at Tipton, following the disclosures of inhuman and cruel treatment of the poor, helpless girls at that institution. The whip in the form of the leather strap and the dungeon, dark and damp, are still at Tipton. The same people who imposed this inhuman treatment are still there. The whitewash applied by the governor's henchmen is fast washing off. The scars are still there. What will the governor of this state do about this matter? Will he still walk around among his fellowmen, cloaked in the robe of righteousness while winking at the sins of the rankest sort imposed upon the helpless? We suppose that after hearing of the cruelties first hand a few days ago, Governor Donnell went home and—like Pilate of old—washed his hands in innocence.

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JUN 1 1943

Guards Shoot 5 At Sun Shipyard

Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa.

By Special Correspondent

CHESTER, Pa., June 16—Five colored workers in Yard No. 4, all-colored yard of the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., here were shot today shortly after noon by three colored guards.

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The wounded, all of whom are in the Chester Hospital, are:

Roger Hope, 214 north Ruby st., Philadelphia
Edward Collier, 1833 north 23rd street, Philadelphia
Wiley Kaywood, Pleasantville, N. J.
William Smith, 1901 west 11th street, Chester
Frank Giddings, 932 north 13th street, Philadelphia

The men were in the cafeteria eating their lunch when a guard told one of them, believed to be Smith, to "get a move on", as the first whistle had blown. When Smith replied that he would have plenty of time, the guard slapped him in the face. Smith protested and made a move as if to protect himself. The guard drew his gun and shot him as he was running away.

Two men standing by, William Vogt, white, and Charles Jervis attempted to lift the fallen man to carry him to the dispensary, but were ordered by the first guard, and two other guards, who had come on the scene, "to drop him or we will drill you too."

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The other men were shot outside the cafeteria, when the guards started firing into the crowd promiscuously.

Eddie Abrams, C. I. O. shop steward, was arrested on a charge of inciting to riot. Abrams friends say that all he did was to try to quiet the crowd.

ATTEMPT TO BUY THEATRE TICKET BRINGS WHIPPING

The Plaindealer

Kansas City, Kan.

Columbus, Ga., May 21. (ANP) —Resentment by white police and civilians over Negro army officers has resulted in the arrest, beating and fining of Lt. and Mrs. Wall, and the reported failure of military authorities at Fort Benning, where Lt. Wall was stationed to investigate the incident.

The attack occurred Monday evening, May 3, when the lieutenant and his wife approached the cashier of the Royal theater to buy tickets. Told that "niggers' tickets are sold in the rear," the officer said "thank you" and walked away.

MAY 21 1943

According to Lt. Wall, in a few seconds they were stopped by the atre ushers and a special policeman who said they were detaining him "for the way you spoke to that white woman." The lieutenant, seeing a city policeman passing on a motorcycle, called to him. "Nigger, you think you are something because you are wearing those gold bars," the policeman said, then called a patrol wagon and pushed the Wall. inside.

They were taken in the side entrance of the city police station to avoid M. P.'s at the front. Lt. Wall said 14 policemen began beating him. He was knocked down several times and each time was told to get up only to be floored again. He was struck mainly around the stomach, apparently not to break any bones, and was kicked once about the head. Finally, with his nose and mouth bleeding, he became so weak he could not rise when ordered to. His wife bent over to help him and a policeman hit her.

After the beating, both were put in cells. Mrs. Walls was released in a few hours but her husband was kept under arrest until next day when he was tried in city court. The lieutenant was not allowed to testify. The cashier told her story only. A first lieutenant, acting as military counsel, said nothing but "yes sir" when told by the judge that he wanted charges under the articles of war placed on Lt. Wall, who was fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

Chaplain Stanmore of Fort Benning paid the fine and was a witness to Lt. Wall's physical condition at the time of his release.

Officer Clouts Aged Prisoner Following Trial

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Policeman J. J. Spratlin, in a report to the Chief of Police, said he found it necessary to clout 63-year-old Y. A. Howell on the with a blackjack Thursday morning after the elderly prisoner went on a cursing and fighting spree in the City Jail.

JUN 1 1943

Howell had been fined at the morning session of Recorder's Court and was awiting in the detention room to be removed to the fourth floor when the trouble started, according to Officer Spratlin.

The policeman said Howell began cursing when another prisoner grabed Howell b the arm when it was time for the prisoners to leave the detention room.

Continuing, the policeman said Howell cursed him and then attempted to fight him.

JUN 1 1943

The officer said he hit Howell once.

Georgia Clubs Another Lad in Uniform

Afro-American

Baltimore, Maryland

Police Victim Is a Sergeant at Camp Benning

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (ANP) — Reduced from staff sergeant to the rank of private, Thomas H. Deyampert of the U.S. Army stationed at Fort Benning will face charges preferred by his commanding officer as soon as he recovers from a beating administered by civilian and military police after he was arrested in an official car with a white WAAC, Mary E. Blomquist, whose training as a driver he had been ordered to supervise.

JUN 1 1943

Deyampert has been hospitalized from the attack in which he suffered a ruptured left ear drum and a basal fracture of the head.

The incident occurred the night of May 21 when Sgt. Deyampert of the Fort Benning Post Motor pool, was in the sedan with Miss Blomquist. She was at the wheel and the soldier was off duty in the road patrol for post motor vehicles. They were alone in the car at the time.

Both Arrested

Military police arrested both persons charging illegal use of a government vehicle. Instead of holding Deyampert for military action, the MP's went to a nearby drugstore and called Columbus civil authorities. Upon the arrival of civilian police, the soldier and the car were placed in civilian custody and the WAAC was returned to the army post.

At a local police station, Deyampert was severely beaten by civilian officers and Sergeant Johnson, white, of the Fort Benning military police, with the result of severe injuries.

Local citizens are angered over the incident, saying it reveals cooperation between army and Southern authorities. They point out that no matter what form of "illegal use" of a Federal vehicle the sergeant was charged with, since he was on duty action should have been taken only by army authorities.

JUN 1 1943

4 Hurt As Police 'Take' Soldier

Argus

St. Louis, Missour

A soldier, who witnesses alleged came up to a car containing a white man and his wife and two sister-in-laws, about 7:20 p. m. Tuesday parked in front of Market St. and cursed and threatened to cut the occupants, was beaten into submission by Patrolman Nugent, Montgomery, Rhodes, and McLaughlin, Brown and Lt. Norris. The man Pvt. George Dayis of Fort Riley Kans. was confined to Homer Phillips in a serious condition from scalp wounds and internal injuries. Witnesses say the man was intoxicated and that the officers beat him unmercifully causing blood to spurt furiously causing him to yell for mercy.

Riley Haley, 30, 2602 Pine St. and a white soldier, Silas Wilhot, 28, of Perrin Field, Texas, got into an argument over the arrest. Pvt. Wilhot suffered a possible fractured nose and skull. Police said it was necessary to use force to subdue Haley. He was held prisoner at Homer Phillips. Patolman Harold Brown was pronounced in a serious condition by Dr. Fra[illegible] Tyrtle, 4400 Park avenue, from a kick in the abdomen. The occupannts of the car were, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wallemath, 33, burner, 4021a Bonotonical, Madeline Ruisbacker and Lillian Armstead, 2853 Russell boulevard. It was reported that doctors at Homer Phillips were unable to treat Pvt. Davis because he was violent and he was taken to the U. S. Medical office.

JUN 5 1943

Md. Cop Cited to Governor

Afro-American

Baltimore, Maryland

WASHINGTON

The D.C. Chapter of the NAACP this week filed a complaint with Governor O'Conor of Maryland in connection with insulting remarks allegedly made to four Census Bureau employees by a Maryland State Trooper.

According to Leslie Perry, NACCP representative, the trooper (badge No. 143) halted a car driven by Raymond Montgomery and asked why he had ignored a stop sign.

"No Smart Talk"

The trooper, according to Montgomery and the three persons riding with him, then demanded that he didn't want any "smart talk from any of you" and asked Washington 'n----s."

In filing the complaint, Mr. Perry urged strong disciplinary report, declared that there was no stop sign at the place indicated action, since any person entering the uniform of the Maryland State Police.

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15-1943

Police Brutality

Florence Prisoner Whipped, Chained For Letter Newspaper Published

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Relatives Not Allowed To See Man Spirited Away At Night

FLORENCE, S. C. — Relatives and friends of Ben F. Kirkley, Jr., now doing 6 years on the Florence County chaingang, were greatly disturbed Monday lest misfortune befall the man who last Tuesday night was welded in chains, whipped and whisked away from the county chaingang camp at Effington because prison officials thought he wrote a letter to The Lighthouse and Informer, relating the pitchfork beating and bush axe maiming of a fellow prisoner, Leo Nichols, by a 250 pound guard, A. B. Colcutt.

A special investigator said that Kirkley was taken to the county prison camp near Scranton, S. C., 17 miles from the Effingham camp and about seven miles east of Lake City, S. C. A scheduled visit with him by his father, mother and wife on Sunday, October 31, was cancelled.

"ONLY ONE WITH SENSE"

Kirkley was blamed by county manager, John H. Hanna, and Parole Inspector, Mack McLaughlin, for writing the letter on declaration of a "stool pigeon," the investigator reported. The prisoner was grilled and whipped but contended that he was innocent. One of the men concluded, "He's the only d..... black son of a b..... here that had sense enough to do that." After putting the prisoner in chains, he was told by the Inspector, "If we catch you writing again about something that goes on here I'm gonna beat hell out of you."

Kirkley has done three years and four months of a six year sentence on a larceny charge. He has tried repeatedly to get a pardon or a parole. Lately, he has asked relatives and friends, "if you can get me in the army I will be glad. I can't stand here." All of his requests have been turned down and since the letter was published officials have decreed that becuase he wrote it (no statement has been yet made by the newspaper as to who wrote the letter) certainly would be made to prevent his getting time off for good behavior.

At the Effingham Camp the colored prisoners are whipped over a barrel, baring their flesh and submitting to being bound, hand and feet. They are given 50, 100 or 500 lashes on their naked skins as pleases the white guards over them.

Parents of the imprisoned man appealed to the newspaper and the NAACP for help in fear of his life. They have not heard from his in more than a week and his being spirited away, under cover of darkness, has caused them to suspect that ill-fate may have befallen him. Two weeks ago, the newspaper reported how Nichols was whipped until his mouth, nose and ears bled freely and then was hacked on the hand with a bush axe in the hands of the guard.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Police Ordered To Use Discretion

SEP 13 1943

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—With Negroes as a minority group reaping some of the benefits, more discretion is expected from the police force in the future. Although it is like locking the stable after the horse is out a set of special instructions was issued to police officers by Acting Chief of Police Henry S. Paton last week.

The order was the outcome of the shooting of Perfecto Lopez 22 year old Mexican, last Sunday night by Det. R. W. Wise.

He directed attention to the fact that hundreds of Mexican citizens have been brought into this area to aid in relieving the farm labor shortage and that many of them do not yet understand English.

Frequent complaints have also come from colored workers who were treated like criminal suspects in questionings, although already at work in defense plants.

Negro Citizens Meet To Protest 'Violence'

SEP 27 1943

Court Fight Threatened In Behalf of Woman Who Friends Say Was Beaten By Police

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

A meeting of Negro citizens was held at 4 p.m. yesterday at the Quinn Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on West Chestnut, to hear discussions of procedure in formally protesting to city officials the alleged assault upon a Negro woman by two policemen who are under suspension until a hearing is conducted.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Louisville Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Pullman Porters' League and other groups. It was presided over by I. Willis Cole, publisher of the Louisville Leader, weekly newspaper.

SEP 27 1943

Details of Case Told.

Details of the alleged attack upon Mrs. Julie Mae Woods, 2515 W. Chestnut, were told by S. A. Burnley, president of the N. A. A. C. P. The two policemen who were suspended pending a hearing in the matter are Patrolmen Arthur L. Neville and Albert M. Melcher.

Mrs. Woods was arrested by the two policemen September 7 on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. The incident occurred in her home, where, Burnley said, she was ill. She had protested against two carpenters "tearing the roof off the house," Burnley said, and they called the police. The house had been sold and was undergoing repair.

SEP 27 1943

Meeting Is Orderly.

Among others who spoke informally at the meeting, which lasted an hour and a half, were John J. Barry, editor of the Kentucky Irish-American; the Rev. W. P. Offutt, and the Rev. D. J. Hughlett. At the conclusion of the speaking, contributions were taken to help defray any expenses connected with the defense of Mrs. Woods, which will be carried on through the N.A.A.C.P. and other organizations.

"We have got to be careful that we do not create anything that will cause us to have group violence," said Cole. "We can be serious about this thing without getting mad. There are too many folks in the world already mad."

The publisher said he had talked with Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt and Chief of Police A. E. Kimberling about the incident, and that he had been told the matter was under consideration. Cole read a letter from Kimberling in which the chief of police said there was "difference of opinion" on the incident. Cole also read a letter which he said he had written to The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times about the matter.

Cole said Negro citizens were cognizant of the bad effects of the recent Detroit race riot and that they were determined that it should not have any influence in the action that is taken in the case of Mrs. Woods.

"Whatever action we take," said Cole, "will not be influenced by what happened in Detroit, or what has happened in Texas or Georgia or Mississippi. We are acting independently and on our own."

A Dixie Warden Describes Prison

OCT 16 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Prisoners Wear Chains; Stay in Bed Sunday; Beat with Heavy End of Leather

By RALPH McGILL

ATLANTA, Ga. — This man came in and introduced himself as a guard and a warden at a number of camps and was let out with the change of administrations.

"When I went in things were bad, worse than they are now," my visitor said. "The men wore chains and were chained to the bed at night. As the men came in at night the warden stood there and hit each man over the head with the heavy end of the leather. That hurt. And it made men afraid. That's what he wanted.

Later on I got to know him and I liked him. He didn't know any better. I went to see him just after he had been appointed warden of one camp and he told me about his methods. I told him what he could be done to improve the prison situation.

"Well," he said, "I don't know. From experience I can say that **job requires a good education and training. And I'd say the longer a man had served as warden, the less recommendation he had for that job at Tattnall. No man with a fourth-grade education can do it. And while I never will have anything to do with it, I wouldn't hire any man who'd been a warden for that job.**

"They ought not to put leg picks on a man. That's a confession from the warden and guards that they can't do their job of watching. I think all prisoners ought to be kept busy. That helps. But I said he oners afraid of him. That's one the problem."

—From Atlanta Constitution.

Tattnall Still Bad

"I think things still are bad at Tattnall. No, I don't know any reason why they shouldn't make things down there for the prisoners to wear. They could make clothes and shoes and supply all the institutions and they thought the State institutions and the pris could make the chemicals that are used at the State institutions and State buildings.

"But, let me tell you this. That job requires a good educa-

Globe & Independer
Nashville. Tenn.

"SHOOT IT'S YOUR COUNTRY" SAYS SOLDIER AS COPS THREATEN TO KILL

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 26—(A. N. P.)—The retort of an unidentified soldier to a uniformed policeman and the police chauffeur of a patrol wagon was regarded by observers here Thursday as the thing that saved his life.

According to the wife of a prominent minister, before whose door the incident occurred, the soldier was walking down the street and had gone but a few paces when the patrol wagon rolled up and the two officers jumped out. The policeman held the soldier while the chauffeur officer beat him about the head with a night stick in an effort to make him get into the police patrol.

When beating failed to make the soldier budge, they drew their guns and told him they would shoot if he did not. The soldier quickly raised both hands above his head and retorted: "Hell! Shoot me. Shoot me through the heart. It's YOUR country I'm supposed to die for anyway. Go ahead and shoot."

Obviously ashamed, the two men sheepishly put away their guns, and before military police officers arrived a few minutes later, a large crowd of colored soldiers had gathered augmenting an even larger crowd of civilians who denounced the policemen for their treatment of the soldier.

MP's took the soldier, who went peaceably with them. No one knows what disposition was made of his case a charge of being drunk on the streets."

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

A Wise Settlement In the Woods Case

The very first problem awaiting solution by the new Director of Safety was an unexpectedly difficult one, involving as it did the charges of brutality against two policemen by a Negro woman. Colonel DONALDSON is to be congratulated upon the patient and fairminded manner in which he has sifted the evidence and reached his decision.

In spite of the contradictions of the evidence and the undoubted provocation that Mrs. WOODS, on the testimony of members of her own race, offered to the police, their handling of the situation obviously left much to be desired. But Colonel DONALDSON is correct in taking into account the men's previous record and, subject of course to any new evidence uncovered by the grand jury, in giving them another chance.

The delay which has been one of the most unfortunate features of this inquiry was certainly not Colonel DONALDSON'S fault. Its net effect has been to cloud the issue, to intensify resentments and, not the least dangerous by any means, to provide a false and inflammatory political issue among Louisville Negroes. In view of the conflict of testimony, and of the fact that an earlier settlement was hampered by Mrs. WOODS' inability to appear at previous hearings, it is to be hoped that this painful issue will soon be closed. The incident, and the political use to which it was put, are entirely untypical of Louisville's ordinarily excellent relations between the races.

Officers Are Suspended In Ky. Brutality

Daily World

NAACP Joins In Protest; Nose Breaking Charged

Atlanta, Georgia

LOUISVILLE, (ANP)—Suspension of two policemen who mercilessly beat a woman September 7 was ordered Thursday by Colonel A. E. Kimberling, acting director of safety, after an afternoon long conference with Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt.

The officers accused are Patrolmen Arthur L. Beville and Albert M. McIlher. Belville is recovering from an operation in a local hospital. They are charged with assaulting Mrs. Julia Mae Woods, 28, who suffered a broken nose and severe bruises in the attack. Mrs. Woods is reported under the care of a physician.

In a statement released after the conference Kimberling said "I find that there is considerable difference of opinion among the various witnesses contracted. In order that every person involved in the case may be given an opportunity for a full and complete hearing. I am this day suspending the officers involved, and will hold a hearing in the office of the chief of police at an early date. The time will be decided as soon as Mrs. Woods and one of the officers who is now in the hospital recovering from a recent operation are able to appear."

STATEMENTS PRESENTED

Kimberling said he presented to folde to statements to the mayor covering a two week's investigation and added that he has secured statements from the officers differing greatly from that of Mrs. Woods. According to the policeman they went to the Woods residence to investigate reports she had thratened a roof repairman with "hot lye" whom she had accused of trespassing. They said that Mrs. Woods attacked them when they sought to make inquiries.

Mrs. Woods, however, charged that the officers began to beat her without provocation and continued their assault while en route to the police station and hospital.

Local newspapers, civic organizations, and the NAACP are mobilizing for support of the injured woman and heid a protest meeting Sunday at Quinn Chapel church to "petition against the brutality of Louisville police where Negroes are concerned."

Mayor Wyatt, coming to the defense of the policeman, said that Colonel Kimberling had conducted a "very thorough" investigation and had assigned one man the case exclusively. He said that some of the witnesses were hard to find, it taking three days to locate one in particular.

Ho, Hum; More Police Brutality

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19—So many protests of police brutality at the expense of Negroes have been received by Chief of Police Chris H. Ortmann that, last week, he declared he was ready to receive any complaint against "guilty" officers.

Meanwhile, brutality still reigns in this community, where, August 3, two officers clubbed a colored woman until she, allegedly, fell on the sidewalk in a pool of blood and where, later, a colored soldier was reportedly run down by a white civilian and beat on the head with the butt of a pistol—for the simple reason that he begged the policemen to stop flogging the woman.

The woman victim and two colored men were arrested as a result of the incident, it is revealed, and it is further disclosed that they were booked on charges of interference with an officer.

According to information, the brutal beating given the woman, identified as Mrs. Susie Stanton, was said to have been administered by Policemen Lester Keller and Harry H. Thompson, who continued to beat her until outraged white woman, aroused by such unbecoming deportment by the policemen, screamed their indignation and demanded a halt.

Cop Shoots 13-Year-Old Youth In Fla. Restaurant

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla. (ANP)—Charges of improperly exhibiting a dangerous weapon were lodged against a Miami police officer last week following the shooting of a 13-year-old boy.

The policeman, Robert Foster, according to eyewitnesses entered the Skyway restaurant kitchen where the youth is employed as a helper and began eating potato chips.

"That'll cost you a nickel," said Stephen Gray, the wounded.

"So you are the boss here?" inquired the copper.

"Yes, in the kitchen," answered the youth.

"Well, I'll show you who is boss," declared the policeman, whereupon he drew his pistol from its holster and pointing the weapon toward the youth's legs fired one shot that entered his left thigh.

The policeman is said to have applied iodine to the open wound and then given the lad $1.00 with the admonition that he "say nothing" about the incident. Another kitchen boy, Israel Milton, was given a quarter and told to remain quiet. Both were promised an additional dollar the following week.

City authorities learned of the shooting when Mrs. Lillie Mae Gray took her youngster to the office of the City Manager A. B. Curry and Secretary Josephine Paris sent him to Jackson Memorial hospital for treatment. County Solicitor Robert R. Taylor has since advised of the facts.

Both Gary and Mitchell were escorted to the prosecutor's office where they filed the information against the policeman.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

GA. RED CAP JAILED AS RIOT INCITER

Reports Soldier-Police Clash To Superior, Arrested By Cops

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Charged with attempting to "incite a riot" at the Union station here, Hershel Holmes, a red cap employed there, was fined $25 and costs by Police Magistrate A. W. Callway, Wednesday.

Holmes was placed under a $1,000 bond upon his arrest.

The charge grew out of a disturbance in the station between a civilian policeman and a group of soldiers, passing through the city, who were waiting the arrival of their train.

The policeman, Joe Moore, according to witnesses, walked up to the soldiers and asked to see their passes, a common practice in Atlanta where Negro soldiers are concerned. The group attempted to explain they had no passes, that they were in charge of a sergeant who had stepped out.

They were asked where they were from. One replied "New York." Officer Moore was said to have slapped the New Yorker, being urged to do so by a white bystander. A scuffle ensued.

Two other police arrived and told Holmes to leave while "they straightened this matter out." Holmes departed in search of the stationmaster. En route, J. N. Snelling, white, employed by the army air corps, said he heard the red cap tell other soldiers to go to the aid of their buddies who were being beaten up. Holmes denied making the statement.

The city officers testified that they were suddenly rushed by soldiers and a group of Negro civlians, forcing them to draw their revolvers. Three of the soldiers were arrested, but later released in time to catch their train.

Holmes said he continued work and about two hours later was approached by Officer Moore, who placed him under arrest. Several fellow employes of the red cap testified they had not heard him make the remark Snelling was supposed to have heard, but their testimony was ignored. They expressed the opinion that the officers arrested Holmes in revenge for reporting the matter to their superior officers and the station master.

15-1943

Police Brutality

NYC Man Sentenced to Death in Va., Police Probe Ordered

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
SEP 4 1943

PETERSBURG, Va.—A grand jury investigation into alleged police brutality was ordered by Judge R. T. Wilson in Hustings Court last week in the case of Silas Rogers of NYC, whom he sentenced to death for the slaying of a white officer and as defense attorneys offered a motion for new trial.

Argument on the motion for a new trial will be heard during the September term of court. The defendant was represented by Robert H. Cooley, Jr., of this city and J. Byron Hopkins and Spottswood W. Robinson, 3rd, both of Richmond, NAACP attorneys.

Rogers was convicted of the slaying of Officer R. B. Hatchell of the local police force July 18 in a gun battle that followed the crash of a stolen auto containing two white soldiers and a colored man into a barricade in a dead-end street.

Tells of Police Beating

Arrested about forty minutes after the slaying, while walking across Appomatox River bridge, Rogers testified that he told police he rode the blinds of a Seaboard Air Line train into Petersburg and that police beat him because he would not admit being the driver of the auto.

His story tallied with that of the police photographer, who testified that there was no blood on Rogers's clothing when he "mugged" him, and that of Police Chief W. H. Beasley, while a torn and bloody shirt worn by Rogers while being questioned by police was exhibited in court.

Examination revealed that the shirt had been washed while in the possession of police in an alleged effort to remove the blood. Rogers also testified that police poured water up his nostrils and twisted his hands in an effort to force him to confess.

His Alibi Unshaken

Testifying as to his movements after alighting from the train here, Rogers told of being ordered off by the conductor, of asking and being told how to reach the highway out of the city by a filling station operator, and gave a fairly accurate description of the railroad station.

The conductor of the train testified that the account of the conversation between himself and the man he ordered off the train tallied, and Thomas Epps, service station operator, identified Rogers as the man whom he directed to the highway bridge.

Rogers was convicted largely on the testimony of the two white soldiers arrested in the auto at the time of the crash, who were later freed and continued their journey to Providence, R.I. They were later rearrested at their homes, returned to this city and lodged in jail.

In court, both soldiers positively identified Rogers as the man who gave them a ride from Raleigh, N.C., where the car was later revealed to have been stolen, to this city. He was also identified by C. L. Bain, white, who said he saw him through the window of a hospital.

To The Editor

Daily World

Atlanta WORLD,
Dear Editor:
Atlanta, Georgia

As I was traveling through the southern states, investigating the conditions of Negro prisoners in the South, I found those in Brooks County, Ga., extremely bad. These people of yours are going through hell. They need your help and I am sure if you knew what they were going through with, you and all the colored people in the U. S. A. would help them. After talking with some of the prisoners, I made it my business to look up the ex-guards and this is what they had to say: "Your people are treated worse than mules because the warden says that you have ti buy mules, and you don't have to buy Negroes." The only kind of punishment is lashing and the penalty for anything is from sixty to a hundred lashes. The prisoner is handcuffed, and when the lashing is over, maybe he can walk and maybe he can't. He is then rubbed in disinfectant which the warden calls "pine oil."

The ex-guards said that the warden has stated that he can't be fired by the state prison commission because he is paid by the Brooks County taxpayers.

I understand that the governor is trying to help your people and better conditions in prisons, and I don't believe that he knows of the existing conditions in this camp. It is your duty that he and the people learn of this.

SEP 2 1943

The prisoners say that they have written the governor and the prison commissioner and all that was done was the sending of inspectors to talk to them and the warden. Afterwards, they were lashed for what they said.

I would like for you to get behind the white papers and other Negro papers of Georgia and have them print this letter, and do something about the conditions of the BROOKS COUNTY CHAIN GANG of Quitman, Georgia.

A Secret Investigator and Negro Friend.

MP's Stand By As Police Attack, Jail Race Officer

SEP 23 1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
SEP 2 1943

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (ANP) — Disclosure of the arrest and beating of an army lieutenant by two MP's stood idly by again focused attention upon the shocking lack of protection the war department afford its Negro enlisted personnel. The army officer was later jailed, reviled, and forced to pay $50 to "buy" his way out on charges of speeding and reckless driving.

According to 1st Lt. William Webb, attached to a quartermaster unitd located in the Harmony church area, he was victimized September 8 while returning to his quarters by way of the Columbus-Cussets highway not yet officially opened, when his car was stopped and he was beaten and arrested. The arrest-attack occurred in Muscogee county.

Webb said that when officers struck him in the face he called to two nearby MPs who refused to investigate, to "step over here a minute, but was roughly shoved into the police car where the slammed door injured his thumb and one of the officers stated "I'll whip both of you, and that MP too."

He said he was cursed and threatened with more beatings enroute to the jail. His car was partially wrecked by one of the officers who ran into an obstacle. Efforts to contact his outfit were turned down by the jailer who said: "You're too damn smart" and "You shouldn't be making me lose my sleep—just wait." The incident occurred after midnight.

After spending a night in jail one of the guards told him he had better contact someone who could "buy you out." It was here that he learned for the first time what he was charged with. Webb was then allowed to call a friend, Dr. S. A. Reddick, who paid a $50 bond for his release. Police then advised him not to appear in court for the hearing because more money would have to be paid. The soldier was told to forget the whole affair. He said he agreed to this when Dr. Reddick warned him that the "cards are stacked against you."

Soldier Beaten By Dixie Cops

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
SEP 18 1943

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—The unwarranted beating and subsequent arrest of an unidentified Negro soldier at the Tri-State Bus station here early Tuesday created a brief reign of terror among Negro passengers in the waiting room, many of whom made their way out while the incident was taking place.

According to witnesses, the soldier was at the ticket window when someone in the ticket office threw a rubber stamp which hit a woman passenger in the waiting room. Persons in the room reported that they had heard no argument at the window and that their attention was not attracted until the rubber stamp had been thrown. Immediately following the throwing, two officers came in and approached the soldier, beating him about the head with their clubs. Bleeding freely, the soldier was taken out of the waiting-room in custody of the officers.

Shortly after the incident military policemen from the Jackson air base arrived and began an investigation of the incident. The bleeding soldier was turned over to them.

Hearing On Charge Patrolmen Beat Woman Set for Tuesday

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Col. A. E. Kimberling, chief of police, announced yesterday afternoon he had concluded preparations for a hearing at 10 a.m. Tuesday in his office of charges that two patrolmen beat a Negro woman unnecessarily in arresting her September 7.

The hearing has been postponed because one of the two patrolmen underwent an operation subsequent to the incident and has not been able to appear. Both patrolmen are under suspension from duty.

Notices Issued.

The woman, Mrs. Julia Woods, 28, of 2515 W. Chestnut, was placed under the care of a physician following the incident and Colonel Kimberling announced at the time he would not call the hearing until the physician said the patient was able to appear.

Notices went out yesterday afternoon to all the witnesses in the case and Colonel Kimberling said he hoped all of them would appear in order that "the fullest kind of hearing can be given this matter."

Stories Contradictory.

A public meeting was called September 26 at Quinn Chapel at which a protest against the police methods in the case was raised. Colonel Kimberling placed before Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt the statements of numerous witnesses—whose testimony he pointed out was conflicting—after a thorough investigation into the case. He said the reports of the two patrolmen, Arthur L. Beville and Albert M. Melcher, who declared the woman started beating them before they tried to arrest her, were in direct contradiction to the statements of the woman and some of the witnesses.

Policemen Found Guilty of 'Disorderly Conduct'

New York, N. Y.
Amsterdam News

LOUISVILLE, (ANP)—Although their victim had been given a sentence of 120 days' pay, found guilty of "disorderly conduct" and fined $5, the two white officers who unmercifully beat Mrs. Julia May Woods were cheered by a group of witnesses following a day long hearing before Col. Joseph F. Donaldson, director of safety, and found guilty of misconduct and cuse or reason. Practically the entire police force was present at the hearing. Patrolmen Arthur L. Beville and Albert M. Melcher, who testified that Mrs. Woods was imposed upon by the ex-soldier, was given two weeks before the safety director. Donaldson was fined $5.

Negro Detective Accused Of Cold-blooded Killing

People's Voice New York, N. Y

According to eye-witnesses, a most cold-blooded and brutal killing occurred Monday night about 8:15 in front of the subway entrance at the southeast corner [illegible] St. Nicholas ave, when Detective Leroy J. Thomas, Negro member of the 32d precinct, shot and killed Wilson Ingram. 29. of 512 Manh[illegible] ave.

One witness stated that he arrived on the scene as Thomas was holding Ingram against the subway railing and beating him unmercifully about the face and head. When Thomas released Ingram, says the witness, Ingram staggered to the curb and leaned helplessly against a car with his empty hands down, fully exposed. As he stood there facing Thomas the detective backed away six or seven feet, reached for his gun and fired a shot into Ingram's body. Ingram slumped to the ground.

CROWD ANGERED

A policeman in uniform rushed to the scene. Thomas displayed his shield. A large crowd gathered, many of whom protested the killing. Some of these were hurriedly taken into custody by the police.

According to police report, Officer Leroy J. Thomas, while arresting Wilson Ingram for jumping over a [illegible] turnstile without paying the nickel [illegible] shot the prisoner when he drew a knife in an attempt to assault him. Ingram was pronounced dead upon arrival at the Sydenham Hospital. Police say an investigation will follow.

Probe Prison Camps' Inhuman Treatment

Amsterdam Star-News New York, N. Y.

ATLANTA, (ANP)—When a prison inspector reported cruel treatment of convicts at the highway department camp near Cartersville, last week Gov. Ellis Arnall ordered an open investigation also a statewide probe of penal institutions was formulated by the governor for the questioning of prisoners and camp officials.

Warden A. W. Clay and a guard at the highway department camp near Cartersville were suspendid last week after the inspector reported three prisoners had cut leader muscles in their legs in protest against the treatment, said Chairman Clem Rainey, of the state board of prisoners.

Arriving here for a conference called, [illegible] State Sen. Claude Pittman of Cartersville, chairman of the senate penitentiary committee said last week that the committee had already made a general probe of county and state prison camps, but added:

New Evidence

"We will go back to the state highway camps and others, if necessary, and make a more detailed examination of conditions. We will question individual prisoners and officers in our new probe.

Pittman later said that his committee had found a few instances of cruelty, but did not amplify the statement. He explained that improved housing is a major need of Georgia's prison system.

Age New York, N. Y

National Maritime Union Assails Policeman's Assault On Seaman

Young Harvey Wagner - one of the thousands of union men of all races who "Keep 'Em Sailing to Deliver the Goods - is now at Marine Hospital on [illegible]ten Island. The wires that hold his broken jaw in place will permit him to drink a little liquid through a straw for the next six weeks, the doctor say.

In the great democratic city of New York, in broad dayight, half a block away from the hall of the National Maritime Union, one of New York City's policemen handed Harvey a broken jaw, last Thursday.

A few minutes later in the office of NMU Secretary Ferdinand Smith, Harvey tried to explain that he didn't remember exactly how it happened. The driver of the cab he was in got nasty - a few words were exchanged. Then it all happened. Harvey couldn't talk much with a broken jaw.

Several of his Union brothers told what they had seen:

"We saw a policeman clutching a Negro boy with one hand as he kept slugging him with his other fist. It occurred to us that it might be a seaman who was receiving this terrific beating. As we drew near we heard the policeman say, 'Where do you think you are you n---r son of a b-- in Harlem?"

Less than an hour later, a dozen veterans of the battle of the U-boats - seamen who had survived Axis torpedoes and bombs - stood in the office of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. To Deputy Police Inspector James Harten they handed a letter from NMU Secretary Ferdinand Smith and a signed affidavit from the eyewitnesses to the beating. Smith's letter said in part: "With this latest eyewitness account before you, we feel that you must take immediate action to apprehend and severely punish the policeman guilty of this outrage. We also believe that the situation is serious enough to warrant a through investigation of the entire police force for the purpose of ferreting out these hidden and subversive influences which may be responsible for instigating attacks of this nature."

In a telegram to the Mayor, President Joseph Curran of the NMU said in part: "Unprovoked brutal beating by New York policeman of Negro seaman Harvey Wagner..has aroused our membership. Men who have lived through convoys and torpedoing must be free from police brutality in the streets of this great Democracy they risk their lives to defend. Urge you immediately make public statement of action you are taking to punish guilty policeman. Elimination of such elements from police force essential to prevent repetition which may lead to more serious repercussions."

The beating followed his return from his first trip to sea. The National Maritime Union, the Marine, Cook [illegible] Stewards, both CIO have sent delegations, telegrams and eye-witness affidavits to F. H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York, demanding that the police attacker be brought to justice.

Seaman Suffers From Police Brutality

People's Voice New York, N. Y

Twenty-one year old Harvey Wagner, above shown at the Marine Hospital in New York City, after having suffered a broken jaw in a brutal, unprovoked assault by a New York policeman Thursday, July 29. Harvey left his home at 2455 Druidhill in Baltimore to take a course in the War Shipping Administration's school for cooks and bakers.

Two Severely Beaten At Macon, Ga. Depot

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

MACON, Ga. — An appeal for the employees at Warner Robins Field were beaten as a result of the lack of post[illegible]Wimbush for "discussing the incident of the severe beating of the Depot has been transmitted to Mayor facilities for colored civilian employees at the depot. The Crusaders asked the major of John Wimbush and John J. Hamilton, of the Crusaders, who beat direct [illegible] exchange facilities for colored civilian employees at the depot. The Crusaders asked the major organization this week. claimed. They stated to investigate the incident and see that the pair are still confined tothat proper facilities for the colored on Septmeber 24 when Jones attempted to buy some food from the white post exchange.

DISCUSSED INCIDENT

According to [illegible] was given permission to enter the exchange to buy the food by Guard [illegible] when he received the [illegible] was accosted by several others who beat [illegible] the head with the butt [illegible] revolver. [illegible] after [illegible] Shortly after Jones by white civilian guards and Wimbush and Jones.

Mother Says Cop Slapped Her

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. MARY HOLLAND (center) and her seven children, ranging from 11 years to two months of age, were forcibly evicted from 2008 north 22nd street, last Wednesday. With their mother are: Joyce, 10; Walter, 6; Ellsworth and Elline, twins, 5; Annette, 3; Marlyne, 2; and Diane, 2 months. Elwood Holland, 30, husband and father, was at work when his family and their belongings were dumped on the sidewalk.

Mother And Seven Children Evicted While Father Works

In an effort to protect herself Mrs. Mary Holland, 27-year-old mother of seven children, bit a manhandling police sergeant who slapped her and twisted her arm as she and her family were being evicted from their home, 2008 north 22nd street, last Wednesday.

At a hearing before Magistrate Wrichel at the 19th and Oxford streets police station on Thursday, Mrs. Holland's bail was set at $800 although no action was taken against the policeman.

The eviction of the Holland family was caused by a lapse in rent payments when Elwood Holland, 30, became ill shortly before Christmas. When he recovered, he secured a position at the Sun Shipbuilding Company and made an attempt to catch up on his bills.

A payment of $60 back rent was refused when offered to the rent agent, so the family sent money orders. Because a large balance was still due, a constable was ordered to forcibly eject the family.

The 2-months-old baby, who is ill, was taken from her bed and placed on the floor during the eviction.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

In Row Over Jim Crow Seat

Bus Driver Ordered Woman To Give Up Seat to White

WILMINGTON, N. C.—To amazement of spectators Mrs. Mamie Williamson, a highly respected resident here, was given a 30-day suspended sentence in recorders court last week by Judge H. Wendell Smith upon her conviction on charges of violating the race separation law assault and battery and resisting arrest. Mrs. Williamson before her arrest was dragged from the bus, kicked and beaten by police officers while 60 horrified bus passengers looked on.

Attys. C. J. Gates of Durham and Aaron Goldberg of Wilmington, contending that the state failed to prove its case, asked leave to appeal which was granted by the court. Machinery was immediately set in motion to prepare the appeal before the Hanover County Superior court.

Has Attended Launching

Charges were brought against Mrs. Williamson by J. D. Holloway, driver for the Tidewater Power Company who was transporting passengers to the ship docks to witness launching of the Liberty ship John Merrick, named for the founder of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

According to Holloway, Mrs. Williamson refused to give a seat to a white man when ordered to do so, whereupon a summoned officers N. J. Wolff and William Belch who threw the woman from her seat into the street, and while each held an arm pummeled her into a state of near unconsciousness. They then took her to the local jail. Mrs. Williamson was forced to remain behind bars for more than a half hour pending her arrangement for $500 bail.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

2000 Protest Brutality Of Kentucky Cop

Louisville Editor Heads Committee Sponsoring Campaign Against Hate

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — One of the largest and most successful demonstrations against race injustice ever seen here was held Sunday afternoon in Quinn Chapel AME Church when more than 2,000 persons met to protest the brutal beating of Mrs. Julia Mae Woods, 2515 W. Chestnut St. by two white policeman Sept. 7.

According to I. Willis Cole, editor of the Louisville Leader and chairman of the program committee of the NAACP who presided at the meeting, Mrs. Woods was ill at the time two white policemen without warrant entered her bedroom and beat her unmercifully and then continued to club her in the patrol wagon all the way to the station.

Mrs. Woods has been confined to a hospital ever since, but Chief of Police Col. A. E. Kimberling sent a letter stating that a hearing would be held as soon as Mrs. Woods and the patrolmen are able to appear.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Magistrate Scolds Cop for Arrest

In discharging a visiting defense worker who according to witnesses was beaten and arrested by police, although he was said to have been innocent of any wrongdoing, Magistrate Ramsgate roundly reprimanded the arresting police officer in Felony Court Thursday morning.

Cop's Story

The man is Mingo Williams, employed in a Baltimore defense plant. Williams was visiting his brother who lives at 71 West 99th Street on August 6 and was standing in front of a restaurant. According to the police version, a call was received of a disturbance in the restaurant and a radio car appeared on the scene.

The Man's Story

Williams said the police told him to go home and as he left, the police were said to have followed him to the hallway where they allegedly started to beat Williams over the head. Three witnesses testified the man had made no attempt to resist the officers. The officers, however, said Williams grabbed a nightstick from one of the officers and hit him with it.

After being arrested, he was held in $5000 bail. Magistrate Ramsgate, in discharging Williams, told the officer in Felony Court: "In all my years on the bench, I have never heard of such a ridiculous case."

Attorney Philip Rusgo was counsel for the accused man.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Policemen Suspended For Attack On Woman

LOUISVILLE (ANP) — Suspension of two policemen who mercilessly beat a woman on September 7 was ordered Thursday by Col. A. E. Kimberling, acting director of safety, after an investigation with Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt.

The officers accused are Patrolmen Arthur L. Beville and Albert M. Melcher. Belvilles is recovering from an operation in a local hospital. They are charged by Julia Mae Woods, 28, who suffered a broken nose and severe bruises in the attack. Mrs. Woods is reported under the care of a physician.

NLVC Scores World Telegram's Editorial Advocating Police Brutality For Harlem

The executive Board of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, in special session last night, condemned the "get tough" policy advocated by the New York World Telegram on Thursday in an editorial under the title "Green Light For Police". The full statement of the Executive follows:

Age
New York, N. Y. Harlem Y.M.C.A.,

"The Executive Board of the Negro Labor Victory Committee condemns the "get tough" police policy advocated by the New York World Telegram yesterday, in an editorial entitled "Green Light for the Police."

"This editorial is a shameless demand for the use of unrestrained police force and a call to incitement for brutality against Negro citizens of New York which can only lead to further racial tension and disturbances. This is the World Telegram's method of solving the vexing problems of bad housing, discrimination, especially in the armed forces, inadequate recreational facilities, overcrowding, uncontrolled rents and prices, which are the bases of the outbreak.

During the recent disturbance in Harlem the Mayor of the City of New York and the Police Commissioner, fortunately, for the city called upon leading trade unionists, Negro and white, and other progressive groups, in New York City whom the World Telegram labeled "subversive", for advise and assistance. This action by the Mayor not only kept the disorder from spreading, but constituted a basis for preventing similar disturbances in the future.

"The Negro Labor Victory Committee is using every resource at its disposal to show the Negro people the correct way of struggle for those things which the World Telegram dreads and hates equality of opportunity, an end to discrimination, and the right to work and fight as equals to guarante the victory of our country over fascism at home and abroad."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Gang Prisoner Still Whipped

South Carolina Retains Archaic System in Penal Institution, Letter Says

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP).—Male prisoners in South Carolina's penal system are still being whipped by prison authorities, it was disclosed this week in a letter sent to James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina State NAACP, by a prisoner who said he had been whipped severely on the day the letter was written (Sept. 28).

The matter is being studied by Negro organizations and comes as a discordant note to the statement of Gov. Olin D. Johnston of last April, who after exposure of brutal whippings of prisoners by the Associated Negro Press, had said none had taken place since he took office in January, but that an investigation into whipping allegations would be made. No report of investigations has thus far been made.

Treated Worse Than Jews

The prisoner, whose name is withheld for reasons of security, said that on Sept. 28: "We are still whipped by Sgt. Spears, Lt. Cunningham and Cpl. Parnell . . . we are being treated worse than Hitler treats the Jews. The governor said if a prisoner did anything take his time. That must be for the public to read because so far it hasn't stopped. Here is the way they beat us. Make you pull your pants down. And someone hold your heads, other your feet and [illegible] of leather 3 in. wide, 2 ft. long and attached to a wooden handle. The man take this and beat you on your naked skin until he wants to quit or you pass out."

Continuing, the prisoner who evidently smuggled his letter out, wrote: "What can we do. Nothing but lay there and take it. I was whipped today. I was hit in the mouth and also kicked in my side by Cpl. Parnell while the others looked on."

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Florida Copper Shoots Boy, 13

Child Only Wanted Pay For Potato Chips Officer Ate

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla.—Charges of improperly exhibiting a dangerous weapon were lodged against a Miami Springs police officer last week following the shooting of a 13-year-old boy.

The policeman, Robert Foster, according to eyewitnesses entered the Skyway restaurant kitchen where the youth is employed as a helper and began eating potato chips.

"That'll cost you a nickel," said Stephen Gray,, the wounded.

"So you are the boss here?" inquired the copper.

"Yes, in the kitchen," answered the youth.

"Well, I'll show you who is boss," declared the policeman, whereupon he drew his pistol from its holster and pointing the weapon toward the child's legs fired one shot that entered his left thigh.

The policeman is said to have applied iodine to the open wound and then given the lad $1 with the admonition that he "say nothing" about the incident. Another kitchen boy, Israel Milton, was given a quarter and told to remain quiet. Both were promised an additional dollar the following week.

City authorities [illegible] of the shooting when Mrs. Lillie Mae Gray took her youngster to the office of City Manager A. B. Curry and Secy. Josephine Paris sent him to Jackson Memorial hospital for treatment. County Solicitor Robert R. Taylor has been advised of the facts.

Both Gary and Mitchell were escorted to the prosecutor's office where they filed the information against the policeman.

Mystery High In Cop's Sailor Shooting Here

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Eye-Witness Tells Her Story of Hectic Fracas in South Brooklyn Barroom

Mystery surrounds the shooting of a Negro sailor by a detective in a barroon at 93 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, early last week. During the gruesome fracas, Ezell Martin, 17-year-old sailor of 333 Christian St., Philadelphia, was shot by Detective Hyman Gillary, the bullet entering Martin's chest and passing through his body. The wounded sailor was rushed to Kings' County Hospital where his condition was announced as being critical.

At press time, the Brooklyn AM-STERDAM NEWS was informed that his condition was unchanged. According to information obtained by reporters from police, Martin and another sailor, Ike Gurley, 18, became involved in an argument with a civilian and when Detective Gillary attempted to quell the disturbance, the two sailors pounced upon him. At this time, it was reported, the detective drew his gun and fired two shots, one of which hit Martin.

Vernice Skinner

However, Vernice Skinner, 22, of 135 Lefferts Pl., Brooklyn, who was with Martin at the time of the shooting, said that Martin and herself were in the rear of the tavern and when he saw Gurley fighting: "He said 'I'm going up to get Gurley.' When he started for the door, I heard shots and discovered that Martin had been hit with the bullets," Miss Skinner said.

Didn't Attack Cop"

She insisted that Martin had nothing to do with the fracas and that the detective shot an innocent man. She further stated that neither Gurley nor Martin had attempted to fight the detective as the latter's report had indicated.

Mrs. Ida Martin, mother of the wounded sailor came to Brooklyn on Friday in hopes of obtaining legal assistance for her son. She said that Gurley and her boy were friends but that numerous eye-witnesses of the shooting fray had stated that the two sailors did not attempt to fight the detective.

Gurley who is attached to the Navy receiving barracks, was held in $1,000 bail on an attempted felonious assault charge.

Policemen don't carry clubs and pistols as mere ornaments, but neither are they toys that are to be played with. Possession and freedom to use these lethal weapons place a grave responsibility on the individual policeman. When and how he is to use them rests entirely upon his own judgment. A cop should use his weapons when forced to, but he must not be a "head cracker" or a "quick-trigger artist."

An efficient and understanding police unit from the inspector down to the last patrolman on the beat would find Harlem just as good as any other section of the city in which to work. But Harlem will not be bullied, brow-beaten or bull-dozed.

The Policemen's Responsibility

Amsterdam New York, N. Y.

For sometime now there has been considerable loose talk to the effect that the police assigned to Harlem have been instructed to "go easy" on lawbreakers. Both Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine have denied giving any such orders. We can understand how instructions might be given the police to be discreet in handling situations in a particular troubulous area, but we cannot conceive of those instructions going so far as to prevent the police from arresting criminals and other misdoers.

The fact of the matter is police officer is bound by his oath to uphold the law, and neither the Mayor nor the Commissioner has the power to direct him otherwise, unless in a particular instance the greater interest of the whole people would be best served by so doing. In this connection, we cannot agree that the interest of Harlem or New York—its welfare, its health, its morals, its safety—is being served by allowing a criminal element, however, small to overrun any special community.

We believe it is a mistake to think that Harlem should be treated differently from any other section of the city. However, police assigned to Harlem ought to be selected carefully because there are some members of th department who do not yet realize the Negro is a citizen of the United States and is entitled to all the rights and privileges guaranteed other citizens.

We believe some of the confusion about the activities of the police in Harlem is a result of a misunderstanding of the attitude of the people. Harlemites have been accused of raising a cry every time something happens between a citizen and the police. For our part, our position is clear, for we believe we voice the opinion of the people when we say we take our stand on the side of law and order, firmly believeing that those persons who violate the law ought to be arrested and punished.

The matter of police brutality is constantly brought up, it being claimed that every time a Negro is arrested by a policeman, especially a white policeman, Harlem yells, "brutality." Too frequently cops are brutal, in the sense that they use force not necessary to effect the arrest of the suspect. They use force to cast fear or to vent their displeasure for the act committed, a matter which properly should be left to the courts.

While unalterably opposed to police brutality, we are equally strong and all-out for police efficiency. There is no conflict between the two. Policemen can be efficient without be-

Policeman Who Beat Girl Gets Trial Postponed

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"Your Honor, I was not of the belief that it would be much to this case today and since the case has secured such a large amount of witnesses in her behalf, I beg the court to give me time to secure some witnesses whom I did not feel it would be necessary to call in", were the words of appeal made Thursday afternoon in Recorder's Court by Police Officer S. E. Smith in an effort to have postponed the case involving the beating of Hattie Mae Bell of Western Ave., 16-year-old Booker T. Washington High school tenth grade student.

The plea for the re-setting of the case, which has in its charge the accusation of the girl being drunk, disorderly conduct, examination suspect, and resisting arrest following an argument between the girl and the police officer in the Terminal Station Tuesday afternoon of this week, was made by the officer after more than 25 indignant Atlantans, several of these appeared prominent white citizens, appeared in court to counter-act his testimony with their own testimony as eyewitnesses that the school girl was badly beaten and manhandled before being arrested and sent to headquarters in a patrol wagon.

RESET TO DEC. 29

The officer was [illegible] the large group gathered to testify as to his brutality, and was granted the resetting of the hearing to next Wednesday, Dec. 29th at 2:30 p. m., with all witnesses being asked to return at that time. Judge Calloway was presiding, and there was no objection from Attorney Walden representing the beaten victim.

The beating of the young girl is reported to have occured Tuesday afternoon, following and during an argument between the young woman and the policeman relative to her accompanying a soldier boy friend to the gate to take an outbound train. Nearby persons stated last night and Wednesday that they saw the beating of the girl in the station and on the outside where they said the officer slapped the girl, kicked her and brutally beat her, afterwhich he arrested her, sending her to police headquarters in a patrol wagon, charged with drunkedness, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and to be held for examination for communicable disease. She was placed under a bond of $1,100.00 at the time of her arrest.

On learning of this brutality the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), immediately entered the case with Attorney A. T. Walden and President C. A. Harper of the local branch, making an investigation.

MANY WITNESSES APPEAR

First action after contacting eyewitnesses to the occurence was to have the girl released on bond, which counsel was successful in doing Wednesday night. There was a $1,000 bond set for the examination charge and $100. for the disorderly and drunkedness charge. When health papers were returned showing the girl to be sound physically the $1,000 bond was automatically dropped [illegible] for the other charges to the amount of $150.

The police officer charged in the assault on the Bell girl, was startled to see such a large number of witnesses present to testify as to his brutality, and immediately requested to have the case hearing postponed to next Wednesday, Dec. 29. It was also stated by counsel for the girl that the white woman who pleaded with the officer to stop beating the girl, and was told to "mind your own business", is being sought so that she may testify against Officer Smith next week. There were also present three white men who were interested in the case.

The case is being watched with much interest and anxiety and all efforts will be made even if taken to high [illegible] to see that justice is done, counsel for the Bell girl states in a move to rid this city of the very prevalent police brutality record.

U.S. Files Charges Against Police Chief, Three Others

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Four Named in Two 'Informations'

With Having Beaten Two Prisoners

Four Dekalb county peace officers, including the chief of police, J. T. Dailey must face trial on charges that they violated the civil rights of two prisoners one a woman arrested last October on charges of burglarly.

The [illegible] grew out of an extensive investigation by the civil liberties division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and were contained in two "informations" filed by United States Attorney M. Neil Andrews. It was charged that the officers brutally beat the prisoners while they were in their custody.

Accused besides Chief Daily are Charles Benjamin Hensler, police lieutenant; Jefferson Coyce Holbrook, Jr., and Charles Lightfoot Visscher, police officers.

Raymond Rouser, one of the allegedly beaten prisoners, in the "information" filed by Mr. Andrews, charges that Dailey, Holbrook and Visscher did "willfully, unlawfully and wrongfully, under the color of laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations and customs of the state of Georgia and of the county of Dekalb, creating the office of police officer, subject and caused to be subjected Raymond Rouser. . . to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured and protected by the constitution and laws of the United States."

The officers, the "information" contends "willfully, unlawfully, and wrongfully, with the intent to procure a confession [illegible] Rouser to be whipped, beaten, struck, kicked, abused "and otherwise cruelly" maltreated, "thereby inflicting serious injury on the said Raymond Rouser and did aid and abet other persons unknown to do so."

The second "information" accuses Chief Dailey, Hensler and Holbrook of identical wrongdoings in connection with the arrest of Naomi Reed

Under Section 52, Title 18, United States Code, both Rouser and Miss Reid are held immune to illegal assault and battery, and have the right and privilege not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law and have equal protection under the law, the "informations" stated.

Neither Rouser nor Miss Reid has been convicted by a legal court, though they were indicted by the December D[illegible] grand [illegible] on charges of burglarly.

Maximum penalty if the officers are found guilty is a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

Chief Dailey could not be reached for a statement and Hensler declared he had "nothing whatsoever to say."

Brutality Trial In Court Today

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and drunkeness against Hattie Mae Bell, 16 year-old Booker T. Washington High school tenth grade student, of Western Ave., which were to have been aired last Thursday in Recorder's Court, will be heard today instead on request of the police officer, S. E. Smith, who will be counter-charged on testimony of more than a dozen Atlantans, several of these white, with brutality upon the girl, who is said to have been beaten badly by the officer in Terminal Station last week.

The postponement of the trial for the girl and the hearing of eyewitnesses who said that the girl was beaten by the officer after being arrested was order by Judge A. W. Calloway of Recorder's Court, when the officer told the court that "I didn't think that it would be much to this case. Your Honor, and beg a postponement so that I may secure some witnesses in my behalf." The case had created quite a sensation and in addition to the large number of eyewitnesses who had appeared in court to give testimony as to the brutality of the policeman on the girl, there were gathered other interested white and Negro citizens, who wanted to see that justice is done and a halt ordered on police brutality as practiced on Atlanta's Negro citizens. Most of these signified their intention of being back in court today for the purpose of hearing charges against the young girl and to hear counter-charges of brutality against the officer.

Brought into the case on hearing of the miscarriage of justice was the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), represented by Attorney A. T. Walden, counsel for the group. He has secured evidence which will prove that the officer was at fault in beating the girl through eyewitnesses and other surrounding circumstances. The young woman had also been charged with [illegible] being contaminated with a communicable disease, and was held under $1,000 bond for examination. After tests had been made last Wednesday and she was found by health authorities to be physically well, these charges were automatically dropped, and the girl released on bond of $150 on the other charges.

The case today is scheduled to come up for hearing at 2:30 o'clock.

Eyewitnesses Ready To Testify In Assault Trial

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

More than a dozen persons, all eyewitnesses to the brutal police beating inflicted on a 16-year-old school girl by a burley police officer, have signified their intention of appearing in Recorder's Court this afternoon to testify that the girl was beaten by the officer, S. E. Smith.

Witnesses to the incident said that between 1 and 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Miss Bell attempted to accompany her soldier relative to the gate of a department train in the Atlanta Terminal. It was then that the beating occurred. Witnesses said that the young woman was kicked down again, and manhandled in a brutal fashion before she was arrested following the beating and placed under $1,100 bond for drunkedness, disorderly conduct and examination.

The officer involved and charged with the attack is

Seeing Uncle Off To Army Girl, 17, Beaten At Station

DEC Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Woman, Who Pleaded With Policeman To Stop, Silenced

The bruised and battered victim of an allegedly unprovoked beating attack by a husky Atlanta police officer here Tuesday, 17 year old Hattie Mae Bell remains in City jail under an $1100 bond, where she awaits trial in Recorder's Court here Thursday afternoon, December 23 at 2:30 o'clock.

The story of the brutal assault is corroborated by a number of eyewitnesses to the scene, passengers, bystanders and workers in and about the Atlanta Terminal Station.

It all began Tueday afternoon about between 1 and 2 o'clock, stated eyewitnesses, when Miss Belle attempted to accompany her soldier uncle to the gate of a departing train from the Atlanta Terminal Station. Accosted by Police Officer S. E. Smith, Miss Belle was warned, it is alleged, not to go to the gate. Whereupon she inquired of the officer why it was that she could not accompany her uncle to the train.

KNOCKED TO PAVEMENT

Witnesses stated that Officer Smith struck the young woman, knocking her to the pavement and tugged with her beating and slapping her until he worked her over to the Mitchell Street entrance to the Station.

One eyewitness stated that a white woman bystander pleaded with the officer to stop beating the victim and to let her put her torn clothing around her. But that the officer spoke harshly to the crying white woman, telling her to stay out of it, as it was none of her business.

At the Police Station, Officer Smith made the following report of the case. "H. S. Jones, gateman at the Terminal station came after me stating that he wanted me to go back into the station at gates 4 and 5 and quiet two Negro girls, who were being very loud and cursing. They were with two soldiers. Officers W. A. Jones and I went to them and questioned the girls as to whether they were married to the soldiers. Officer Jones took the soldiers off to question them as to their marriage status. While the soldiers were away the girls admitted they were not married, but that the boys were just their boy friends. I told both girls to get up and come with me out the door. One of the girls broke and ran and I caught the other by the arm.

When I did, she, Hattie Mae Belle, grabbed me in the collar and I asked her to turn me loose. She did not reply. So I slapped her hand loose. After that she scratched me about the left hand. At during this time she was drinking very heavily, cursing and creating quite a disturbance."

TELLS OF BROTHERS

One by stander stated that throughout the cruel beating episode, the 17 year old girl kept repeating that she had two brothers in North Africa fighting for "you and the way you are treating me is worse than any Jap or German could have the heart to do."

A number of white Military Police officers stationed at Fort McPherson and one SP officer with the Naval Air Base at Chamblee, Ga. looked on the scene.

Miss Belle was sent to the Police Station in a Patrol wagon and booked on charges of drunkness, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and examination. Retained at City Jail, Miss Belle had been placed under a bond of $1100, $100 for disorderly conduct and $1,000 for examination.

told not to go to the gate a which time she inquired as to why she could not further.

BEATING WITNESSED

Witnesses stated that Officer Smith struck the young girl, knocking her to the pavement and tugged with her, beating and slapping her until she was in a weakened condition, this all having happened on the Mitchell Street entrance to the station.

A woman bystander of the white race became hysterical, one eyewitness stated, when the officer beat and kicked the girl, but she was told to "Mind her own business by the policeman. This white woman had only plead with the officer to cease his assault upon the girl.

On arresting the girl following the beating administered her the policeman stated that he was called to the scene by a gateman at terminal station to quiet two Negro girls, who were loud and using obscene language. The girls were questioned, "the officers report stated, as were the two soldiers with them. During this time, the officer said, one of them broke and ran she began scratching him on his hand, afterwhich he slapped her on a hand.

But reports from the large numbers of eyewitnesses to the occurences, all who were willing to testify today said that was not the the story as told by Officer Smith.

A bystander stated that during this cruel happening the victim mentioned the fact that two of her relatives were in North Africa "fighting for you and the way you are treating me is worse than any Jap or German could have the heart to do."

SERVICE POLICE STOOD BY

It was stated that several Military policemen and Shore Patrolmen stood by while this attack went on offering no aid to the beaten victim, as well as other influential whites who may have averted this happening.

Taking an active part in the hearing today on behalf of the girl victim is the local Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), represented by Attorney A. T. Walden, who yesterday laid plans for the defense of the girl at today's court hearing which will begin at 2:30 p. m. at police headquarters.

It was expected that at sometime late last night bond for the girl a student of Washington High School, would be made. Most of the witnesses in the case on behalf of the victim are Red Caps and other employees in Terminal Station.

Late last night Attorney Walden notified the WORLD that the girl had been released on a bond of $150, the other figure set having been dropped when it was learned by health authorities that the girl's health was not impaired. This examination was ordered by police officials when the girl was arrested on information furnished them by the policeman involved in the beating case.

to have been inflicted on the police-man by the girl, Hazel Turner, who is employed in the shooting gallery at the station, who caused a deal of commotion when Officer Jones questioned her in a leading manner which was objected to by counsel, Cpl. Daniel B. Green, Military Police Escort (MP) of Fort McPherson, Ga.; E. C. Mitchell, Police Station Officer, and Officer E. T. Payne.

informed of the [illegible] late Tuesday evening, the Atlanta NAACP instructed Attorney A. T. Walden to make immediate investigation and to take whatever steps necessary to obtain Miss Belle's release.

The case is set for hearing in Recorder's court Thursday afternoon, December 23, at 2:30 o'clock.

Another who testified in behalf of the police officer, was: Mrs. W. T. Hastings, of the American Red Cross Motor Service, stationed at the Terminal Station, who claimed that she administered first aid to the scratched left hand of the policeman. Two Shore Patrolmen (SP) C. C. Hemby, and W. Coleman, of the Naval Air Station at Lima, Ga., told the court that the girl used obscene language, struck the officer and collared him. The former could not recall the date, day or time of the occurence, and said that his only interest was in "getting servicemen away from the scene."

Others heard were: Eddie Hall, employee at the Baggage Room stand by the station Officer H. T. Robinson, who testified that he saw the girl slapped by the officer after he had been grabbed in the collar by her.

Servicemen who are employed in repairing the roof at the station were heard with their testimony being just about the same in substance. They were: L. E. Smith, T. Sweatford, and follow-workers M. Mirek, W. Sweatford, and following their then Chairman Jones told the police station, who claimed that he did not see any scratches

Defense To Be Heard Today In Brutality Case

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Recorder's Court Wednesday was crowded to capacity, Negroes being forced to find seats in the section "reserved for whites" to hear testimony in the case involving Hattie Mae Bell, 16 year-old Booker T. Washington High School tenth grade student, of Western Ave., who is charged with disorderly conduct, drunkenness and resisting arrest, and who has counter-charged Police Officer S. E. Smith, who made the arrest Tuesday, December 21, of beating, kicking and manhandling her after the arrest had been made in Terminal Station.

The case was set for last Dec. 23 and was postponed until Wednesday when Officer Smith, requested the court to set the hearing for another day so that in the interval he would have time to secure witnesses in his own behalf. This request was granted by Judge A.. W Calloway.

When the case was called Wednesday time only permitted the witnesses secured by Officer Smith and Officer Jones, who was assigned with him to give testimony. After being heard themselves, the officers placed 14 persons on the stand to give testimony.

This long list of testimony presented by the officers forced a continuation of the hearing until Thursday beginning at [illegible], at which time, [illegible] T. Walden

SAME STORY

Officer W. A. Jones, told practically the same story with exception that he was called into the case by Gateman H. S. Jones at the Terminal Station, who when the girl grabbed on complaint of the gate-officer Strike the girl, and added that she said that he was called into the occurence by Officer Smith, the girl had become loud, boisterous, drunk, disorderly, and did resist arrest which he slapped her with his open hand, and that he struck her again when she washum on one of his hands, after his open hand on complaint of the gate-officer W. A. Jones, told practically the same story with exception that he was called into the occurence, and said that his only interest was in "getting servicemen away from the scene." The latter said that he saw the girl slapped by the officer after he had been grabbed in the collar by her. Others heard were: Eddie Hall, employee at the Baggage Room stand by the station Officer H. T. Robinson, who testified that he saw the girl slapped by the officer after he had been grabbed in the collar by her. Servicemen who are employed in repairing the roof at the station were heard with their testimony being just about the same in substance. They were: L. E. Smith, T. Sweatford, and following their then Chairman Jones told the police station, who claimed that he did not see any scratches on the girl's hand, afterwhich he slapped her on a hand. Officer Jones stated

15-1943

POLICE BRUTALITY

COP BREAKS HIS JAW

Twenty-one-year-old Harvey Wagner, shown at the Marine hospital in New York City after having suffered a broken jaw in an unprovoked assault by a New York policeman. Harvey left his home in Baltimore to take a course in the War Shipping Administration's school for cooks and bakers. The beating followed his return from his first trip to sea. The National Maritime union and the Marine, Cooks and Stewards, both CIO, have sent delegations, telegrams and eye-witness affidavits to F. H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York, demanding that the police attacker be brought to justice.

Ask LaGuardia To Act In Beating Of CIO Seaman

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEW YORR.—Young Harvey Wagner—one of the thousands of union men of all races who "Keep 'Em Sailing To Deliver the Goods" —is now at Marine hospital on New York's Staten Island. The wires that hold his broken jaw in place will permit him to drink a little liquid through a straw for the next six weeks, doctors say.

Not long ago, Harvey left his home in Baltimore and became a seaman—one of the seamen who build what President Roosevelt called "a bridge of ships" to back up our boys who fight the Axis overseas. Harvey finished a course of training in the cooks and bakers school of the War Shipping administration and sailed across the North Atlantic and back again—right through Hitler's submarines.

And then in the City of New York, in broad daylight, half a block away from the hall of the CIO National Maritime union, one of New York City's policemen gave Harvey a broken jaw.

A few minutes later, in the office of NMU, Secretary Ferdinand Smith, Harvey couldn't talk much. Bleeding, he tried to explain that he didn't remember exactly how it happened. The driver of the cab he was in got nasty—a few words were exchanged. Then it all happened. Harvey couldn't talk much with a broken jaw.

Several of his union brothers told what they had seen:

"We saw a policeman clutching a Negro boy with one hand as he kept slugging him with his other fist. It occurred to us that it might be a seaman who was receiving this terrific beating. As we drew near we heard the policeman say, 'Where do you think you are you n - - - - r son of a bitch—in Harlem?'"

Less than an hour later, a dozen veterans of the battle of the U-boats—seamen who had survived Axis torpedoes and bombs—stood in the office of New York's Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. To Deputy Police Inspector James Harten they handed a letter from NMU Secretary Ferdinand Smith and a signed affidavit from the eye-witnesses to the beating.

Smith's letter said in part: "With this latest eye-witness account before you, we feel that you must take immediate action to apprehend and severely punish the policeman guilty of this outrage. We also believe that the situation is serious enough to warrant a thorough investigation of the entire police force for the purpose of ferreting out these hidden and subversive influences which may be responsible for instigating attacks of this nature."

In a telegram to the Mayor, President Joseph Curran of the NMU said in part: "Unprovoked brutal beating by New York policemen of Negro seaman Harvey Wagner . . . has aroused our membership. Men who have lived through convoys and torpedoing must be free from police brutality in the streets of this great democratic city they risk their lives to defend. Urge you immediately make public statement of action you are taking to punish guilty polimeman. Elimination of such elements from police force essential to prevent repetition which may lead to more serious repercussions."

"In accordance with its principles of fighting oppression at home and abroad," said Secretary Ferdinand Smith of the NMU, "our Union will not rest until the person responsible for this Hitler-like assault is brought to justice."

AUG 7 1943

WHITES TO JAIL FOR MOLESTING NEGRO GIRLS

Bee (Magazine Section
Chicago, Ill

CHARLESTON, S. C. Sept. 9—(ANP)—A police court Saturday night sentenced Olin W. Barrineau, white chauffeur dismissed from the Charleston police department, to 25 lays on the chaingang on each of three counts of interfering with Negro girls, while his partner, Paul Miller, white, a taxi driver, had his operator's license revoked, his gasoline ration coupons taken away, and was given a sentence of $75 or 20 days on each of three counts.

Barrineau, who was off duty at 5 a. m., Saturday, and Miller picked up three 1 year old girls headed for work at the Citadel kitchen. Barrineau, telling the girls that he was going to search them for concealed weapons, took them to the city dump where he made advances to them. The girls' screams frightened Barrineau and he put them back in the taxi and carried them to the Citadel.

At work the girls advised Sgt. Whitely in charge of the kitchen of their experience. He called the police who arrested Miller when he was identified by one of the girls. Miller turned state's evidence and Barrineau was brought in, dismissed from the police force, put in a cell, and charged on three counts of interference.

Lt. W. P. Rentiers, commenting on the case, said Barrineau never had been considered a fit man for the force but had been re-appointed, after a previous dismissal, because of the serious manpower shortage.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Asks Redress For Arrest Of Soldier

DEC 11 1943

Negro Commander Jailed and Beaten in Georgia; Crucial "Test Case" Develops

COLUMBUS, Ga. (ANP) — The case of 1st Lt. William H. Webb Negro commander of a truck regiment here, who was arrested by Muscogee county policemen inside the Fort Benning military reservation, hustled back to the Columbus jail, allegedly abused and mistreated and then forced to put up a $50 cash bond to obtain his freedom, threatened this week to develop into a cause celebre between military and civil law officials.

The smouldering resentment between Fort Benning commanding officers and county authorities broke into the open Sunday when County Attorney Bentley Caldwell revealed the sharp exchange of correspondence resulting from Lt. Webb's arrest on a charge of speeding.

Army "Fights" City Law

In disclosing the correspondence Chappel posed the ancient issue of civil versus military law and sought to justify the treatment accorded Lt. Webb, who since the forfeiture of the $50 bond had been indicted by the Muscogee grand jury. Military authorities, however, refuse to surrender the officer for trial.

Chappel made public the letters after Col. William H. Hobson, commander of Fort Benning, took occasion to criticize the treatment of soldiers at the hands of civilian police during an address before the Columbus Rotary club. The case of Lt. Webb was cited as an example.

Police officials claim that they chased the officer on the Columbus-Cusseta highway and didn't overtake him until they reached the military reservation. The arrest made in the presence of military policemen, aroused the ire of military authorities and was given official attention when L. R. Aldridge of the Muscogee County Commission, received a letter which said in part:

Files Official Complaint

"I am bringing this matter to your attention for the two-fold purpose of seeing that proper restitution is made to Lt. Webb and of insuring that such flagrant violations of law and decency will not occur again. As you know, the federal government exercises jurisdiction over all territory within the boundaries of the Fort Benning military reservation and no state or county officer has any color or right either to make an arrest or to demand an arrest of any person, civilian or military, within these boundaries. Furthermore, the treatment accorded Lt. Webb by these officers was uncalled for and improper under the circumstances disclosed by our investigation.

"In view of the above circumstances this headquarters requests that you take immediate steps to see that the proper official or officials refund to Lt. Webb the $50 he deposited, that the record of Lt. Webb's arrest and incarceration be removed from the docket of the county court, that steps be taken to see that officers responsible pay for the damage to Lt. Webb's automobile and finally that all police of Muscogee county be instructed of their lack of authority to make arrests on the Fort Benning military reservation and as to the appropriate method of arresting any soldier, whether he be white or colored."

Prompt reply to this communication was requested by Col. J. P. Edgerly, infantry, commanding.

See "Cover-Up"

At the request of Chairman Aldridge, Mr. Chappell wrote the county's answer under date of October 15, as follows:

"In arresting Webb, the officers were acting within their authority.

"Webb failed to comply with the terms of his bond, forfeited, and is not entitled to any refund. Therefore no restitution will be made.

"Your request that entry of Webb's arrest and incarceration be removed from the county court records will not be complied with.

DEC 1943

Federal Jury Convicts Sheriff for His Brutality

DEC 9-1943

Carolina, for brutality to his prisoners.

The victim is Pvt. Lucis Cowan, Negro, now stationed at Fort Bragg. Cowan was in jail for allegedly stealing a watch.

This is the second conviction of Southern sheriffs for the mistreatment of prisoners within the last 90 days. Prosecutor Wohlwender, informed of the charge of letters, immediately set the case before the Muscogee grand jury and secured an indictment, in what has been interpreted as an obvious attempt to "cover up" for the two county officers.

Fortunately such is prohibited in Georgia—in fact, the defacement or alteration of public records is a

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Das Moines, Iowa
Bystander

DEC 1943

days. The first case was a conviction of a sheriff and his deputies in Baker county, Georgia.

The maximum penalty for this crime is one year in the penitentiary and $1,000 for the conviction under each count.

Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and prosecution were authorized by Assistant Attorney General Tom G. Clark, head of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and the prosecution was in the sole charge of Oscar Henry Doyle, Uninted States Attorney for the Western District of South Carolina and himself a resident of Anderson, South Carolina.

FINES WHITE MAN WHO HIT COLLEGE PROF

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 29. —"I do not draw the color line in meting out justice," declared Judge H. B. Abernathy Tuesday in rebuking defense counsel for trying to inject race prejudice into the case where a white bondsman was charged with assault upon Dr. Thomas J. Knox, Miles Memorial college instructor, in arresting him for a traffic violation June 8.

R. L. Boatrite was found guilty of assault on Dr. Knox and fined $25. Judge Abernathy threatened to place contempt of court charges against Dr. Knox to refer to Boatrite either as "Mr. Boatrite" or "this man." The judge said he disliked the usage of "this fellow."

Later he instructed Prof. C. L. Sheppard, of Miles college, a prosecution witness, and Dr. Knox to answer questions "Yes, sir" and "No, sir" in line with southern custom.

Boatrite admitted that he hit Dr. Knox while his lawyer attempted to show that the way Dr. Knox talked to the defendant would have made any "self-respecting white man hit him." It was at this point where Judge Abernathy cited the fact that in striking the professor, Boatrite violated the law.

Boatrite, employed by the H. and M. Bonding company, and a private citizen, arrested Dr. Knox June 8 for running through a red light. Dr. Knox was fined $15 and costs June 10 in Ensley court.

In commenting on the case, Judge Abernathy, a lengendary figure in Alabama legal circles as a police court jurist, said he did not relish lecturing on cases, but he was compelled to register dislike for the "militant" attitude exhibited by Dr. Knox.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

4 Georgia Cops Held For Trial

Charged With Violating Civil Rights of Two

ATLANTA.— (ANP) — Four DeKalb county peace officers, including Police Chief J. T. Dailey, must face trial on charges that they violated the civil rights of two prisoners, one a woman, while they were under arrest last October on burglary charges.

The charges contained in two "informations" filed here Wednesday by U. S. Atty. M. Neil Andrews, grew out of brutal beatings the officers allegedly inflicted on the two prisoners, Raymond Rouser and Naomi Reid, in an effort to make them confess breaking into a roadhouse on Oct. 23.

F.B.I. Makes Investigation

The "information," which is used in federal court in place of an indictment in misdemeaner cases, resulted in an extensive investigation of the case by the civil liberties division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The two prisoners, records show, were later absolved of the burglary charges, but after FBI agents began investigation of the treatment they had received while in jail, the pair was re-arrested and hastily indicted by the December DeKalb county grand juryy.

Accused besides Chief Dailey are Charles Benjamin Hensler, police lieutenant; Jefferson Coyce Holbrook Jr., and Charles Lightfoot Visscher, police officers.

Raymond Rouser, the information filed by Mr. Andrews reveals, charges that Dailey, Holbrook and Visscher did "willfully, unlawfully and wrongfully, under the color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations and customs of the state of Georgia and of the county of DeKalb, operating the office of police officer, subject and caused to be subjected Raymond Rouser . . . to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured and protected by the constitution and laws of the United States."

Kick And Abuse Prisoner

The officers the information contends "willfully, unlawfully, and wrongfully, with the intent to secure a confession" caused Rouser to be whipped, beaten, struck, kicked, abused and "otherwise cruelly" maltreated, "thereby inflicting serious injury on the said Raymond Rouser and did aid and abet other persons unknown to do so."

The second information accuses Chief Dailey, Hensler and Holbrook of identical wrong doings in connection with the arrest of Naomi Reid.

Under Section 52, Title 18, U. S. Code, both Rouser and Miss Reid are held immune to illegal assault and battery, and have the right and privilege not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law and have equal process of law.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

SOLDIER BUMPS INTO DIXIE COP; BEATEN

Jackson, Miss., (ANP) — Sgt. Elwood Cook of Company 3076, Flora Ordnance plant, Sunday evening found that apologies are useless in dealing with Dixie police. All he got after making his most humble apology for accidentally bumping into a city policeman were several knots on his head, inflicted by the enraged patrolman, who later placed the soldier under arrest.

Sgt. Cook told military officials later that he was walking down the sidewalk in the company of a young woman when he accidentally brushed against the policeman. The beating followed after his apologies were for naught, he said. His release was effected several hours later by military authorities.

Unwarranted Brutality

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The story of the cruel and inhuman punishment inflicted upon little 16-year-old Hattie Mae Belle by Police Officer S. E. Smith here last Tuesday afternoon, merits the contempt of all citizens who believe in the orderly processes of government and the rule of reason in law enforcement.

From conflicting accounts of what took place, it appeared that two young Negro girls, together with their soldier friends, attracted the undue attention of officials at the station by their loud talking. Summoned to the scene, police officer Smith took the group into custody and demanded that the girls follow him outside of the station, whereupon one of the girls fled the scene, while Hattie Mae Belle is said to have resisted arrest. And in the ensuing scuffle, the victim was beaten and bruised, clothes torn from her and placed in jail.

That the group might have been boisterous, we are prepared to believe. But we cannot believe that any law enforcement officer, armed with his gun, would ever become so humble or simple as to resort to the mercy of any woman prisoner, especially a young 16-year-old girl, to "turn me loose". And it is going to be difficult for Negroes in Atlanta to believe such a weak-kneed appeal coming from an officer of the law.

Under no circumstances was the officer justified in resorting to the maulding and manhandling of the 16-year-old, only to subdue and arrest her. As a matter of fact, it is to be seriously doubted that he did not violate the civil liberties statutes in the episode. And it is hoped that the integrity of law enforcement will be upheld by city authorities and that prompt and decisive action will be taken to remove such an officer from the police force.

S.C. Cop, Accused by Girls, Fired, Sent to Chain Gang

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHARLESTON, S.C.—(ANP)—A police court on Saturday night sentenced Olin W. Barrineau, white, a chauffeur dismissed from the Charleston police department, to twenty-five days on the chain gang on each of three counts of interfering with three 14-year-old girls.

His partner, Paul Miller, a white taxi driver, had his operator's license revoked, his gasoline ration coupons taken away, and was given a sentence of $75 or twenty days on each of the three counts.

Barrineau and Miller picked up the girls, who were headed for work Saturday morning, and took them to the city dump, where Barrineau made advances to them, but was frightened off by their screams. Lt. W. P. Rentiers, commenting on the case, said that Barrineau never had been considered a fit man for the force, but had been re-appointed, after a previous dismissal, because of the serious manpower shortage.

Police Brutality Case Concludes

Daily World Atlanta, Ga DEC 31 1943

In Police Court This Afternoon

Testimony Ended Thursday; Lawyers Argue At 3 P. M.

A 16 year-old Booker T. Washington High School, Hattie Mae Bell of Western Avenue, charged in Recorder's Court with disorderly conduct, drunkeness, and resisting arrest, and who in turn has charged the arresting police officer, S. E. Smith with brutally beating her after placing her under arrest in Terminal Station Tuesday afternoon of last week, testified yesterday in her own behalf, concluding the giving of testimony as submitted by witnesses for the officer, and that of a large number of eyewitnesses to the occurrences in her own behalf.

DEC 31 1943

The case which has taken two afternoons this week, Wednesday and yesterday, to hear testimony from both sides alone, will be concluded today, beginning at three o'clock when Attorney A. T. Walden, counsel for the accused girl, and City Attorney Murphy, representing the officer accused with beating, kicking and manhandling the girl, will give concluding arguments. Both have stated that their remarks will not be lengthy, and it is expected that the finding in the case will be made known in less than an hour after court is called to order today.

DEC 31 1943

ELEVEN HEARD

Sixteen persons, all white, testified Wednesday afternoon, all in their statements testifying that the Bell girl was disorderly, used profane language and resisted arrest, forcing the officer to beat and slug her during the Terminal Station altercation between the two last week. Eleven persons testified yesterday in the girl's behalf, disputing the testimony given for the officer that the girl was drunk, disorderly, and resisted arrest. Each witness stated emphatically that these accusations were not true, and that the girl was unfairly treated, and brutally beaten by officer Smith, who they claimed was restrained several times from using his blackjack on the girl by his fellow officer, Policeman W. A. Jones.

First witness yesterday for the Bell girl was **E. E. Carter, a Red Cap in Terminal Station for 14 years, who told the court that the** officer slapped the girl, striking her hard blows several times, knocking her down twice, and how Officer Jones had made successful attempts twice to keep Officer Smith from using his blackjack on the girl. Further testifying as to the officer slapping, beating and slugging the girl, was Clarence Blackshear, another Red Cap with 14 years' service in Terminal Station. He said that he saw the officer strike the girl in the stomach with his fists, and told of how a white woman was told to "mind her own business" by Officer Smith when she intervened in behalf of the victim, whose clothes had been torn and beaten off her by the policeman. Both claimed that the girl did not strike the officer, as charged in the accusation, and that she did not curse at him, or in any way resist arrest.

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PHILLIPS SAW ALL

Another who saw all of the fracas, he said, was Ralph Phillips, employee as a Red Cap in Terminal Station for 13 years. He said he saw the officer slap the girl, knock her down on her knees, kick her while she was down, pulled her up while she was down, pull her up and stated that the only thing she said to the officer who beat her was "I have relatives in North Africa fighting for you and I know that the Japs and Germans would not beat me like this." Phillips stated that the girl was struck nearly ten times by the officer during the distrubance. He also said that the officer told a white woman, who came up to ask that the officer cease beating the girl, to 'mind her own business."

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Others who gave testimony identically the same as that given by the others and who told of the brutal manner in which the young girl was beaten were: James J. Dean, Red Cap since 1935, who told how the girl was beaten to her knees by the officer: Horace Gibson, Ice and Water Porter at the station for nine years, who recalled how Officer Jones kept Officer Smith from using his blackjack during the assault; Quillen Hines, a Red Cap for eight years, who stated that the girl gave the officer no cause for the beating; D. W. Coleman, a Baggage Porter at the Terminal for seven years, who told how the girl was knocked down, pulled up an[illegible] struck [illegible] Robert Cornelius, Red Cap, here for 17 years, who told the full story of the occurence, from beginning to end: Walter Brown, a taxi-cab driver, who told how Officer Jones tried to stop Officer Smith from beating the school girl, and the defendant herself, who gave the complete story, denying the charges that she was drunk, disorderly and resisted arrest when approached in Terminal Station and placed under arrest for no reason, she claimed by the officer. She said that she was in the station with two soldiers, former school mates, an another girl and that while the lads had gone to get some information concerning their tickets, after having missed the train they plamned to take, the Officers came up and placed her under arrest after learning, on her own admission, that she was not married to one of the soldiers. While she questioned the reason for her arrest, she said the other girl left the scene, and after an exchange of words she stated the officer began beating her until she was almost in an unconscious state.

DEC 31 1943

GIRL TESTIFIES

The school girl told the court of the many times she was struck, knocked down, picked up only to be knocked down again, and of how she was kicked while she was down. She mentioned also in her testimony how the white woman, whose name was not obtained, was chased away by the officer when she came to her rescue. She concluded her testimony by stating that she was not drunk or drinking, was not loud, disorderly, and resisted arrest after she had been charged so by the officer who sent her to police headquarters in a police patrol.

DEC 31 1943

Last to be heard yesterday was the grandmother of the girl, Mrs. Hattie Pickens of Western Avenue, this city, who told the court the girl's age was 16 on last April, and that she had reared her, taking her in her care when she was but three weeks old.

Active in the case and employing the services of Attorney Walden is the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Assisting Attorney Walden is Attorney Frank A. Doughman, who is a veteran barrister here.

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The case [illegible] set for Thursday of last week, but on request of Officer Smith, it was postponed to Wednesday, December 29th to allow the officer time to secure witnesses in his behalf on the charges hurled at him by the girl's defense counsel.

DEC 31 1943

Judge A. W. Calloway presiding and placed the time for closing arguments for today, beginning at three o'clock.

FBI Charges In Ga. Prisoner Case Assailed

Washington, D. C. DEC 31 1943

Decatur, Ga., Dec. 30 (AP).—Four Dekalb County officers accused of abusing two Negro prisoners in violation of the Civil Liberties Act, were ordered today by County Commissioner Scott Candler to "continue to make investigations and arrests, where necessary, regardless of interference from Federal officials."

In a letter in which he referred to the "carpetbag government" following the Civil War, Candler criticized the filing of a criminal accusation against Chief of Police J. T. Dailey and three officers, instead of presenting the case to the Federal grand jury.

DEC 31 1943

In Line With Trend

"This is in line" he wrote Chief Dailey, "with bureaucratic government toward which we are fast drifting."

Attorney General Biddle had announced from Washington the action was taken at the request of Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark, in charge of the criminal division, after an investigation by the FBI.

DEC 31 1943

Required By Oath

Candler, in his letter, said:

"You and your officers are charged with investigating every crime committed in Dekalb County. This is required by your oath of office. You will continue to make investigations and arrests, where necessary, regardless of interference from Federal officials.

"Of course, if Federal officials intend to file a criminal accusation every time some criminal is arrested, as they have done in this case, it is going to be very hard for any police force to keep down crime.

DEC 31 1943

"The carpetbag government after the Civil War treated our officers in this way for political reasons. We can only hope the same motive will not cause them to follow the same course now.

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"I can understand your officers desire to resign, if they are to be subjected to arrest every time some criminal feels imposed upon. Of course, criminals have very strict ideas as to their own rights, but respect the rights of others not at all."

Police Torture Victim Returns

SEP 11 1943

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—Sporting a mustach and a whiff of a goatee, and togged down in his snappy navy uniform, 19-year-old Quintard South, who figured in Atlanta's sensational police torture case last year, breezed in from the sea during the week-end to tell of his adventures in the South Pacific.

Witness

South was the government's principal witness against Detective M. F. Sutherland charged with violation of federal civil liberties statutes in the burning torture of the youth when he was being held at the city jail as a suspect in the theft of a basketball uniform. Two trials of the [illegible] ended in hung juries.

SEP 1943

A steward's mate, second class, South joined the navy a year ago and has seen seven months in the Pacific. He wears three small stars on the upper left of his jacket, a reminder that he has been in three sea battles. An enemy torpedo hit his ship in the third battle, South said.

SEP 1943

Officer Sutherland was indicted by a federal grand jury after South displayed raw wounds upon his breast and arms which he charged were inflicted by the detective with a photographer's iron in an effort to obtain a confession in the petty burglary case The owner of the sweater South was charged with stealing later appeared and testified that he had given the garment to the youth.

SEP 1943

The case attracted wide attention after white groups became interested in its outcome.

Carolina Chain Gang Prisoners Whipped

Defender Chicago, Ill. SEP 1943

COLUMBIA, S.C. (ANP)—Negro male prisoners in South Carolina's penal system are still being whipped by prison authorities, it was disclosed this week in a letter sent to James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina State NAACP, by a prisoner who said he had been whipped severely.

The matter is being studied by Negro organizations and comes as a discordant note to the statement of Gov. Olin D. Johnston of last April, who after exposure of brutal whippings of prisoners by the Associated Negro Press, had said none had taken place since he took office in January, but that an investigation into whipping allegations would be made. No report of investigations has thus far been made.

Demand Cops Who Beat Negro Woman Be Fired

Defender Chicago, Ill.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Immediate dismissal and prosecution of policemen accused of beating a Negro woman, was demanded by 2,000 citizens at a mass meeting here last Sunday. The meeting held at Quinn Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church, represented open resent-

ment against the brutal assault on Mrs. Julia Mae Jones, in which her nose was broken. Charged with the beating were Officers Arthur L. Beville and Albert M. McMelcher, whose act is said to be a climax of several years of a race-hate campaign.

The overflow audience was brought out in response to widespread sympathy with Mrs. Jones, who is a well-known and respected citizen of this city.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Louisville branch of the NAACP and the chairman was I. Willis Cole, publisher of the Louisville Leader, weekly newspaper.

Victim Dragged from Bed

Stephen A. Burnley, president of the NAACP, gave [illegible] of the attack upon Mrs. Woods. The incident took place in her home where she was ill and in bed. Repair men, working on the roof of the house for the landlord annoyed her and she protested.

The workmen called for the policemen. In the process of arresting her on charges of disorderly conduct, they assaulted Mrs. Woods, broke her nose and dragged her from her bed to jail.

"This case is the most outrageous that has ever taken place in a civilized community," Burnley said. The arrest of Mrs. Woods was illegal since a state law holds that no arrest for misdemeanor could be made unless it was committed in the presence of the law. Moreover, the law can only use sufficient force to put the offender under arrest. Mrs. Woods was covered with blood when brought to jail by the two policemen.

Mayor Promises Action

Other speakers at the meeting were Rev. Wheat, executive of the Boy Scouts organization in Louisville; Rev. W. P. Offut and Rev. D. J. Hughlett. A tremendous response was given to the collection of contributions for the defense of Mrs. Woods and a citizens' committee set up for this purpose.

Representatives of the National Maritime Union and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers attended, as well as representatives of all political parties in the city.

Cole said he talked with Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt and Chief of Police A. E. Kimberling about the matter and was told it would be given consideration.

Beat Man Before Throng

By Fred Kane

New Orleans. — "Some of these 'n———s" should be strung up to trees right here in New Orleans," two members of the local police, later identified as Detectives Andrew Arnold and William Grosch heard a throng agree when J. Don Davis, managing editor of The Informer publications, inquired what was the matter after he had seen one of them brutally inflict a gash over the eye of an intoxicated Negro man whom they were placing under arrest Thursday.

Lieutenants Grosch and Arnold, it is remembered, attracted wide attention about two years ago when they took Wilmer Smith, a suspect in the murder of a policeman, into Jefferson parish and shot him to death when he allegedly tried to overpower them and escape while handcuffed. Protest and concerted action of interested organizations resulted in the exhumation of Smith's body and [illegible] investigations [illegible] Orleans and Jefferson parishes.

According to an eye-witness account by J. Don Davis, he was driving up St. Charles avenue when on arriving at Julia street about 5:35 p.m. Thursday, he beheld an unkempt white man with a length of two-by-four in his hands threatening an apparently intoxicated Negro. Several other white men and sailors stood nearby watching the affair and several Negroes were a short distance away on Julia street, Mr. Davis said.

Scenting that trouble was possibly brewing, Mr. Davis parked his automobile and walked back to the scene, noting that the Negro man had been permitted to join his companions and was proceeding back Julia street in the direction of Rampart street.

Getting back to his automobile, Mr. Davis circled the neighborhood just to ascertain whether or not the affair had ended and again came upon the group of Negroes on Julia street between Dryades and Baronne streets.

At that point, an automobile came upon the scene bearing two white men who were armed and who jumped out of their car and asked the group, "What the hell do you 'n——s' mean?" When the crowd of white men and sailors who had raced to the scene, pointed out one of the Negroes saying, "That's the one," the armed men, later identified as Lieutenants of Detectives Andrew Arnold and William Grosch, permitted the other Negroes to proceed on their way and one of the detectives struck the apparently intoxicated man a vicious blow over the eye, inflicting a severe gash which bled profusely as the helpless man sat in a doorway, Mr. Davis related.

Showing his credentials to the two detectives, Mr. Davis asked what was the matter, telling them that he was a member of the press. "Nothing is the matter," one of the detectives informed him in an arrogant manner.

The quiet that had come over the crowd of white men and sailors standing around was broken when one of them said, "They're going around here killing and holding up white people; something should be done; we'll have to string up a couple of 'n——s' before it's all over."

"That's exactly what's going to happen to one of them," one of the detectives agreed.

Referring to Davis' question asked of the officers, one bystander remarked, "It's smart 'n——s' like him that makes the others so sassy." One of the detectives nodded his head in assent, Mr. Davis declared.

At the insistence of Negro bystanders, Mr. Davis left the scene and went some distance away until the regular police cars arrived, the crowd dispersed by orders of the officers and the bloodied man hauled off to jail.

Relating to the arrest, police reported that Frank Hayden, 48, of 723 Soraparu street, was arrested Thursday evening and booked at the First Precinct station on charges of insult, abuse, and disturbing the peace.

Miss Beatrice Larsen, 44-year-old white woman, police said, identified Hayden as the man who had grabbed her about the neck as she walked up St. Charles avenue near Julia street, at 5:30 p.m. Thursday. An unidentified white man came to the woman's assistance and the assailant fled, police reported.

Lieutenants Grosch and Arnold, cruising in the neighborhood, arrested Hayden on Julia between Dryades and Baronne streets, police reported.

In protest of the needless brutality in arresting a Negro who was not resisting the detectives, J. Don Davis, a native of Baton Rouge who has been assigned to the New Orleans office of the Informer Publications for the past two months, has written Superintendent of Police Reyer citing the similarity of their tactics to those of Hitler's Gestapo, a copy of the letter was also sent to the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The names of Lieutenants Arnold and Grosch have been associated with stories of brutality concerning arrested Negro men and women several times during the past two years.

Most outstanding of these cases was the slaying of Wilmer Smith on January 16, 1941 while in their custody. That same year, the same two lieutenants, then ordinary detectives, were accused of administering an inhuman beating on one Daisy Powell, the common-law wife of the slain Wilmer Smith. So severely beaten was the Powell woman, hospitalization at Flint-Goodridge hospital was necessary for several weeks. The detectives ordered her out of town, the woman said at that time.

The Daisy Powell case was widely protested and was brought up before the Orleans parish grand jury for action. The case was heard by the investigating body and was pretermitted—that is, no decision whatsoever was made public.

Negroes of New Orleans contended that it was obvious that some conclusive evidence had undoubtedly been brought before that body in view of its failure to declare the detectives innocent and throw out the case.

Cop Who Shot Boy Draws $50.00 Fine

MIAMI—(ANP)—Robert Foster, Miami Springs policeman who shot 13-year-old Stephen Gary in the leg July 29, was found guilty of improper exhibition of a dangerous weapon in crimes court Tuesday and ordered to pay a fine of $50 and costs by Judge N. Vernon Hawthorne.

According to County Patrolman C. E. Connelly and Q. L. Weaver, investigated the shooting, Foster shot the boy who was employed in a cafe as a dishwasher, when the lad asked the officer to pay five cents for French fried potatoes he ate from a cooking tray in the kitchen.

Stephen said that after the shooting, Foster told him it was only a firecracker that went off and gave him a $1.00 bill not to say anything about the incident. Foster promised him another $1.00 the following week, Stephen said.

The incident came to the attention of the sheriff's department some nine hours later, Connelly and Weaver told Judge Hawthorne, when Stephen's mother took him to the Jackson Memorial hospital to have the flesh wound in the boy's left thigh treated.

Connelly and Weaver took Stephen before the county solicitor who filed in information against Foster. The officer then surrendered and was released on a $100 bond.

Candler Bitter Over DeKalb Police Case

Atlanta, Georgia

Scott Candler, DeKalb commissioner of roads and revenues, believes that the federal accusation against Chief J. T. Dailey, DeKalb County Police Department, and three of his officers was the result of "carpetbag government tactics."

Chief Dailey, Lieutenant Ben Hensler and Patrolmen J. C. Holbrook, Jr., and C. L. Visschler are charged with abusing two Negro prisoners in violation of the Civil Liberties Act. Two informations were filed against them, December 21 in United States District Court.

Dailey praising the service of the DeKalb officers, implied that the carpetbag government which reigned after the War Between the [illegible]

ing Naomi Reid, 23, and Raymond House, 24. Both are under [illegible] for burglary. The carpetbag government after the Civil War treated our officers letter tells the [illegible] officers in this same way for political reasons. We can only hope the same investigating every to continue in [illegible] of interference from [illegible] committed in DeKalb County regardless of [illegible] federal officers. reported to him that his men had said they to resign rather than work interfered with [illegible] forces.

Federal accusation was not presented to the Federal grand jury, then several of his men would prefer to have their work [illegible] United States Attorney M. Neil [illegible] from outside forces.

Lieutenant [illegible] said "very strange." He said "this is in line with [illegible] government toward [illegible] bureaucratic [illegible] which we are fast drifting."

Mr. Chandler, in a letter to Chief [illegible] The officers are accused of abus-

Chief Dailey, 3 DeKalb Aides Face Prisoner-Beating Charge

Court Told Civil Rights Statute Violated

Constitution

Four DeKalb county police officers, including Police Chief Joseph T. Dailey, were charged in the U. S. district court here with violating the federal civil rights statute in connection with the arrest of [illegible] October on charges of burglary.

Two "informations" were filed by United States Attorney M. Neil Andrews following an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In misdemeanor cases an "information" serves the same purpose as a grand jury indictment in felony cases.

Accused in the informations besides Chief Dailey are Charles Benjamin Hensler, lieutenant of police; Jefferson Coyce Holbrook Jr. and Charles Lightfoot Visscher, all employed by DeKalb county.

THREE ACCUSED

One case, that of Raymond Rouser, charges that Dailey, Holbrook and Visscher "did willfully, unlawfully and wrongfully, under the color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations and customs of the state of Georgia and of the county of DeKalb, creating the office of police officer, subject and caused to be subjected Raymond Rouser . . . to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured and protected by the constitution and laws of the United States."

Specifically, the information charges the officers "wilfully, unlawfully and wrongfully with the intent to procure a confession," caused R[illegible] to be whipped, beaten, struck, kicked, abused "and otherwise cruelly" maltreated, "thereby inflicting serious injury on the said Raymond Rouser, and did aid and abet other persons unknown so to do."

The second information accuses Chief Dailey, Hensler and Holbrook of identical wrongdoing in connection with the arrest of Naomi Reid.

HELD IMMUNE

Under Section 52, Title 18, United States Code, both Rouser and Reid are held immune to illegal assault and battery, and have the right and privilege not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law and have equal protection under the law, the "informations" related.

Neither Rouser nor Reid has been convicted by a legal court, though they were indicted by the December DeKalb grand jury on charges of burglary.

Maximum penalty if the officers are found guilty is a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

Chief Dailey could not be reached for a statement and Hensler declared he had "nothing whatsoever to say."

Race Prisoners Still Whipped, Inmate Says

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—Negro male prisoners in the state's penal system are still being whipped by prison authorities, it was disclosed this week in a letter sent to James M. Hinton by a prisoner, who said he had been whipped severely on the day the letter was written, (September 18, 1943) The matter is being studied by Negro organizations and comes as a discordant to the statement of Governor Olin D. Johnston of last April, when, after exposure of brutal whipping of prisoners by The Lighthouse and Informer, the governor said none had taken place since he took office in January but that an investigation into whipping allegations would be made. No report of investigations has thus far been made.

The prisoner, whose name is withheld for reasons of security said that on September 18: "We are still being whipped by Sergeant Spears, Lieutenant Cunningham and Corporal Parnell . . . we are being treated worse than Hitler treated the Jews. The governor said if a prisoner did anything, take his good time. But that must be for the public to read because so far it hasn't stopped. Here is the way they beat us: They make you pull your pants down and someone holds your head, another your feet, and with a thick piece of leather three inches wide and two inches long and attached to a wooden handle The men take this and beat you on your naked skin, until they want to quit."

Continuing, the prisoner, who evidently smuggled his letter out wrote: "What can we do? Nothing but lay there and take it. I was whipped today, Saturday, September 18. I was hit in the mouth and also kicked in my side by Corporal Parnell, while the others looked on." Listing the names of eight other prisoners he had seen whipped since June of 1943, and saying they could talk for themselves should an investigation be made, the prisoner wrote: "Mr. Hinton, I'm thanking you in advance for knowing you will do what you can for us. We need your help; please don't let us down.

The letter was sent to James M. Hinton and was received last week.

INDICT ALA. SHERIFFS IN JAIL BEATINGS

Chicago Defender

U.S. Jury Hits Two For Brutality, Slaying In Montgomery

Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice announced this week that a federal grand jury at Montgomery, Ala., had returned three indictments charging Sheriff Edwin Eugene Evans and Deputy Sheriff Henry Franklin Faucett of Macon County, Ala., with acts of brutality toward prisoners over a period of three years.

The case was developed as a result of an FBI investigation requested by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge.

The three indictments charge, on 15 counts, that the sheriff and his deputy whipped, beat and abused prisoners to extort confessions from them, in violation of the Federal Civil Rights Statute, Section 52, Title 18, U.S. Code. The maximum penalty under this statute is imprisonment for one year and a fine of $1000, on each count.

According to the indictments, the brutality of the defendants extended to both white and Negro prisoners, including Walter Gunn, a Negro, who was shot and killed by Sheriff Evans while attempting to arrest him. The indictments allege that the beatings were administered with a walking stick, a blackjack, a rubber hose, and other weapons.

Beaten With Hose

Among prisoners thus mistreated, the indictment charges, were Louis James Hatcher, a Negro, who was handcuffed to the bars of his cell and severely beaten with a rubber hose; Ezekiel Buchanan, Curnel Jotte Towery, Alvin Lloyd Stevens, Edgar Cullen Bryant Sr., Edgar Cullen Bryant Jr., Lillie May Hendon, James Martin, and Robert Lloyd Jr., all Negroes; and two white men, Readie Glenn Huguley and Willie Griggs.

The case was presented to the grand jury by Edward Burns Parker, U.S. attorney for the middle district of Alabama, and G. Maynard Smith, special assistant to the Attorney General in the civil rights section of the criminal division.

Upon inquiry, Victor W. Rotnem chief of the civil rights section, said that the original complaints received by the criminal division and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were from local law enforcement officers of the State of Alabama who cooperated throughout with Alabama Federal officials.

U. S. Witnesses Under Fire By Evans Defense

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Reputable White Citizens Of Macon County Go On Stand For Sheriff

By ATTICUS MULLIN

OPELIKA, ALA., June 22.—From black to white, the federal courtroom [illegible] at the noonday hour today just after the government finished evidence in the prosecution of Sheriff Pat Evans of Macon County, and his deputy, Faucett, on civil liberty charges worked up by the FBI of Washington.

All Tuesday morning the witness chair in the courtroom found one negro after another, most of them brought to the trial by deputy wardens of penitentiaries testifying against the sheriff of Macon County and his deputy. One negro criminal, who was not only a repeater in crime in Alabama but also a repeater in North Carolina, was brought from that State to testify that the Alabama sheriff whipped him in jail in Tuskegee. One negro who had been in the asylum also testified against the sheriff and his deputy.

The color scheme changed after the noonday hour because the government announced the prosecution witnesses had been exhausted. And during the afternoon prominent white citizens of Macon County began to appear in the witness chair in an effort to discredit the criminals and others who had gone before. Direct testimony from these white witnesses was offered to tear down the testimony of the negro criminals and others put upon the stand by the government.

For the first time in the proceedings the name of Tuskegee Institute was brought in. The first time when Dr. Raley, of Auburn and a toxicologist, stated that Tuskegee Institute had first asked him to investigate the death of a negro. Later a physician of Tuskegee Institute testified for the government in the same death.

Origin Not Determined

It was not brought out during the day, either by the government or the defense, who started the FBI into the investigation. Mrs. Roosevelt's name was not mentioned by witnesses on the stand although it was frequently mentioned on the streets of Opelika and around the corridors of the courtroom. But nothing has come out so far that would indicate that Mrs. Roosevelt, or anybody else, is behind the government's prosecution.

During the [illegible] the government went further into the death of the negro, Gunn, who was alleged to have been shot by the sheriff of Macon County, but also to have been beaten over the head by him. Dr. Raley of Auburn, toxicologist, said the gunshot wound in the legs would not have caused death and that the wound upon his head was of such a character that it could not have been caused by beating upon the head with handcuffs. He thought Gunn fell upon a sharp object while running from the officers of the law after being shot.

It was Dr. Raley who first mentioned the name of the Tuskegee Institute in the proceedings. He said he was first called about the matter by a man who said he represented the Tuskegee Institute. Later a Dr. Chenault, a negro physician attached to Tuskegee Institute, was called by the government and explained the wounds. Chenault said he thought Gunn had been struck by a blount object possibly a blackjack. Upon cross examination he said that his death could have been caused by a fall upon they did. He said Sheriff Evans had told him that he was starting to groes. Chief of Police Trasher testified that on one day and Sheriff Evans of Tuskegee, was placed upon the dress." She was accused of stealing money from her cousin and was alleged to have been beaten by the defendants. Or cond time during the defendants. Or he was the glamthat is, Albert Lloyd Stephens was on the standgave the testimony. Albert Lloyd Attorney Jakeis now in the penitentiary. Andefense admonother negro, Albert Lloyd, Jr., fought along the highway. He been beaten. She w said Faucett beat him because her negress who was Monday when Att sheriff Walker of the defe and his deputies beating up ne- Huguley. Hi

testified he was arrested and was mistreated by the defendants. He served a term in the penitentiary for assault with intent to murder and has been convicted of other crimes.

JUN 23 1943

Prisoner Testifies

Another negro, Lewis Hatcher, now serving a ten-year sentence in the North Carolina penitentiary and who has served before in North Carolina and Alabama, testified the defendants handcuffed him in the Macon jail, beat him with forty or fifty strokes with a hose. Later he confessed to having a hacksaw with which he sawed out of jail. During the afternoon white witnesses testified that Hatcher was not struck by the defendants but that former Deputy Reilly whipped him five times with a piece of hose before he confessed to leading a jail break at the Tuskegee jail.

Matt Lewis, a negro, was brought in to say he saw Hatcher whipped by the defendants. Lewis, it was later brought out, had been convicted of petit larceny and has been in the asylum.

A negro, James Martin, who was said not to have ever been in the pen or convicted of anything, claimed to have been whipped by Sheriff Evans. It developed later that Martin ran when the sheriff and his deputies drove up to a negro Sunday church meeting. He admitted he had made a statement to Judge Varner, of Tuskegee, that he was bad drunk and that the sheriff hit him while subduing him.

Defense Takes Over

This type of government testimony went on all the morning. In the afternoon the defense took over with a view to impeaching the testimony of the negro criminals and others who had testified for the government.

J. H. Reynolds, county tax collector, testified that he was with the sheriff in the arrest of Walter Gunn. He said Gunn ran when the sheriff drove up to the negro church meeting, that there were no blows struck by the sheriff in subduing Gunn. A negro, Drew Walker, member of the church where the alleged crime occurred, testified for the defense and said Gunn was not maltreated by the sheriff. Other negroes testified to the same thing.

Jim Roberts, prominent citizen of Macon County, said he had known Walter Gunn for a number of years, that his character was bad and that he would not believe him on oath, and that he was always in trouble.

JUN 23 1943

Bill Humphry, another prominent white man of Macon County and long-time citizen, said he knew Walter Gunn. his character and reputation were bad and he would not believe him on oath.

C. C. Huckaby, a highway patrolman, said he knew Gunn. that his reputation was bad and he would not believe him on oath.

Zeke Not "Mistreated"

In the case of a negro, Zeke Buchanan, who had alleged that the defendants mistreated him, W. C. Pucket, a white citizen, said he was with the officers who arrested Buchanan and that he was not mistreated. J. J. Plant, another prominent Macon County citizen, said he was with the officers when Buchanan was arrested and nobody bothered him. O. B. Broadwater, a citizen of Lee County, testified he was with the officers when they arrested Buchanan and that he was not mistreated or struck. And several prominent Macon County citizens said Buchanan's reputation was bad and they would not believe him on oath.

The same sort of testimony against the men the government charges the defendants mistreated was given in several cases during the afternoon and before adjournment. The defense was making every effort to breakdown the testimony of the criminals and others who had testified for the government.

During the afternoon for the defense side Attorney T. B. Hill, Jr., of Montgomery, conducted the examination of defense witnesses. At times he conferred with Attorneys Powell, Hare, and Walker.

During the afternoon testimony two investigators for the A. B. C. board testified that they heard Eugene Brown, one of the negroes who was alleged to have been beaten by the defendants, tell Asa Vaughn, a Tuskegee white man who had previously testified for the government and who is an alderman of Tuskegee, that "Mr. Evans and Faucett (the defendants) never done me no harm." Vaughn had previously testified that he had never made any effort to work up evidence against the defendants. Another prominent Macon County citizen named Sullivan testified that Vaughn had worked for weeks trying to get up evidence against the defendants.

A number of reputable citizens testified that they had known Eugene Brown, the negro who was supposed to have been whipped by the defendants, all his life, that he had a bad reputation and could not be believed upon oath.

Testimony of the defense against the testimony of the many negro criminals and some others who had testified for the government, will continue Wednesday morning.

JUN 23 1943

The jury trying the case is composed of thirteen men, one an extra, and they hail from ten counties. They are Julius W. Hayes, of Chilton; J. P. Walton, of Dale; Albert Spencer, of Banks; H. F. Lowe, Jr., of Opelika; Leland H. Jones, of Phenix City; Floyd Baxter, of Dothan; Henry C. Williams, of Columbia; J. Lee Cox, of Deatsville; Bunyan Jackson, of Barbour; Marshall Salter, of Bullock; Knox Hammonds, of Coosa; Burnor Cunningham, of Henry, and W. B. Kessler, of Montgomery.

JUN 23 1943

15-1943

Sabotage

PLANE SABOTEUR

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 22 (ANP) — Charges of sabotaging tires on three army airplanes at Kenneth D. McKellar airport were lodged Wednesday by the Memphis office of the FBI against Wiley Broyle, 17.

Broyle had been working as a plane washer for the Delta Air Service, Inc., flying contractors for the army air detachment at the airfield.

JUL 24 1943

15-1943

Sedition

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

SWEARS JAP PAID HIM TO PROMOTE DISLOYAL SECT

JAN 28 1943

Convict Accuses Three in Sedition Trial.

How the Japanese supposedly financed a Negro sect founded in Chicago in 1933 and directed its efforts to produce a revolution by 1944 was told yesterday at the sedition trial of four leaders of the sect in federal District court.

Testimony showing that three of the four defendants, Mrs. Mitte Gordon, leader of the sect; her husband, William, and David Logan, received payments from an unidentified Japanese was given by George Johnson, colored, who is serving a term for burglary in Menard state prison.

Father Was Head of Sect.

Johnson said he was the son of Ira Johnson Bey, who was hailed as a prophet when he was head of the Moorish Science Temple of America. In 1933, when he was on parole from Menard, Johnson said, Mrs. Gordon, a half sister of his father, invited him to join and help organize the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in Chicago, St. Louis, and West Virginia.

The prophet, meanwhile, had been convicted of murder and sent to the Illinois Security hospital near Chester.

JAN 28 1943

"Madam Gordon," Johnson said, "wanted me to walk in my father's footsteps and lead the people."

Planned Revolt in 1944.

Johnson said he declined the offer, but that Mrs. Gordon, her husband and Logan renewed their bid a year later and took him to meet a Japanese. The Jap, he testified, said he was the "backer" of the movement and that war between Japan and the United States was inevitable.

"We want you to have enough members by 1944 to overthrow the government," he quoted the supposed Japanese agent, who promised to pay him for any organizing he undertook.

The Jap paid him $300 and gave some money to the other three. Johnson testified he "thought they were out of their mind" and went to St. Louis with the money as soon as he left them, but did nothing to earn the money.

Several months later, he said, Gordon, Logan and another Negro found him in St. Louis and beat him for not joining the group.

Jap Gives Him $500.

Johnson related that he later went to West Virginia. Mrs. Gordon contacted him in 1935 and directed him to meet her in Pittsburgh, Pa. In Pittsburgh, he testified, he was taken on a 10 mile ride into the country by Mrs. Gordon and the others and eventually reached a house where he again met the Japanese agent.

Despite his failure to carry out their orders earlier, Johnson testified the Japanese attempted to persuade him again to organize Negroes against the government. While he did not agree to do their bidding he did accept $500 from the Jap. Additional payments were made at that time to the others, he declared.

On his return to Chicago Johnson said he feared the sect would attempt to "get" him and he surrendered at Menard to obtain protection on the pretext that he had violated his parole.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

'Back to Africa' Group Faces Sedition Trial

JAN 31 1943

Four members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, advocates of "back to Africa" for Negroes, who last August ran afoul of the FBI and were subjected to wholesale arrest on charges of conspiracy and sedition, were brought to trial Tuesday before Federal Judge William H. Holly. They waived jury trial.

They are Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon of 4451 South State street; her husband William G. Gordon; David J. Logan, 1441 Fillmore street, and Seon Emanuel Jones, 3511 South Wabash avenue.

Mrs. Gordon is the head of the Peace Movement which boasts 4,000,000 members in 45 states. Her husband was described as founder of the group; Logan, an executive officer, and Jones an officer of Local No. 1, in Chicago.

JAN 31 1943

The group received nation-wide publicity several years ago when they sponsored a "back-to-Africa movement" which had the support of Senator Bilbo of Mississippi. They converged on Washington to add impetus to their campaign.

Chandler Owen, Negro consultant to the OWI in Washington, was the first witness. Owen said he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement at 346 East 47th street, at which "Mme. Gordon declared that when the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor, 1,000,000 colored people struck for freedom."

Prosecuting attorney is William J. Connor. The defendants are charged with obstructing recruiting and are charged with the responsibility of advocating evasion of draft.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

3 Cult Members Are Convicted Of Sedition

FEB 16 1943

Chicago, Feb. 15 (AP)—Three leaders of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia, a Negro cult the Government claimed was interfering with operation of the selective service system among Negroes, were convicted of sedition today by Federal Judge William H. Holly.

FEB 16 1943

"Madame" Mittie Maud Lena Gordon was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with a provision that she be placed on three years' probation when released. The same sentence was given Seon Emanuel Jones.

"Madame's" husband, William Green Gordon, was convicted and placed on probation for three years because of his advanced age. Judge Holly said Gordon was almost 70. A fourth defendant, David James Logan, was acquitted.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

GETS 3 YEARS IN JAIL FOR PRAISING JAPS AS HOPE OF NEGROES

Branded "a most disloyal citizen," Charles Newby, 46 years old, a Negro living at 353 East 51st street, was sentenced to three years in prison yesterday by Judge Michael L. Igoe in federal District court on a charge of sedition.

APR 20 1943

Newby, president of the Colored American National organization, was specifically accused of making utterances at the Washington Park forum tending to undermine the morale of the army and navy and to obstruct recruiting. Newby denied the charges.

A dozen witnesses, nine of them Negroes, testified that Newby had proclaimed the war "a white man's war" and had pictured the Japs as the deliverers of the Negroes. A principal witness against Newby was Charles Skyles, Negro, of 327 East 53d street, a probation officer. Stokley Delmart Hart, an official of Newby's organization, will go on trial before Judge Igoe today.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
June 15, 1943

2 Negro Leaders Of Jap Movement Guilty Of Sedition

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., June 15 (AP)—The Japanese-sponsored Pacific Movement of the Eastern World and two Negro leaders, General Lee Butler and David D. Erwin, were found guilty today of conspiracy to violate the wartime Sedition Act and the Selective Service Law.

Federal District Judge Fred L. Wham will pass sentence later today. He heard the case without a jury.

The judge held that the conspiracy, although lawful before the war with Japan and passage of the Selective Service Law, continued after those times.

Butler's trial contention the organization was not pro-Japanese or Japanese-sponsored, the judge asserted, was "utterly inconsistent" with his testimony before the grand jury or earlier statements to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3 Sedition Suspects To Hear Fate

MAY 22 1943

E. ST. LOUIS, Ill.—United States District Judge Fred L. Wham set June 2, as the date of hearing the arguments of counsel and rendering a decision in the sedition trial of David D. Erwin and General Lee Butler, leaders of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, following completion of defense testimony here last week.

The two men are being tried under indictments which charge them with conspiracy to interfere with operation of the selective service law, and conspiracy to cause disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces.

The pair waived a trial by jury.

Questioning of Erwin and Butler last week completed the hearing of testimony on the movement founded by Ashima Takis, reputed to be a Japanese or Filipino by convenience, under direction of the Japanese Black Dragon Society.

Erwin and Butler denied every charge brought against them relating to pro-Japanese activities. However, the two testimonies were in conflict with each other.

While Butler described the activities of Erwin and inferred that the pro-Japanese elements were due to Erwin's connections with the movement, Erwin, in turn, placed the blame on Takis who injected the movement with pro-Japanese influence while he was ill.

Takis, previously testified that Erwin asked him to speak before Negro groups to win them to the Japanese view, and added that Erwin told his audiences Takis had been appointed by the Japanese Government to protect them when Japanese troops invaded the United States.

MAY 22 1943

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

SENTENCE TWO LEADERS IN CULT BACKED BY JAPS

East St. Louis, Ill., June 15 [Special].—Two Negro leaders of the Japanese sponsored Pacific Movement of the Eastern World were found guilty today by Federal Judge Fred L. Wham of charges of conspiracy to violate the war time sedition act and to evade the selective service act.

The court fined the movement $1,000. David D. Erwin, 42 years old, St. Louis, Mo., was sentenced to 4 years in prison on each count with the terms to run consecutively, and General Lee Butler, 41, East St. Louis, was sentenced to 2 years on each count, the terms to run concurrently.

Evidence was heard that Japanese agents organized the movement among United States Negroes and that leaders helped Negroes evade the draft by issuing them credentials as ministers. Judge Wham, in announcing his opinion, said:

"That greater harm was not done thru the movement I attribute to the natural loyalty of the colored citizens of the United States to their own country."

JUN 6 1943

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Two Negro Leaders Of Jap Cult Sentenced

Guilty of sedition and of violation of the Selective Service Act.

Lee Butler, also a defendant in the case, was fined $1,000. The defendants denied the organization was pro-Japanese.

Federal Judge Fred L. Wham, who heard the case without a jury, found Erwin and Butler

JUDGE WHAM AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

In passing judgment of David D. Erwin and General Lee Butler, both Negroes, Judge Fred L. Wham, U. S. District Court, East St. Louis, gave what we regard as a lecture on social equality.

Before sentencing the defendants to two and four years, respectively, in a federal prison for the alleged part they played in the Pacific Movement, Judge Wham said: "Social equality can only be earned. It cannot be acquired through force, pressure or law."

And while it is true that much testimony was introduced at the hearings in the above cases, yet, we think that the learned judge misunderstands the Negroes' position on this question of social equality. What we really want, and are fighting for in America, is social justice and equality before the law. We well understand that social equality is a matter of choice, but by the eternal we want the same constitutional rights which are enjoyed by any other citizens. We ask no more—we are satisfied with nothing less.

If we are victims of false propaganda it's because we are trying to find a way to get the things to which we are entitled under the laws of the land.

Clear 'Sultan Mohammed' Of Sedition Charges

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Sullivan Ellis, 52, was cleared of sedition charges Monday when the federal district attorney at Chicago moved to dismiss charges pending in that court.

Sullivan, who is known in the Allah Temple of Islam as Sultan Mohammed, was escorted from a federal prison where he is serving an eighteen month to three years sentence on charges of failing to register for selective service and counseling other men to avoid registration.

The government took the position before the court that since Ellis was serving time for a similar offense, no further prosecution was necessary. The temple of the cult located at 630 W. McKinley street, is closed.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Sedition Case Of Two Leaders Under Advisement

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., June (ANP) — The case of David D. Erwin and General Lee Butler, charged with sedition in their leadership of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, which the government claims was sponsored by Japanese, was taken under advisement by U. S. District Judge Fred L. Wham at East St. Louis last week at the end of the legal arguments.

Facts indicate that no decision will be given for a few days. Maximum punishment on the two charges are five years in prison and $10,000 fine for conspiracy to interfere with the selective service act.

At the trial in which a jury was waived, both Erwin, president of the Pacific movement, and Butler, former president, denied that the organization was pro-Japanese or sponsored by Japanese.

Jury Studies Sedition Case Three Hours

Leniency Recommended For Minister; Others Face 40 Years In Prison

By CARL LAWRENCE

Harlem's four leaders of the Ethiopian Pacific movement—Robert O. Jordan, Lester Holness, James Thornhill and the Rev. Ralph Best—were convicted of conspiracy and sedition late Wednesday following a trial which lasted nearly three weeks.

The jury reached its verdict at 4:40 p.m., after deliberating three hours and a half.

In the case of the crippled 64-year-old Rev. Best, leniency was recommended. Court observers interpreted that to mean he would probably get off with a suspended sentence and a stern warning. The others are faced with 40 years each.

Federal Judge Clarence G. Galston announced, after the verdict was rendered, that the well-known soapboxers would be sentenced Monday, Jan. 11.

Before reaching its verdict the jury came back into the courtroom twice to ask Judge Galston for additional information on the sedition law. After making their second request members of the jury came back with the verdict within 20 minutes.

Colored members of the jury, besides the foreman—a prominent Harlem woman—were W. H. Holland and William Evans. Defense lawyers, Donald Crichton, Simon Hilliman and John Doles, asked that the jury be polled, but the individual checkup showed only that the verdict was unanimous.

In charging the jury, which took an hour and a half, Judge Galston praised some of the things Jordan and his associates were "fighting for," but condemned the methods they used. "Such ideals should have the sympathy of all right-thinking

Pearl Buck's Letter Read

Government and defense counsel finished with the case at noon Tuesday, after author Pearl Buck's now famous letter to the New York Times had been read to the jury. Mention of the brilliant writer's letter caused most spectators to lean forward in their seats, similar to a Harlem street audience listening to President Roosevelt over the radio.

At first, Judge Galston expressed himself on whether or not reading the letter would take up too much time, but a moment later it was ruled that Miss Buck's letter be read to the jury.

Attorney John Doles, counsel to James Thornhill, read the letter at the suggestion of Donald Crichton, lawyer for Holness and Jordan, who was unable to do so because of a cold.

Doles' reading job lasted fifteen minutes and court attaches described it as "most eloquent."

Carl Lawrence, Amsterdam Star-News reporter, was the last witness called by defense counsel. His testimony was limited to five routine questions. The last one, "What was the crowd's reaction to Thornhill's speech during that meeting at Eighth Ave. and 125th St. last June?" was not allowed by Judge Galston.

Assails FBI Agent

In his summation, Attorney Crichton characterized FBI Agent Herbert S. Boulin "as despicable beyond words." Boulin, one-time owner of a local private detective agency, was the Government's star witness.

"I would be loathe to convict a dog on the testimony of Boulin," Crichton added; "so, I hope you ladies and gentlemen of the jury will ignore what he has said."

While thanking Judge Galston for the fair and impartial manner in which he had presided over the trial, Attorney Simon Hilliman counsel for the Rev. Ralph Green Best, broke down and wept. A glass of water helped him to regain his composure and the last speech to the jury was continued.

"Where else could one find a black woman," Hilliman said in his best oratorical manner, "and two colored men serving on a jury like this? And, let me add, where else would you find a colored woman serving as foreman of such a jury?"

The woman mentioned was Mrs. Flossie Hilliard, the well-known Harlem designer.

On Monday, all of the defendants took the stand to deny emphatically that the accusations made by the Government were true. Jordan and the Rev. Best maintained that phonographic recordings of their speeches were only "partly correct."

"Are you willing to fight for the United States without any modification?" Jordan was asked by his lawyer. To which the accused leader of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement replied:

Quizzed on "United Snakes."

"Yes, the onnly modification I have is as long as the United States Government is willing to give the black man equal rights according to the Constitution."

Thornhill was questioned repeatedly by U. S. Attorney John Sonnett regarding an alleged reference to the "United Snakes," which was presumed to be a derogatory description of the United States.

But the defendant's final explanation was this: "I was comparing my own people, who are unorganized, to a bunch of united snakes going in all directions. In the West Indies I used to see a bunch of snakes tangled up in a united mass, with each one going in a different direction."

Under the persistent questioning of the Assistant U. S. Attorney, however, Thornhill admitted that he had been convicted on four different occasions before his latest brush with the law.

In 1921, he testified, police arrested him for unlawful entry; in 1931 for assault, and in 1932 and 1940 for disorderly conduct.

2 Sedition Defendants Sentenced

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—(ANP)—David D. Erwin and General Lee Butler, Negro leaders of the Japanese Pacific Movement, were found guilty last week of conspiracy to violate the wartime sedition act and the selective service law.

They are in jail pending their appeal from prison sentences imposed by U. S. District Judge Fred L. Wham who last month conducted the trial without a jury, by agreement of the defendants.

Erwin, considered by the court the intellectual leader of the conspiracy was sentenced to four years in a federal prison on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently, and Butler received concurrent sentences of two years on each charge. The Pacific movement was fined $500 on each of the two charges.

Judge Wham explained that evidence showed the purpose of the organization was to put interests of the world's colored races above those of the United States and to place Japan above this country in the minds and hearts of the members.

There was some doubt whether Japanese had any part in the movement, he said, adding, however, that the conspiracy was real, had caused some disloyalty and the defendants had persuaded many members of the organization that it was sponsored by Japanese.

The movement was organized about 10 years ago by Ashima Takis, a Filipino, who said he was a Japanese and was working under the direction of the Japanese Black Dragon society. A witness for the government, Takis was brought back from the Federal Correctional institution, Sandstone, Minn., where he is serving a term for forgery of a money order.

Judge Wham took occasion to say that he attributed the fact that no greater harm was done through the disloyal tendencies of the million, as the disloyal tendencies of the organization became more of the colored [illegible] the Unit- and more clear, the membership declined until comparatively few remained active at the time of the movement in declining to believe that "that, although the membership at its peak was more than a Japan could be trusted to befriend [illegible] indictment." any people.

"Be it to the credit of the colored people of the country," he said,

15-1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

New Orleans Group Says Faith Forbids Fighting Outside U.S.

7 Accused of Refusing to Be Inducted; Maintain Decendency from Abraham Makes Them Jews

JAN 2 - 1943

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—Federal indictments were returned here last week against twenty-one persons accused of conspiracy to encourage evasion of service in the armed forces.

Activity in connection with the International Reassembly of the Church of Freedom League was charged against seventeen of the group, three of whom, along with four others, were also accused of failure to report for induction.

16 Plead Not Guilty

Arraigned before Federal Judge A. J. Caillouet on Tuesday, 16 of the first 17 suspects entered pleas of not guilty, while one, Lauranza Robinson, requested counsel for advice and was retired for a further hearing.

One true bill charges these seventeen with soliciting members and advocating to them, as well as to other colored persons, that they are Hebrews and direct descendents of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

According to the teachings of these Biblical characters, the league members are accused of preaching, they are prohibited from engaging in armed combat outside the continental limits of their country. JAN 2 - 1943

7 Wrote Draft Boards

Separate true bills charge three of this group and four other league associates with refusing to be inducted, through letters to their draft boards in which their religious beliefs are set forth.

Named as head of the league is Ethelbert Anslem Broaster, 40, an alleged alien native of British Honduras who came to this country in 1919 and was once known in Philadelphia boxing circles as Franklin Anselm, Kid Anselm and Frankie Anselm.

Broaster is said to have begun holding public meetings here during the first six months of 1940, and to have secured a charter for his organization in Wilmington, Del., later the same year.

Held Meetings in Park

The group true bill, based on evidence gathered by FBI agents, mentions four park meetings held during August, September and October, 1942, at which Broaster is accused of declaring the organization's purpse, "to take its members out of the draft."

He also allegedly told the members that, as Jews, they do not have to go and fight and that, "if you leave these borders you are not coming back."

Rely on Broaster

One of the letters on which the separate true bills were based was allegedly written by Nathaniel Addison, telling his draft board:

"By my faith I am forbidden to partake in expeditionary warfare of any kind. I am advised in this matter by General Messenger E. A. Broaster, on whom I rely for my religious instructions."

Others Indicted

Persons named in the first true bill, besides Broaster, are Peter Seabery, Bertrand Simmons, league secretary; Levy Davis, William Joseph Lewis, Jack Florian, Leroy Gray, Roynell Lawson, Nathaniel Addison, Robert Decoy, Alfred Joseph Harrison, Elijah Simpson, Laurnza Robinson, Isaah Harris, S. D. Berry, Albert Gibson and Wilson Randall.

Gray, Addison and Robinson are also charged in separate true bills. Others charged in these individual bills are Oliver Gordon, Leroy Smith, Earl Ernest Ross and Melvin DeSoto Thompson.

Sedition

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

SECT LEADERS JAILED BY U. S.

JAN 2 - 1943

NEW ORLEANS.—(ANP)—All but one of the 17 leaders and members of the International Reassemble of the Church of Freedom League, Inc., named in the true bill which charges that they conspired to advise and induce members and other Negroes to violate the Selective Service Training and Service act pleaded not guilty to the charges when arraigned in Judge A. J. Caillouet's court in the post office building Tuesday afternoon. Lauranza Robinson, requesting a counsel for advice, was retired while the others representing themselves not guilty to all of the seven counts against them. The organization did not have any attorneys to represent it.

The first count against the men was that of advocating the violation of the selective service laws. The government charges in the remaining counts that the defendants caused to be written six letters which members and non-members sent to their draft boards informing them of their beliefs. Indications are that the trial will be set for some time in January.

Termed the second largest American roundup of a Negro group opposed to army service, 21 leaders and members of the reassemble were arrested following their indictment by the federal grand jury. FBI men working under R. A. Guerin, special agent in charge of the local office, gathered information for the roundup after months of investigating. JAN 2 - 1943

The indictment, returned secretly by the grand jury, consists of eight true bills. Seventeen of the men are named in one bill. Separate true bills charge three of the 17 and four other members of the league with refusing to be inducted into the armed services of the United States.

Charges of the government in the true bill against the 17 men are that they solicited and obtained members, principally male persons, and advocated to them as well to the Negroes not members that persons of the Negro race are Hebrews and direct descendants of Abraham. Isaac and Jacob; that according to the teachings of these Biblical personages and of the scriptures, they are prohibited from engaging and participating in the military and armed services of the United States outside continental limits of the country. The defendants also have charges against them for inducing prospective members of the league between the ages of 21 and 45 to evade service and to fail to report for inductions and for causing to be written various letters for certain members and registrants to various selective service local broads in the city telling of their faith and belief and of their attitude with respect to military service in the armed services. JAN 2 - 1943

The government also charges that the league held meetings at which Ethelberth Anslem Broaster, league head, proclaimed to the audience that members of the league and all Negroes were Hebrews, being direct descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and that as such could not and were not permitted to engage in the military and armed services outside the continental limits of the United States. JAN 2 - 1943

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AMONG AMERICAN NEGROES

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

JUN 18 1943

Says Japs Took Over U.N.I.A.; Tells of Other Attempts to Woe Disgruntled

BY LEON W. TAYLOR
(For The Associated Negro Press)

Recent convictions of Japanese sympathizers and their Negro organizers in this country prompt me to trace the development of various movements and aggregations to their source.

The present Pacific movement, and the Ethiopian movement, both are outgrowths of Marcus Garvey's U.N.I.A. which to all intents disbanded with the deportation of the portly leader himself. Garvey's efforts in the organization of illiterate classes of Negroes went along with the full knowledge and approval of the Imperial Japanese government, assisted by Japanese funds given through Negro members. To Garvey's credit it can be said that he knew nothing of this Nipponese contribution.

The controlling body of the U.N.I.A. was composed of a group of West Indian political and social buffoons, not at all to be confused with that vast group of cultured ladies and gentlemen from the islands who have added much to the prestige of the Negro in the United States. They formed a secret eligarchy of which Garvey's intellectual brilliance was the guiding genius, but by no means the last word in finality of decisions.

Garvey's reputed yearly salary of $45,000, plus additional expenses, was extorted from this controlling committee of his satellites on the grounds that they were immune to blame, or fear of indictment, and that he alone would bear the brunt of danger in any unforeseen emergency. After his departure Japanese spies took full control of the organized mass through their paid Filipino and radical Negro-West Indian henchmen.

Satehashi Takahashi, a Japanese who variously was known under the aliases of Tochii, Toschii, and Tashi, was the leading individual directing this gathering of the scattered units of the U.N.I.A. Furthermore, he himself photographed and diagrammed many sections of the United States in company of various Negro women, of whom he was exceptionally fond.

Along the Canadian border Takahashi plotted and mapped extensive approaches for the military around the Sault Saint Marie locks and through the wooded area of Northern Michigan. His lavish gifts of cash with which he was abundantly supplied won for him innumerable naive, Negro, feminine companions whom he used to cover his movements and activities, such as the snapping of pictures with them in the foreground.

This shrewdest of all Japanese spies contributed more to the reorganization of the almost-defunct Garvey aggregation than any other single man, or group of radicals, in the United States. Having been in close touch with the lesser, district leaders, he knew whom to contact directly.

The American Negro has always been the focal race in Japan's bid for alliances with darker races of the world, mainly because of his vital role in the building of western civilization.

During the early 20's the Japanese Foreign office

issued an order to the captains of all ocean-going Japanese passenger ships directing them to afford American Negro tourists preference in every way connected with their travel on Japanese ships. The ministry of information requested detailed descriptions on the social, economic, and cultural background of each Negro applicant for passage.

Contact with Negro passengers on Japanese steamers was eagerly sought, and several were invited to address luncheon-meetings upon their arrival in Japan. Transcripts of scraps of conversation, of speeches and comments were filed with the ministry of information for diagnosis, always in an attempt to gain an insight into the weakness of the American attitude as registered in the Negro mind, thus to formulate an approach which later could be used to advantage for an American upheaval in time of war.

It was during this period that one speech by an American Negro in Tokio gave rise to a more intense speculation by the Japanese that unity of the darker races of the world might be achieved much easier than anticipated. However, a subsequent effort to draw out the same speaker confused the ultimate objective, and left the Negro's participation still problematical.

During the early 30's, probably the outstanding figure in the middle west acting under orders of Satohashi Takahashi was a brilliant woman in Cleveland who, mysteriously working galone, covered her purposes under the cloak of many occupations. Through her direction the fragments of the U.N.I.A. were slowly being welded into a formidable body, as unified as in the heydey of Marcus Garvey.

The reason for this solidarity in the entire lake-area of the mid-west was to bring together all southern immigrants of a certain educational level in the lower-wage brackets ostensibly for racial support, but mainly as the neucleus for a strong Japanese fifth-column.

That she was able to conceal her connection and the purpose for her residence in the city was a distinct tribute to her astute nature. She enjoyed the business respect and friendship of outstanding civic figures. Like her Japanese bosses she was thoroughly acquainted with the educational deficiencies of the Negroes with whom she dealt, and never permitted herself to be placed in jeopardy.

Just what she did accomplish for Japan, or the intimate contacts made, probably will never be known. Being a wary individual, she refused to be drawn into any comprising displayal, thought it is generally known she remainde high in the favor of the Nipponese for more than a decade.

During that period she made numerous trips through the southland in futile attempts to organize a higher group of Negroes in the cause of Japan. Her efforts began in Virginia and mainly were centered down the eastern seaboard. It is believed by those who knew her that she attempted to locate and establish an eastern depot in the back-county from Gloucester Point or along the coast of the Carolinas.

If the caliber and intelligence of the Negroes contacted by her had been of a higher level, this suave woman would have anchored the eastern end of a line that would have made of the entire South a secret arsenal fortified by camouflaged pill-boxes and emplacements from Hampton, Va., southwest to the Mexican border. The Japs would have come in force from Mexico. When attention had been centered upon this sector, submarines would have landed groups of select officers at the eastern base-end of the line to direct the operations of the well-trained U.N.I.A. infantry.

Fortunately this plan never had a chance for adoption. Scattered remnants of the U.N.I.A. veered off into sporadic movements aimed at sensationalism and publicity, while the really embittered radicals joined forces in forming present groups attempting to create information centers within the country. These traitors were persuaded more by the lure of gold than any definite belief that Japan could ever gain a foothold within these borders.

Today, although only scattered alliances of a low intelligence average still exist friendly to the Japs, these fanatical bands remain dangerous because of their potentialities.

Kansas City, St. Louis and Cincinnati remain the inland strongholds of those secret organizations, while New York, Jersey City, and Roanoke afford hiding-places for the eastern aggregations attmepting to maintain a semblance of activity.

The membership lists of these gullible and pitiable movements is of the same rank and file as those individuals so cruelly exploited by the scheming head of the U.N.I.A. during the balmy days of the Black Star line.

It is to be regretted they exist. The sooner they are disbanded and broken up both by government agents and the crystallized opinion and action of patriotic Negroes, the better will national unity take form.

JUN 8 1943

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

U.S. Jury Finds Hart Guilty Of Sedition; Appeal Planned

Stokeley Delmar Hart, on trial in the federal court of Judge Michael L. Igoe on a charge of sedition, was found guilty early Thursday night after the jury of two men, 10 women deliberated an hour and 20 minutes.

Hart was represented by Atty. Henry Ferguson, who was appointed by Judge Igoe to present his defense. Following the conviction Attorney Ferguson made a motion for a new trial and arguments on his plea will be heard on June 11, before Judge Igoe. Most of the spectators at Thursday's final hearing in the case were colored, many of them friends of the accused.

Officers Spencer Thornton and Thomas Chapman, both of the Chicago Park District, and both colored, were assigned to the case to investigate the Hart lecture forum, held during the summer of 1942, and which formed the basis of the trial.

It was during these meetings that witnesses said Hart's seditious utterances were made, many of them highly inflammatory. Both Thornton and Chapman testified that at a meeting in Parkway Casino during 1942, and while they were in civilian clothes, they heard seditious remarks made by Hart.

The U. S. attorneys in charge of the prosecution were W. Sylvester White and John Owen (white). The trial lasted only one week, Hart's conviction marking the fifth person to be found guilty in federal court, to date, for sedition, or conspiracy.

At an earlier hearing in the case, Park Policeman Charles H. Turner testified that Hart, known as the leader of the Colored Brotherhood of America, praised both Hitler and the Japs and advised his followers to evade the selective service act. Hart denied this from the stand.

JUN 5 1943

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

TWO SEDITION APPEALS TO BE HEARD TUESDAY

Oral arguments in the appeal of Elmer Hartzell, 51 years old, a statistician, and Elmer W. Soller, 39, from their conviction of sedition and sentences imposed last Feb. 5 by Federal Judge William H. Holly will be heard Tuesday when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals opens its October term. Seventy-six cases are on the docket.

Hartzell was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and Soller got a year and a day on charges they issued pamphlets of a character to obstruct recruiting and to foster insubordination in the army and navy.

William Bernard Wernecke, former member of the German American bund, convicted of giving false information to his draft board and of falsely representing himself as a clergyman, and Mrs. Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, organizer and leader of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia and Seon Jones, president of the Chicago local of that movement, both Negroes, found guilty of sedition, also have appeals pending. Wernecke got five years and was fined $10,000 by Federal Judge John P. Barnes. Judge Holly sentenced the two Negroes to two years and three years on probation on charges of sedition and of conspiring to turn Negroes against the government.

15-1943

Columbia S C State
January 10, 1943

White Persons In Majority On Police List

The police report that so many white persons were arrested, outnumbering Negro offenders by nearly three to one in Columbia last year, brought from Mayor Fred D. Marshall a statement expressing disappointment over the large number of white defendants

"I have carefully read the annual police report, the mayor said, "and I believe you will agree with me that it is an excellent one.

"I might state however, that I am dreadfully disappointed with the items showing the sex and color of the defendants:

Male, white	16,765
Male, Negro	5,583
Female, white	4,585
Female, Negro	1,706

"I believe that you will agree with me that this is not only regrettable, but deplorable, and in order to improve these conditions it is absolutely necessary to have the co-operation of the citizenry and all who are interested. Itend is now their opportunity to do their part to help check these conditions.

"Notwithstanding these conditions we have been commended time and time again by the camp (Fort Jackson) authorities with reference to the satisfactory manner in which the vice conditions have been handled in the City of Columbia.

"In order to try to better these conditions we are adding two men to the vice squad and I am sure additional improvements will be made."

Assignments to the vice squad have not yet been made.

Of the 28,639 defendants listed in the police report, 15,174—or more than half—were charged with traffic violations. Of these, approximately 12,000 were white persons.

Subtracting the estimated number of offenders listed for traffic violations, the docket for the year would show a total of 9,350 white persons listed on criminal charges as compared with 4,115 Negroes.

Columbia, S. C., State
October 11, 1943

John M. Daniel, attorney general, gets letter from assistant prosecutor of County of Wayne, in Michigan, that two Negroes are providing people seeking work with South Carolina birth certificates. To get work, a birth certificate is necessary, and this couple seems to be selling South Carolina birth certificates to people from all parts of the country. Possibility seems that duplicates of S. C. birth certificates are being printed in Detroit and sold to applicants. The director of the bureau of vital statistics, Dr. L. A. Riser, says spurious birth certificates have also been suspected in New Jersey and in New York. The cost of a genuine certificate is 50 cents; those provided in the northeastern states may be selling for $4 to $5 each.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

GUARDS HUNT NEGRO; HE'S STILL IN PRISON

DEC 31 1943

By United Press

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 31.—Eddie Toomer, 20-year-old Negro convict, makes up in guile what he lacks in arms. State prison guards hunted far and wide for the one-armed prisoner when a ladder was discovered at the prison wall shortly after Toomer failed to answer roll call. Eight hours later, on an afterthought, they searched the prison. Eddie Toomer was hiding beneath boxes in the prison's tag factory. Officers said he had planned to escape when the heat was off.

DEC 8 1943

Hundreds Cheer Prisoners In Their Initial Public Show Behind Prison Walls

Columbia, S. C., Record
October 4, 1943

By MIRIAM GLOVIER

Against an improvised setting which represented an attempt to counteract the grimness of prison some 20 white and Negro inmates of the South Carolina State Penitentiary presented a stage show at the prison auditorium Saturday afternoon before an audience which responded with warm applause and dug willingly into its pockets at the end of the program to aid "the boys" in securing more recreation equipment.

The invitation to attend the show marked the first time that the general public had ever been asked to enter the penitentiary for an event of this kind, and several hundred persons, representing a cross-section of South Carolina's citizens, took advantage of the opportunity. Those who went entered the prison gates single file, were scrutinized by the guards stationed there, and walked directly to the auditorium between a line of guards stationed at frequent intervals.

Inside, the prison's string band was giving a lively performance of "Because, Just Because." When the stage curtain made of thin cotton cloth dyed purple parted for the performance, a poised master of ceremonies introduced the members of the band by their first names or nicknames, and each acknowledged by bowing to the audience.

The first half of the program was given over to comedy skits, with the prisoners dressed in humourous costume to represent "a gal from the hills," a "boy from the country" or the "perpetual sot." The humor was down to earth and not all of the jokes were new, but laughter and applause followed each act. The band leader sang several solos, and the guitarists and fiddler were also presented in solos. The performers, most of them young, gave the impression of enjoying their parts in the show to the fullest.

Musical Program Given

Among the numbers offered by the band and singers were "Going Down the Road Feeling Bad," "The White Cliffs of Dover," "Under the Double Eagle," "No Letter Today," and "Don't Get Around Much Any More."

The second part of the show was given by the Negro prisoners, who came on as a group for a rhythmic opening number, dressed in bright-colored costumes both masculine and feminine. Several members of the cast then sang solos, or were presented in dances, including a jitterbug number given by a "couple."

So enthusiastic was the response of the audience, both old and young, that it was difficult to tell which acts or songs appealed to them most.

For decorations, the men had hung several strings of Christmas tree lights against the grey painted back wall of the auditorium, and a red and blue lighted Christmas star shone over the center of the curtain. Costumes were varied and properties scant. The only stripes in evidence were used in a patch on the knee of a pair of overalls worn by one performer. The master of ceremonies and most of the members of the band wore white shirts and trousers, and dark ties.

Ready to Give More

At the end of the program the master of ceremonies made a brief matter-of-fact appeal to the audience, explaining that the boys hoped they had given a good program and hoped to be able to continue with musical and stage activities for recreation in their spare time.

The audience proved that it agreed with his remarks that "the boys were doing the best they could and that they really wanted a chance" by lining the hats passed by two prisoners with "folding money" and change.

And most of them walked out of the prison gates with a feeling that they had spent an hour and a half which was both entertaining and enlightening. As one man put it: "I'm glad I didn't miss it. It made me stop and think."

Georgetown, S. C. Times
September 17, 1943

Negro Held on Charges Selling Ration Books

Charged with selling or attempting to sell War Ration Books, Jonnie Dickerson, Charleston negro, is being held by Chief of Police Fred E. Nobles for OPA officials.

Dickerson was picked up Wednesday after he offered to sell the books to a white man. He offered to sell four of the books for $3.75 or five for $4.50.

Found on Dickerson were five No. 1 books and five No. 2 books.

Chief Nobles is also holding Augustus Jasper Cameron, Jr., negro of Florence, as being Dickerson's accomplice.

Conway... ...rald

NEGRO CAUGHT SELLING

The sheriff's office had reports about monkey rum being in circulation in a colored section near Wampee and on last Saturday a raid was made. The officers hid near the home of Jim Vereen and soon Jim Vereen was seen to come out with a gallon that he evidently intended to deliver and was much surprised to learn he had been caught. He was arrested and placed in jail but later was free on bond.

Conway... ...rald

CROWD NEGRO WOMEN OFF TO HOSPITAL

A force from the sheriff's office, assisted by military police, arrested nineteen negro women on last Friday night and four more on Sunday night, counting those taken at Conway and Myrtle Beach. All were assumed to be affected. These women were taken to the Myrtle Beach base hospital and after examination were sent on to the state hospital in Columbia for treatment. This makes a total of 126 women sent off for treatment since last January.

...ald

...S. C., 'ANP)—While ...shape. We are ...rubbing ...him now. ...his mouth and nose ...are bleeding ...very bad ...this moment.

How They Whip 'Em

...l whipping on Octo- ...250-pound Florence ...The prisoner said that at Camp ...guard at Effingham, ...No. 2 "they whip them with a strap ...oners of Leo Nichols, ...appealed to James ...three inches wide, one-fourth inch ...sident of the South ...thick and four feet long. They (pri- ...branch, NAACP to ...soners) are out across a barrel and ...of solution to the ...hit 50 or 75 licks." At Effingham, ...still plaguing this ...the prisoner said, "we are unable to ...get a parole from this county," ...adding that the men are severely ...whipped and their "good time" ...taken away, compelling them to do ...their full sentence. He said they ...were fed corn bread and beans at ...every meal. No meat, grits or flour ...is fed them.

...en by an eye-witness ...A letter written by ...whose name is with- ...held for reasons of s... ...s of security, told in ...the beating, whose ...Oct. 5 and smuggled ...out of the ...

...reports ...county prison ...

...Moved By Pity

...Florence, S. C., ...his mouth and ...following a brutal ...ber 5 by a ...county prison ...S. C., fellow ...moved by pity, ...M. Hinton, ...seek some ...penal ...state.

...Nichols had ...nothing," the ...this boy. Leo Nichols is in a bad

'Shoot It's Your Country,' Says Soldier, Cops Don't

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26 (ANP)—The retort of an unidentified soldier to a uniformed policeman and the police-chauffeur of a patrol wagon was regarded by observers here Thursday as the thing that saved the life of a prominent minister before the incident occurred, the soldier was walking down the street and had gone but a few paces when the patrol wagon rolled up and the two officers jumped out. The policeman held the chauffeur-officer at the head with a night stick in an effort to make him get into the police patrol.

DOESN'T BUDGE

When beating failed to make the soldier budge, the men drew their guns and told him they would shoot if he didn't obey. The soldier quickly raised both hands above his head and retorted: "Hell! Shoot me. Shoot me through the heart. It's your country 'm posed to die for anyway. Go ahead

New York, N. Y. Amsterdam News

Tells Of Brutal Beatings At Carolina Chain Gang

Prison Heads Take Out Revenge On Convict Over Chaingang Story

New York, N.Y. NOV 6 1943

Amsterdam Star-News

FLORENCE, S. C. (ANP)—Relatives and friends of Ben F. Kirkley, Jr., now serving six years on the Florence County chaingang, were greatly disturbed Monday lest further misfortune befall the man who last Tuesday night was welded in chains, whipped and whisked away from the county chaingang camp at Effingham because prison officials thought he wrote a letter to Associated Negro Press representatives, relating the pitch fork beating and bush-axe maiming of a fellow prisoner, Lee Nichols, by a 250-pound guard, A. B. Colcutt.

Special Investigation

A special investigator said that Kirkley was taken to the county prison farm near Scranton, S. C., 17 miles from the Effingham camp and about seven miles east of Lake City, S. C. A scheduled visit with him by his father, mother and wife on Sunday, October 31, was cancelled.

Kirkley was blamed by County Manager John H. Hanna and Parole Inspector Mack McLaughlin for writing the letter on declaration of a "stool pigeon," the investigator reported.

Grilled and Whipped

The prisoner was grilled and whipped, but contended that he was innocent. One of the men concluded, "He's the only d— black son of a —— here that had sense enough to do that." After putting the prisoner in chains, he was told by Inspector McLaughlin, "If we catch you writing again about something that goes on here I'm gonna beat hell out of you."

Kirkley had done three years and four months of a six-year sentence on a larceny charge. He has tried repeatedly to get a pardon or a parole. Lately, he has asked relatives and friends, "If you can get me in the army I will be glad. I can't stand here." All of his requests have been turned down and since the letter was given nation-wide publication through the Associated Negro Press, officials have decreed that because he wrote it (no statement has been yet made by the ANP as to who wrote the letter) steps would be taken to prevent his getting time off for good behavior.

NOV 6 1943

Put Over Barrel

At the Effingham camp the colored prisoners are whipped over a barrel baring their flesh and submitting to being bound, hand and feet. They are given 50, 100, 500 lashes on their naked skins as pleases the white guards over them.

Appeals To NAACP

Parents of the imprisoned man appealed to the NAACP for help in fear that he would be killed. They have not heard from him in more than a week and his being spirited away under cover of darkness has caused them to suspect that ill fate may have befallen him. Two weeks ago, the ANP reported how Nichols was whipped until his mouth, nose and ears bled freely and then was hacked on the hand with a bush

Two Sentenced To Chaingang For Molesting Negro Girls

Informer Houston SEP 11 1943 Texas

SEP 11 1943

CHARLESTON, South Carolina.—(ANP)—A police court Saturday night sentenced Olin W. Barrineou, white, a chauffeur, dismissed from the Charleston police department, to 25 days on the chaingang on each of three counts of interfering with Negro girls, while his partner, Paul Miller, white, a taxi driver, had his operator's license revoked, his gasoline ration coupons taken away and was given a sentence of $75 or 30 days on each of the three counts.

SEP 11 1943

Picked Up Minors

Barrineau, who was off duty at 5 a.m. Saturday, and Miller picked up three 14-year-old girls headed for work at the Citadel kitchen. Barrineau, telling the girls that he was going to search them for concealed weapons, took them to the city dump where he made advances on them. The girls' screams frightened Barrineau and he put them back in the taxi and carried them to the Citadel.

SEP 11 1943

At work the girls advised Sgt. Whitely, in charge of the kitchen, of their experience. He called the police who arrested Miller when he was identified by one of the girls. Miller turned state's evidence and Barrineau was brought in, dismissed from the police force, put in a cell, and charged on the three counts of interference.

SEP 11 1943

Lt. W. P. Rentiers, commenting on the case, said Barrineau never had been considered a fit man for the force but had been re-appointed after a previous dismissal, because of the serious manpower shortage.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

CRIME IN NASHVILLE

JUL 16 1943

According to the daily press, a very lively debate is taking place between Chief of Police John Griffin and Mayor Thomas L. Cummings with regard to gambling in Nashville. The mayor insists that the police should give more concern to the amount of gambling and prostitution that are in evidence in the city; he says professional gamblers from other places are infesting Nashville, evidently finding the chance to engage in their trade is better here than in other cities.

To this, Chief Griffin is quoted as saying that there is "no organized gambling" going on in Nashville. We judge the chief is referring to the kind of gambling where there is a Big Boss, with political influence enough to permit him to run a chain of gambling joints, which enjoy the privilege of freedom from police interference. We think the chief is right, if he must insist upon being extra-technical.

However, everybody knows that there is too much gambling going on in Nashville, especially the kind that draws in the soldiers that come to the city for "recreation." We have heard of too many soldiers who admit that they find it easy to go to places and stay there until they are "cleaned." Very few ever boast of any success they have in "cleaning" those local citizens who take part in games of chance with boys in Uncle Sam's uniform.

From what we hear visiting soldiers report, we would conclude that Nashville is a little too "hospitable" in the opportunities it affords soldiers for gambling and prostitution. The city has an obligation to do its level best to eradicate gambling and other sinful enticements that serve to demoralize our soldier boys. No sensible person will concede that gambling, such as permits soldiers to risk all of the small pay they get from the government, is calculated to better the morale of our fighting men.

Nor will it be conceded that indiscriminate contact with women, engaged in the "oldest profession," is calculated to make our soldiers more physically fit for their arduous duties. Both gambling and prostitution should be reduced to a minimum, as far as permitting them to demoralize our soldiers is concerned.

We hold thaat gambling and prostitution for soldiers and many other crimes prevalent in the colored community could be greatly reduced if the city had a group of well-trained and honorable colored policemen. The challenge that Mayor Cummings has made to Chief of Police Griffin should, and we trust will, inspire that official to use his influence to get a number of colored policemen for duty in colored communities.

JUL 16 1943

It is no secret that white policemen are not as alert in trying to break up or prevent crime among Negroes as colored policemen probably would be. That is why we have so many "crime spots" in the colored community—so many wicked men and women ready, at the drop of a hat, to cut and shoot members of their own race. It would not be too drastic a conclusion to say that white officers, with the seeming acquiescence of the white community, wink at crime, including shootings and cuttings, as long as these crimes are the pastimes of Negroes, doing violence to members of their own race.

JUL 16 1943

White people are too indifferent toward a bad reputation for their city from a crime standpoint, when it can be proved that cuttings and shootings are generally confined to the colored community.

The demand Mayor Cummings has made upon Chief Griffin to clean up crime in Nashville should be endorsed by all of the good people of this city. Let it not be said that this world-famous religious and educational center is "Crime Spot, No. 1" of the nation, for fear this bad reputation will shortly get the city more advertisng than all we have accomplshed in religious and educational advancement. That will be bad advertising for the Athens of the South and "too bad."

JUL 1[illegible] 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

FBI Says Kidnaped Child Is Youngest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—(U.P.)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation said tonight its records show that the three-day-old infant abducted from a hospital nursery at Albany, Ore., is the youngest child ever kidnaped.

An FBI spokesman said the youngest previous victim was Sylvester Brown, six months-old negro child of Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
October 14, 1943

Negro's Case Goes To Jury

The case of William T. Gurney, negro letter carrier charged with tampering with the mails and collecting postage on a prepaid letter, went to a federal jury late yesterday. Judge Boyd adjourned court after his charge and the jury will begin deliberations in the case this morning.

TENN. MOB HALTS 'CABIN IN THE SKY'

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

MT. PLEASANT, Tenn., Aug. 5.—The showing of the all-Negro movie, "Cabin in the Sky," was stopped here last week as a result of the mob action of angry white townspeople. The mob gathered outside the Maury county theatre, which was filled with both white and Negro patrons, and demanded that the movie be stopped.

As police stood by, the patrons filed by the box office for their refund. In spite of the hint of a possible violent disorder, everything went along in an orderly fashion. R .D. Page, the manager of the theatre, said he stopped the movie on the advice of Sheriff J. J. Underwood after a man had entered and demanded that the switch be thrown. Members of the mob were heard "muttering" as Page went to the office of the sheriff to ask advice.

AUG 8 1943

The manager had been warned to call the movie off earlier in the day, he said, after officers told him that "there had been some talk." Among those who felt it not safe to show the movie was Chief of Police Coingrass. He feared "there might be trouble." Acting on the advice of some other city officials, the manager [illegible] the movie as scheduled.

AUG 8-1943

Page, a resident of Mt. Pleasant for ten years, did not know the man who came into the theatre and asked "Why hasn't the switch been pulled." It is believed that the affair was the result of an already brewing trouble between whites and Negroes in certain labor factions. The labor troubles are being closely watched by Mt. Pleasant police.

15-1943

Texas

~~The~~ Informer

Police Seek Zoot Shooter

March 27, 1943

HOUSTON—The zoot suit boys took to cover Wednesday when reports that police were picking up the long coat, small legged clan in connection with the shooting of a white insurance collector by a man sporting such apparel in third ward spread like wildfire. Unconfirmed reports were that squad cars were scouring the city and picking up everything on the zoot side.

A. L. Booker, the insurance man, said he was robbed and shot by a colored youth wearing a zoot suit as he, Booker, was covering his debit on Braily and Dennis, Tuesday evening.

Booker told police the youth approached him and demanded "that d. . . . money." Booker said he handed the youthful robber $80.00 and was walking in an opposite direction when he surprisingly was shot in the back, the bullet making exit from the front.

15-1943

VIRGINIA

Convicted Of Slaying Petersburg Policeman And Sentenced To Die

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va

Judge To Order Probe Of Alleged Brutalities

SEP 4-1943

By CHARLES A. GRIFFIN

PETERSBURG, Va.—Following conviction of Silas Rogers on a first degree murder charge in Hustings Court here Friday and the fixing his punishment at death after four hours deliberation by the jury, Judge R. T. Wilson immediately granted the motion of defense for a new trial. No date was set.

The conviction followed a hearing lasting two days in which counsel for the accused conducted a vigorous defense. It was the first time a night session of court had been held in any criminal case in this city.

ACCUSED OF SLAYING

Rogers was accused of slaying Patrolman Robert B. Hatchell of the Petersburg police force.

At the conclusion of the trial, Judge R. T. Wilson, who presided, made it known that he would have the September grand jury investigate evidences of brutality administered upon the defendant by members of the police force, as asserted by attorneys for the defense.

While in the custody of the police, Rogers averred, he was tortured by beatings, water put up his nose, and having his fingers bent back.

The trial began Thursday morning at 10 o'clock; the case was handed to the jury Friday at 5:30 p. m., and the verdict was reached at 9:55 Friday night.

A capacity crowd was attracted to the court house. Local citizens had raised a fund of more than $600 to aid in the defense.

THE PROSECUTION

The prosecution was handled by Commonwealth's Attorney Pollard. The defense was conducted by R. H. Cooley Jr., assisted by Byron Hopkins Jr., and Spottswood Robinson, all Negro attorneys.

The accused had entered a plea of not guilty. His defense was based on false identification.

The jury was quickly chosen and the trial got underway one hour and ten minutes after court convened. There were no Negroes on the jury but there were three Negroes on the panel from which the jury was chosen.

SHOT JULY 18

The accused was charged with shooting Patrolman Hatchell in the vicinity of the Petersburg Hospital on the morning of July 18 when the officer tried to arrest him.

It was charged that Rogers was the driver of a stolen automobile Policemen Hatchell and officer Jolly attempted to stop on Washington street; that Rogers wrecked the car near the hospital and later shot the officer when he was about to be arrested.

DEFENSE CONTENTION

The defense sought to prove that Rogers did not operate the car; that he was not the man wanted, and that he had just come into Petersburg "blind baggage" on a Seaboard Airline train; that Rogers was arrested by Officer Curtis Mason of the Colonial Heights force because he was "a stranger to the police."

Following cross-examination by City Engineer Whitworth Cotton of a drawing of the scene of the killing, and testimony by the city coroner as to the cause of death of Hatchell, court recessed at 1 o'clock to reconvene at 2 p.m. The defense sworn in a half dozen witnesses and the commonwealth about 20 witnesses.

Upon reconvening of court, Detective Capt. Bailey, the first witness, refused to answer the question of the defense.

He was asked if he took Rogers to Raleigh to have him identified as the driver of the stolen car. It was learned that Rogers was not identified in Raleigh or at any of the service stations along the way.

The second witness was the conductor of the Seaboard Silver Meteor train. He identified Rogers as the person he had found riding "blind baggage" on his train and had ordered him off at Petersburg.

SAILORS TESTIFY

The third witnesses were two white sailors who had bummed a ride in the stolen car. The soldiers were AWOL from a southern camp at the time they rode with the driver and the stolen car.

When they had first been asked to identify Rogers, they failed to do so. When they were brought back a week later they identified him as the man with whom they rode.

COURT ADJOURNED

The court was adjourned at 7 p. m., and reopened at 8:30 p. m. The same witnesses were cross-examined and the prosecutor sought to prove that the defendant had stated that he rode a bus from Raleigh to Petersburg.

The only persons who claimed to have heard this statement were three members of the Petersburg police force.

Rogers said that the first that he heard of this statement was when he read it in the local paper.

The clothes that Rogers had worn were proof, it is asserted by the defense to have been bloodied, but since laundered, presumably by somebody connected with the police department before being put on exhibit.

THE MAIN QUESTION

The main question that arose was why the police were still seeking the killer, while Rogers was already in custody.

It was shown that the officers looked for the culprit all day Sunday and half of Monday, during all which time the accused was already in the hands of the police.

At this point Judge Wilson adjourned court at 11:30 p.m.., until 10 a. m., the following day. The jury was locked up in the YMCA for the night.

A number of witnesses identified Rogers as the driver of the stolen car which was chased and later wrecked at the hospital.

IDENTIFY ROGERS

They included Pvt. James Jordan and Pvt. Charles Stephens of Jackson Barrack, New Orleans, the hitch-hike riders in the car; Cpl. Charles Bain, who was a patient in the hospital at the time of the crime.

Bain testified that he saw Rogers on the hospital grounds at the time of the crime. Mrs. O. E. Prince, a hospital nurse testified that she saw Hatchell with a gun in hand looking in the brushes at the rear of the building, and saw another man hiding nearby.

They both got out of her view, and shortly afterwards she heard a shot and then went out to help bring the wounded policeman into the hospital.

Rogers denied all knowledge of the crime and stuck to his story of having come into town on the Seaboard train. At the station, he said, he remained all night and the next morning asked, and got the directions as to how to get to Route 1 in order to leave town going north.

TRAIN HAD TROUBLE

He told of the train having trouble just out of Petersburg and of a trainman telling him that because he had no ticket he would have to get off at Petersburg.

F. E. Bright, conductor of the train in question, told of his train having trouble at McKenney, Va. He had also seen a Negro on the train right after it left Raleigh and told the Negro to get off the train when it arrived at Petersburg.

COLORED MAN

He knew the man to be colored but could not describe the man he saw.

A baggageman on the train said he had seen a man at the train yards and he had walked toward the residential sections, but could not say if he had been white or colored.

Lester Evans of Hamlet, N. C., who is employed by the S. A. L., said he saw Rogers get on the train there.

Thoms Epps of this city testified that he had seen Rogers on Washington street and given him directions to leave the city on Route 1.

Another man saw two men running toward a cornfield below the section where the murder occurred. At police headquarters he failed to identify Rogers as one of the men. These last three named witnesses were all colored.

At the conclusion of taking testimony, the jury had been escorted to the scene of the murder.

Post

Washington, D. C

Police Chief Seriously Hurt In Gun Fight

DEC 15 1943

Kenbridge, Va., Dec. 14 (AP).—Mayor E. M. Bridgforth said today that Chief of Police A. K. Fleming of Kenbridge was shot and wounded seriously last night when he attempted to take into custody Holloman Thomas, 40-year-old Negro, after the officer had been called to the Negro residential section where Thomas was reported to be shooting at a dog.

The mayor said a gun battle started as the officer stepped from his car. Fleming was wounded in the left shoulder and hip, and fired at Thomas three times. Thomas escaped but later was apprehended.

Fleming was taken to the Medical College of Virginia Hospital at Richmond, where he was reported to be in "fair condition."

Mayor Bridgforth said Thomas had been charged with disorderly conduct.

Richmond 'Crime Wave' Based On False Reports Says Mayor

Norfolk, Virginia Journal and Guide

DEC 18 1943

RICHMOND—Discounting on suspicion of two of the charges public fear of a "crime and police sought a Negro soldier wave," Mayor Ambler and alleged to have attacked a white Richmond police officials on woman early Saturday morning Monday admonished the Mayor E. M. Bridgforth heard Police citizens of the Capital City Chief E. R. Organ and Detective that "many recent reports Captain O. D. Garton declare in of attacks by Negroes on a conference with the mayor white women had proven upon Monday that the rape reported be false, due in some cases is the presence of the wife of a 21-year-old serto deliberate lying on the viceman Saturday night never part of 'victims' and in other actually happened. She had cases to general hysteria." Louisiana and 35th streets.

However, police are confronted with solving two cases of rape and one attempted assault. A 17-year-old boy was in custody three categories, the mayor said.

Reports on attacks fall into

Meanwhile—the Times-Dispatch, daily newspaper, chances of that race for better treatment and fairer opportunities

rape case as too many, but call- pointed out, thereed for level headed thinking on of hysteria on the the part of white and Negro lead- men who, through ers to appraise the conditions to- feel they are being ward the end that rowdyism can bent on attack- be controlled. such is a

The paper stated that the attacks, even recognizing that many of the reports are false, if continued would "tend to destroy the

Richmond

SEP 4-1943

SEES BIG STAKE

demned even one

Youth Shot By White Man

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP)—William A. Toots, 37 years old white bus driver, was sentenced to three years in the state penitentiary last week by Judge John L. Ingram of the Husting's Court for the shooting of Ellsworth F. Johnson, a minor.

NOV 20 1943

Johnson was shot in July as he came out of an alley in the east section of the city. Toots pleaded not guilty but admitted the boy was shot by a bullet from his gun. He claimed that some one threw a brick in his direction and he fired only to frighten the lad.

Witnesses testified that Johnson was shot after he and two other companions had been attacked by the other white men.

NOV 20 1943

Toots appealed to the judge saying, "I know I had no right to have the gun and I did not mean to shoot him."

15-1943

The Northwest Enterprise

Seattle, Washington

Washington

ROY SHEFFIELD TO SERVE 5 YEARS

SEP 29 1943

Convicted in a case that may make legal history in this state, Roy L. Sheffield was sentenced yesterday to up to five years imprisonment for accepting the earnings of prostitutes.

Prosecutor Lloyd Shorett was unable to call before the jury at Sheffield's trial the two girls whose illicit earnings the fifty-two-year-old Negro was charged with receiving. The girls had disappeared after their release from jail weeks ago, and were nowhere to be found.

Testimony Taken

Shorett had anticipated this, however, and had taken their testimony at a preliminary hearing before a justice of the peace in Sheffield's presence, before letting them out of jail, where they were held as material witnesses.

It was on the transcribed testimony of the girls, which Shorett read to the jury, the Sheffied was convicted. Never before, so far as Shorett has been able to find, has such a procedure been used in Washington. It still faces a test in the supreme court, as Sheffield is appealing.

"It has always been hard to convict men of making money off commercialized vice, for the reason that the girls, whose testimony is necessary for a prosecution, are almost invariably afraid to testify," Shorett explained after the sentencing.

"They have heretofore had to be held in jail to insure that they would not disappear before the trial. And, being in jail surrounded by other women who hate anyone, who testifies for the state, the girls have feared to give such testimony lest they be 'high heeled' by the other women prisoners—that is knocked down and stamped upon. Now it appears we have perfected a method by which we can use the testimony of the girls without having to hold them here in danger of any consequences."

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney John E. Prim was actively instrumental in the prosecution of Sheffield. He never surrendered his post at the trial from its beginning to its termination.

Superior Judge Hugh C. Todd, in passing sentence, said to Sheffield:

"A representative delegation of your people visited me, and some statement was made that your sentencing might be a reflection upon your people. But your race is not the only one whose member has been charged with such a crime, and anyway, whatever reflection is cast you brought it on yourself."

SEP 29 1943

SEP 29 1943

SEP 29 1943